

Recollections of my life

Afloat and Ashore

From the beginning to my arrival

at Rio de Janeiro in 1866

based on journals, letters &c &c

Part I

pp. 1-51

+

Part II

pp. 1-24

1)
Recollections of C. H. Stockton

I was born in the City of Philadelphia on October 13th 1845 in a house bounded by Rite Avenue (then Rite Row) 11th St, and 13th Walnutwood St. This triangular building was occupied on the first floor for business purposes by my father ^{Wm. P. Stockton} ~~Wm. P. Stockton~~, the upper floors being used for a residence.

My father was a son of Charles Stockton after whom I was named and my mother Emma J. ^{Stockton} ~~Stockton~~ was a daughter of ^{John} ~~John~~ ^{Gross} ~~Gross~~ and his wife ^{Hannah J. ~~Stockton~~ Gross} ~~Gross~~. ^{John} ~~John~~ ^{Gross} ~~Gross~~ was born in Stuttgart, Wurttemberg, coming to this country about 1810. The grandfather ^{Stockton} was from Burlington Co, N. J. of the Burlington Stocktons, a younger branch of the Stockton family of New Jersey, a near relative of the Rev. Thos. H. Stockton W.D. for many years a chaplain of the N. S. House of Representatives and of the U. S. Senate, and whose prayer at the dedication of the Gettysburg monument was an accompaniment of the famous Memorial Address of Abraham Lincoln. A younger and a half brother of Thomas H. Stockton was Frank R. Stockton the well known novelist and humorist. They were of a very well known literary family which included Miss Louise Stockton and John D. Stockton.

My father ^{when I was a lad of 13 years} ~~some years after my birth~~ entered the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal Church and became the Rector of St. James Parsonage and St. Peter Church Phoenixville, remaining Rector of the latter Church until his retirement from active life of the ministry ^{covering} ~~being~~ a period of thirty six years. He was then made Rector Emeritus surviving his resignation as active Rector but a few years.

3) ^{in connection with Reconciliation} followed ~~the~~ Philadelphia and New York newspapers
 He read the prayer at Gettysburg and its effect
 upon one hearer whose name is unknown to me
 I ~~have~~ ^{find} here a description written at the time.
 The fact that Mr Edward Everett was the principal
 orator of the day and the beauty of the prayer that
 offered, is of course nearly forgotten and completely
 overshadowed by the majesty and simplicity of the
 Memorial address of Abraham Lincoln, the President
 of the United States, whose words upon this occasion
 have become classic.
 The extract from the narrative of the occasion as
 given to Thomas H. Stockton reads as follows

THOMAS H. STOCKTON.
 There was none who made a deeper impression than the clergyman as he arose in prayer,—Thomas H. Stockton, the chaplain of the House. Stockton was celebrated as an ecclesiastical orator; had a fame as wide as that of Everett, but which like Everett's was to pass into obscurity. He was of the New Jersey Stocktons, elder brother to Frank, whose stories are among the joys of current existence; also of John D. Stockton, for several years one of my most cherished friends, a brilliant, refined, lovely character, doomed to leave us in the very morning of his days at the early age of forty-one. Reverend Thomas was tall, gaunt, with a manner that recalled to those who could make the comparison that of Henry Clay. His face was thin, worn, like one gone in disease, the great eyes peering out from under his finely arched forehead, peering, staring, bent upon futurity. His bearing was that of one who seemed charged with a special message from the Holy Spirit, and I was told by those who knew him that he lived in wrapt assurance of that sacred responsibility. He was supremely eloquent, could produce effects with his voice that I have heard in no other orator but Gladstone. I recall the solemnity of his "Holy, Holy, Holy, Lord God of Hosts," his Jehovahs and Hallelulias, that came like chants from a far off angelic choir, and such a recitation of the Lord's Prayer as would bring tears to the unbelieving. It was eloquence in a state of tropical luxuriance. The adjectives, the invocations, the metaphors, the superb incisive command of speech, the current of thought like some steady, densely flowing, ever shining stream; the winds, the stars, the Hebrew anthology, the mythology of the Greeks, nature, the gardens of roses, whatever typified beauty, sensibility, piety, peace, all came forth in the sermons of this extraordinary man—eloquence tumbling suddenly into metaphysics and transcendentalism, and the intonations so strangely moving,—"Holy, Holy, Holy, Lord God of Hosts, whose Righteousness endureth forever."

My recollection of Thomas Stockton who was an intimate ^{friend}, as well as a relative of my father's comrades with the description of the writer, tall, gaunt with great eyes, he seemed almost to be on the verge of another and celestial ^{world}. I remember hearing

He never preached once on the New Jerusalem which was in accord with his appearance and ~~was~~ ^{was} most eloquent though delivered ~~in the~~ ⁱⁿ the ~~house~~ ^{house} of his death, in a sitting position;

The portrait of Thomas St. Stockton, ^{now} in my possession ^{I believe} was painted by Sully a famous portrait painter of his day and from it ⁱⁿ engravings were made by Sartain of Philadelphia for general ~~distribution~~. Thos. Stockton in telling of the portrait described its origin as being "Gullied for Sartain". It was given to my father by Mr. Jay Cooke of Philadelphia ^{a great admirer of Thos. Stockton} ~~from whom~~ I inherited it from my mother after my father's death.

My father at that time was in business as a Real Estate Agent at the corner of Ridy Road and Spring Garden St. He was interested in the development and sale of property in that ^{neighborhood} ~~vicinity~~ and during the rest of his residence in Philadelphia lived in that vicinity. The next school that I recollect ~~about~~ in Philadelphia was ~~a~~ ~~one~~ ~~of~~ the Grammar School in Boltonwood St in Philadelphia ^{which I attended} near by my residences in that city. A Scotchman named Laird was the Principal and a Miss Wooty my immediate teacher. Of ~~these~~ ^{of these teachers} both I have pleasant recollections and doubtless benefited very much from their teaching.

Spring Garden St was then a peculiar street, in its Eastern part it had a market in its center extending several squares from ^{East} ~~West~~ ^{Ridy Ave} ~~West~~ ^{to} ~~which~~ ^{was} its terminal point, ~~in~~ ^{the} ~~the~~ ^{portion} bordering the market on both sides the street was ^{somewhat} ~~not~~ ^{strictly} Commercial. The western portion of the street was residential with the central portion of the street improved by parks and open spaces with fountains etc. The street was wide and the Spring Garden district had a ^{very} ~~very~~ ^{days} ~~days~~ ^a ~~borough~~ ^{borough} government like most of Philadelphia before its Consolidation. Such districts as Southwark, Moyamensing, Kensington, Northern Liberties, Spring Garden, West Philadelphia etc were like the districts and boroughs of London before the

Recollections

45

the establishment of County and Metropolitan governments. I remember the passage and celebration of the Consolidation Act ^{in 1854} which established the homogeneous and Consolidated City of Philadelphia. The city was illuminated ^{generally} and it was a great ^{delight} ^{then many years ago} pleasure to me, to see the various houses illuminated by candles placed in the window panes.

On 13th St & Spring Garden St there was ^{then in existence} ~~located~~ a town hall, ^{of some prominence} for the borough government and I once attended a meeting of the borough Council when my father was a member ~~thereof~~. The police station was there and the arrests and conveyances there to ~~were~~ always a matter of greatest interest and excitement to the boys of ~~any~~ day and of that neighborhood.

Broad St was then the terminal point of Western Spring ~~Garden~~ Garden St and the districts beyond was the site of various manufacturing establishments, like the Baldwin Locomotive Works, Sellers Machine Works ^{and others}. The boys of those days were adherents of the various firemen's organizations, at that time on a volunteer basis. The Spring Garden Engine and Hose Companies and the Fairmount Engine and Hose Companies and their adherents of all ages waged war upon each other ^{as} ~~and~~

^{the} boys and men of those days were fighting animals. ~~and~~ Broad St used to be the fighting ground for the battles. In the lower part of the City the feud between the Shiftee and Mayamensing ~~Hose~~ ^{Hose} Companies partook also of the nature of a religious feud between adherents of the Roman Catholic and Protestant faiths and their fights were at times ^{by the nature of serious and fatal violence} ~~with~~ ^{with} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~most~~ ^{most} ~~of~~ ^{of} ~~wonderful~~ ^{wonderful} ~~with~~ ^{with} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~principal~~ ^{the} ~~street~~ ^{the} ~~for~~ ^{the} ~~street~~ ^{the} ~~parades~~ ^{parades} ~~dearly~~ ^{dearly} ~~loved~~ ^{loved} ~~by~~ ^{by} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~boys~~ ^{the} ~~of~~ ^{of} ~~Phila~~ ^{Phila} ~~da~~ ^{da}. The militia, firemen, and especially the mounted ^{white} ^{pocketed} butchers parades were sources of great delight. Those of the odd fellows, masons and

Other paternal societies were less interesting and ~~more~~ ^{Spectacular} ~~more~~. I remember in later years that Broad St was practically repaved one night for a Masonic parade from the rough Cobble stones of the early period to the comparatively ~~smooth~~ ^{smooth} Belgian blocks now replaced by ~~the~~ ^{in turn} asphalt and concrete pavements. ~~of later period~~

At that time the center of Broad St at Market St was marked by four sectional parks. Stupidly the City buildings in later years were placed at these ^{on these parks} ~~intersections~~, rather than at the sides leaving the parks or perhaps necessarily leaving the space as a ~~park~~ ^{plaza} or square. It would have been a fine feature of an uncrowded ^{similar to the Place de la Concorde in Paris} city ~~to have had this open space with~~ ^{public and other buildings facing the plaza} ~~public and other buildings placed~~. No ~~matter~~ ^{matter} how great and important the buildings might ^{have} been they would not have overshadowed the open square. Philadelphia has been lacking in its architectural development of a City - Fairmount Park being an exception and the ^{on the Schuylkill river} ~~the~~ ^{of the Pennsylvania R.R.} ~~suburbs~~ ^{along the main line} and at Chestnut Hill ^{now with} ~~being in the~~ ^{residential sections} ~~very pleasing~~ ^{of my boyhood days}.

The street life of Philadelphia, even in the quiet residential portions had its peculiar characteristics. The fish women carrying fish in wooden benches ^{or trays} on their heads called out 'Shad, Shad, Porgies etc'. In the same way berries were called out during the day. At night ^{in summer} hot corn was called out and eaten ^{at} ~~at~~ ^{from} the basket ^{where it was kept hot by} ~~at night~~ ^{at night} ~~see~~ ^{see} ~~summer~~ ^{and} ^{a soup} 'pepper pot' - 'Smoking hot' - ^{also} ~~was~~ ^{was} eaten ^{at} the receptacle. Pepper ~~pot~~ ^{was} being ~~a soup~~ ^{made} from fresh cut in small squares and highly seasoned a most effective ^{and} ~~strength~~ ^{vitality} soup for establishing warmth ^{to} ~~the~~ ^{the} late winter nights.

8 President Pierce was a handsome man and ~~was well~~
~~mounted~~ and rode well. His service in the Army during
the war with Mexico no doubt contributed to his horse
manship. So far as I can recollect President Pierce
was the ~~only~~ ^{first} President of the United States that I
~~had seen~~ ~~the first being~~ ~~General Grant~~ when President
in Washington - after that time I met all of the
Presidents - though ^{only} casually ^{in the White House} down to the present time (1919)
~~and in the White House!~~ And presidency of W. Woodrow Wilson

~~And~~ ~~other~~ out of town excursions that I can
remember were to the Rancocas Creek region
in and about Burlington County, New Jersey.
At one time my father owned a farm on the
Creek which was navigable to steamboats at
that time. It was a great treat to me to go
to that farm or that of Captain Busby a connection
of the family, near Mount Holly. That region
of New Jersey was ^{then} famous for its fruit and melons.
I remember with pleasure the peaches, cantaloupes
and watermelons, which still abound there
and also what are known to the market
as "Philadelphia Capons." My first voyage in a
sailing vessel was in a large sloop laden with
peaches, owned and sailed by Captain Busby,
from ^{on} the Rancocas ^{Creek} to a wharf in Philadelphia
the Rancocas Creek being a tributary of the
Delaware River

I remember ^{also} crossing the Rancocas in a pulling
boat one time and visiting a German settlement
then known as "Propers." We were unable to
find any person in the village who could
speak English. Naturally these people
had not undergone any Americanization and
their ^{knowledge} information could only be obtained by
the German newspapers and books published here or in Germany

98) When I was about ten years old we moved from Spring Garden St to Germantown, my father being then in comfortable circumstances had built a house on Washington Lane near the Chestnut Hill Railroad which ^{railroad} was in the process of construction at the time of our residence ^{in Germantown.} ~~there~~. The three or four years we spent in Germantown was a happy period of my boyhood. I had many ~~am~~ matters to occupy myself pleasantly, we had ~~beaver~~ horses and I rode and drove, kept pigeons and did some amateur gardening. I went to school at the Germantown Academy, ^{on School Lane} and had some of the Devals, Asks, Henrys and Rodneys for school mates. ^{Mr Whittington was the principal.} Our neighbors were the G. Bonalters, Austers, Potts, Keilys and others. It was in the early days of Christ Church before the erection of its first church building and the family attended this church. The Rev D. A. B. Atkin was the Rector at the time. Miss Sallie Stokesworth who was a ward of my father lived with us for most of the time and as she was a handsome young woman her admires added to the animation of the house. She afterwards went to California and married General Nathaniel Michler of the Engineers and was prominent in Washington Society during the administration of President Johnson.

After a residence of some years in Germantown we returned to Philadelphia and to Spring Garden St near Broad St. Here we had pleasant neighbors, ~~where~~ ~~at~~ was Mr. Colvert then President of the Germantown & Chestnut Hill R.R. whose daughter married Col. Anderson, ^{of the Army} afterwards an ~~Genl~~ Genl W. T. Sherman's Staff. The Andersons were handsome

10 th) men, a younger brother George Anderson, became in later years a friend of mine, whom I met especially at various places, especially in San Francisco, Paris and London. His widow a ~~connection of my wife's~~ state survives him living in Paris at present.

A family of Archambaults were also within a few doors of our residence. The son Victor was a contemporary of mine, his grand father I often saw, he was an equerry of Napoleon I and accompanied him in his exile to St. Helena. There were also families of Danford, Thompson, & Mundy besides a number whose names I cannot recall. During this residence in Spring Garden St we used to summer on a farm owned by my father in Delaware County not far from ^{Cleifton} Darby Creek. I remember attending a summer service carried on at the time by the Rev Dr Jenkins, then in charge of Calvary Presbyterian Church on Locust St Philadelphia. He was a Scotchman I believe and afterwards went to Canada. He had a large family of very cheerful children, one of whom became famous as the father of Genl's Baby while a daughter who I met afterwards in London married Sir Henry S. King - Lord King entertained us when we resided in London and died but a short time ago during the present year of 1919. The station we used was Cleifton and the railroad then under construction had reached Media, the County seat, but was aiming for Baltimore but has become ^{& became diverted to Pottsville} the present railway to West Chester. The vicinity of Darby Creek and of Cleifton was then a beautiful rural region with old fashioned water mills for the manufacture of paper, of cloth ^{and} with ~~the~~ nice dairy farms held largely by Quaker families.

Recollections of Mr.

The butter and milk of that region is still famous in the Philadelphia markets.

After our return to Philadelphia my father connected himself with the Church of the Atonement - 17th June 1858 and began his preparation to enter the Ministry of the Episcopal Church. He was an attendant of the newly formed Divinity School under the charge of the Rev^d Dr. Emile Stare a member of the well known family of Philadelphia of that name and the father of Bishop Hobart Stare whose work among the Indians of the Dakotas is well known ^{to Churchmen.} Bishop Stare was a classmate of my father as was also Bishop Leighton Coleman of Delaware, the Rev^d W. H. Keaton and a number of other Clergy men who attained distinction in the Church but whose names has escaped my memory.

Before ^{my father} being ordained ~~he~~ was called Aug. 9 - 1858

to charge of two churches - St. James Perkiomine and St. Peter's Phoenixville. He was ordained Deacon in Dec 1858 and Priest Dec 1859

Aug. 15 1858
to Wausburg in which village St. James Church was situated. Wausburg was and is still a small straggling ~~church~~ village along a turnpike which joins the North or Reading turnpike a short distance from ~~Perkiomine~~ Wausburg as Perkiomine Bridge ~~was~~ ^{is} a very old bridge of stone which crosses the Perkiomine Creek ~~at~~ ^{near} ~~short distance from~~ the Collegeville Station and bridge on the Perkiomine Valley R.R. Wausburg was situated in Montgomery County about seven miles from Hornstown the County town and seemed to be placed at a meeting point between the original ^{+ English} Dutch letters of that County and the Pennsylvania Dutch or (German) settlers of Eastern and Central Pennsylvania - the County

12)

Recollections

which is rolling and well wooded is also fertile and well watered especially by the Permann Creek and its principal tributary the Skippack Creek, ~~both~~ ^{the former} ~~was~~ tributary to the Schuylkill River. St James Church was founded in 1721 by one of the Missionary Organizations of England and was endowed with a glebe or parochial farm of 200 acres. The ~~old~~ ^{original} church is still standing in or next to the church grave yard. ~~There was also a Methodist Church in the village.~~ ^{Opposite the site of the late} ^{5 dipses.}

Phoenixville about five miles distant from Evansburg the ^{location} ~~position~~ of the other Church was in the Schuylkill Valley and is and always has been a manufacturing town. In my boyhood days it contained the works of the Phoenix Iron Co originally Reeves, Buck & Co and also a woolen mill ^{then} owned and managed by Mr. L. Henry Richards. Since that time its manufactures have increased and become more diversified, including, ~~also~~ ^{and stockings} silk mills and various other factories. It was a great contrast to go from the quiet rural surroundings of Evansburg to the busy noisy and smoky town of Phoenixville. There was however a dash of Chester County life in Phoenixville and there were men who attained more than local reputation who were either born or lived in Phoenixville. Two brothers ~~attained~~ ^{born} in Phoenixville attained national reputations and Cabinet positions during my life ~~time~~ ^{and about} ~~knowledge of the place~~ ^{the Hon. Wayne M. Vreagh} U.S. Attorney General and his twin Franklin M. Vreagh Secretary of the Treasury under President

Saml. W. Pennypacker a native of Phoenixville
 and boyhood friend of mine
 became Governor of the State, and Mr. David
 Reeves and his son Samuel J. Reeves were
 prominent
 the iron masters of these days and were
 men of ability and cultivation. Mr. Charles
 M. Wheatley, ^{Saml. W.} Mr. Whittaker, Mr. Harry Richards
 and Bayard Taylor were identified with
 Phoenixville at one time and also see
 John H. Puleston a Welshman by birth
 and a member of the English Parliament
^{afterward}
 of Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co. Bankers in London,
 edited a newspaper at one time in this
 town. All of these men I knew except
 Bayard Taylor whose residence was before
 my time

While at Evansburg I attended school at
 the Ireland Seminary, in Ireland, now College-
 ville, which has developed into the Ursinus
 College and there was also a Pennsylvania
 Female College under W^c Sunderland and one
 of the earliest attempts at purely female
 colleges in the country. Among my school and
 playmates at Evansburg were Mr. John W.
 Vanduane afterw^{ard} Auditor of the State
 and Mr. Henry K. Boyer at one time Speaker
 of the House of Representatives of the State,
 W. A. H. Feltwell afterw^{ard} President of the
 Guard Corps at Philadelphia and the Rev^s
 Henry A. Hunnicutt and Joseph Hendricks
 were among my teachers at Ireland
 Seminary. My course of studies at this Seminary
 was in preparation for entry into College &
 at that time not determined

(184) I was always deeply interested in politics and
~~hence~~ ^{President} during the Campaign in 1860, which resulted
in the Election of Mr. Lincoln and the succeeding
Civil war I managed to take a ^{minor} part. The Spectacular
part of the Campaign was largely due to the Wide
Awake Clubs semi-uniformed with oil cloth Caps
and Capes and ^{with} torches and slaves. A part of the Club
was devoted to the representation of Lincoln's career
as a rail splitter and Mans, Widows, and Orphans were
often carried. I became a part in the Club as
a boy of fifteen to carry a light fac simile of a
Mans and I appeared in the processions at Harris-
town, Phoenixville and elsewhere as the carrier of
one of the Mans of the Club. The processions were
normally in the night time and the torch
light ~~processions~~ ^{effects} were quite illuminating in
the various meetings as the assemblies at times
were very large for those days. I remember among
the Speakers at the various meetings hearing Mr.
Francis P. Blair of St. Louis, Mr. John Gopate of
Philadelphia and Mr. Wm. Morris Davis of
Philadelphia who was a candidate for Congress
for the District - the 5th of Penna - which
consisted of Bucks, Montgomery Counties and the
upper ^{part} of Philadelphia. Mr. Davis was a quiet
grave gentleman, utterly unused to politics, not
much of a speaker but of a family of Quaker
origin of and of distinguished Anti-slavery opinions.
The District had been generally ~~elect~~ Democratic
but Mr. Davis was elected and served one term
in the House of Representatives. Notwithstanding his
quiet demeanor he made a name as a youth in an

(127) American whaler, ~~concerning the Cruise~~
the account of his voyage being the subject of a
book which was published and I still find
notes concerning it from time to time to this
day - I never saw Mr. Davis again but after
taking his seat in Washington he appointed me
to the Naval Academy and consequently had a
most important and decisive influence on my
future life. I regret that I was never so
fortunate to meet him in person and express
to him my appreciation of his appointment. I
trust that I have not proven unworthy of
his action which was of course due to my
father's application, ~~and solicitation~~.

When the Civil war broke out after Mr. Lincoln's
inauguration the country became alive with military
spirit and I endeavored to enlist though but
sullen. I declined the promise of a Corporalship in a
Cavalry Regiment when Mr. Davis appointed
to the Naval Academy secured by my father gave
another turn to my life. He had asked for an
appointment to Wash Point but there was no
vacancy in the district for the Military Academy
and the vacancy for Annapolis was suggested instead
by Mr. Davis and accepted by my father for
me - Father had the right of way in those
days and I went into the Navy rather than
the Army. ^{Entered the} Governor Pennypacker in his memoirs
states that he was offered the appointment
and declined though my understanding at
the time ^{was} that he ^{had been selected as} ~~was to be~~ an alternate -
However as his recollection and ~~understanding~~
knowledge of his own career was undoubtedly
better than mine, his statement is to be
believed.

as I have just said

My father's first application, was for an appointment to West Point as I knew little and ^{had} heard less of the Navy but when I was ~~appointed to West Point~~ was appointed to the Naval Academy I went gladly as I desired to get into some branch of the military service of the Government, expecting ^{active} service in the operations of the war then underway. My father must have made application to ~~Charles~~ ^{Besides} Mr. Davis about West Point for the Rev^d Thos. H. Stockton who has been mentioned before in this narrative wrote to my father concerning my desire and I quote from a letter of to my father from him which is now in my possession. He ~~say~~ wrote from the Speakers Room of the U. S. House of Representatives, a body of which he had been ^{and} Chaplain to which position he was re-elected. He wrote July 5th 1861 as follows in part, "My dear William:

"I left home on Wednesday, having received your note about Charles, a day or two before.

I noticed a statement in one of the papers, yesterday, I believe, that some arrangement has been made for two additional boys from each State, for West Point - to be selected by the Senators from each State, ~~for West Point~~ - If this be so, it would seem well to apply to the Senators from Pennsylvania - that is, if Charles and yourself continue to desire an appointment there.

If it were my son, I would greatly prefer some other school. To my mind, there is nothing in Earth equal to a religious education, - a religious life - and especially if Divinely called to it, a life in the ministry of the Gospel. The more I see of war, the more I value peace. I can only tolerate war, as a sort of Providential necessity. Surely God would never suffer it, except as a sad instrument of some good accomplishment, hardly to be otherwise attained. Such a position as I suppose yours to be, would on many accounts be in - chanting to me! Let Charles think about the matter awhile. Let him pray about it."

16) I entered into the Navy on the 14th of November 1861 - I went with my father to Newport, R. I where the Naval Academy had been installed in the early days of the Civil War, the removal from Annapolis being considered necessary as Maryland was a border state, a slave state ^{and} with a large unaffected population, though it was controlled and kept in the Union, by a large number of soldiers to the Union and its restoration.

I was 16 years and one month ^{old} when I entered the Navy and the Naval Academy and passed the entrance examination. The War had been going on for over six months and the three months men had been enlisted and discharged and the three years men had been called out. The contribution of Pennsylvania to the prosecution of the war had been ready and generous and her men did fine services during the whole war ashore and afloat.

The next summer ¹⁸⁶² my father resigned from the charge of St. James Parish and removed to Phoenixville becoming the Rector of St. Peter's Phoenixville ^{alone}. When I returned home during leaves of absence from the Naval Academy and from service afloat my home was in Phoenixville where ~~my father and mother lived~~ ^{my father and mother lived} for the remainder of their lives and in which place two of my sisters still live. It has represented to us all since 1862 as our home town and not unreasonably in later years at a ~~great~~ home week celebration I became a speaker as a representative of a family long resident in the town. Both men as speakers were Mr. David Reeves, Mr. Wayne M. ~~Smith~~ ^{Smith} and Mr. ~~Smith~~ ^{Thomas Butler} ~~the~~ ^{members from the}

17

Recollections

Evansburg and Montgomery

The period which I spent in ^{the} Country after my father entered the ministry was ^{one of} ~~one of~~ interest and had a more far reaching ^{influence} effect than ~~any~~ ^{that year} similar period of my younger days. Although I had for a period of years lead a ^{rural} ~~semi-rural~~ life in Germantown which had ^{also} broadened my youth, ~~this~~ ^{that} life was suburban and not rural. ~~It broadened my City life but~~ ^{through my Germantown experience broadened} it was ~~nothing like~~ ^{nothing like} so rural in any way as my life

in the Evansburg Rectory. In the first place my father ~~and consequently our family~~ was in better material circumstances and my parents' amusements and school life was that of a well to do gentleman's son. My companions and school mates at the well known Germantown Academy were children of well to do or at least ^{cultivated} ~~cultured~~ families. The Germantown Academy under its principal Wellington and his excellent ^{had as pupils many of the} ~~best~~ ^{best} ~~of~~ ^{of} the best families of Germantown, and ^{the} sports included

^{not only} Cricket for which Germantown had been more or less famous in ^{the} ~~the~~ ^{Country} ~~at that time~~ ^{but} ~~also~~ ^{also} town ball which eventually became base ball and other ~~most~~ ^{most} games of old and honorable standing.

My residence in Evansburg was in a strictly rural population, consisting of farmers and the usual ~~usual~~ ^{usual} village craftsmen. Besides the largely predominant farmer population was of Pennsylv-

Pennsylvania Dutch
pronunciations & idioms
Johnnie's Call for Dinner

Tillie Call the window out - Mamma Call the
stairs down, Johnnie, Johnnie Come eat yourself.
Mamma's on the table and Pappas half sat

A farmer's wife exclaimed at seeing some
neighbor's children come to lunch - "Say Tillie
The Armes Company and the Schmeck
and heads are all."

When a shopkeeper in Allentown was
asked for certain material he replied -
That we wouldn't have.

A laundress was met with her small son
one day and upon saying - "how late he had
grown," she replied - "Ya, Ya when he grows
up already - he gives a policeman."

Pennsylvania - Dutch translation of Hamlet's
Amat - Ich bin die Daddy see
Schpook

mainly Dutch or German in their origin, within
 in these districts, ~~and beyond~~ Penna. Dutch was spoken
 and the English was linctured with idiomatic
 German. New discoveries and apparatus were however
 given in English and expressions like "dod Puneyf
 vana Railroad" words ~~found~~ used. Wie Gehrts was
 the familiar salutation even if the remaining
 Colloquy was in English. ~~German Country~~ Country
 papers in German were in circulation especially in
 the Berksmen Valley. My schoolmates at the Ireland
 Seminary were almost entirely of Pennsylvania Dutch
 origin and I know of no people in the
 United States so unactions of their method ^{of life} and
 habits ^{generally} than the Pennsylvania Dutch. Extremely frugal
 thrifty, and Communist ^{as they were} in some of their sects, an
 example ^{can be given} of their peculiar ^{was} by the custom
^{of German baptists using} ~~books and~~ "books and eyes instead of buttons and
 there worldly fastenings. The Mennonites, Dunkards
 German Reformed and Lutherans were ^{related} to each
 other by more than ^{ordinary} ~~language~~ ^{in Arlle} ~~the~~
^{of years ago in Germany.} ^{They occupied} ^{was} ^{quite}
^{extensively in the neighborhood of Wausburg and} ^{especially in Berksmen valley}
^{near} at the ^{valley of the} "Grappe"; ~~Prudent Fractant and~~
~~the falling of the Berksmen valley.~~ "Tillie the
 Mennonite maid" and Governor Remy's auto-
 biography gives an idea of the dialect, habits
 and peculiar religious beliefs of the Pennsylvania Dutch
 and the different religious ^{of the} ~~and~~ ^{Communion.} The
 habit of washing each others feet as a symbol
 of socialistic and Communistic ideas ^{the} ~~the~~ ^{was}
 I believe in Central Pennsylvania. I do not

19/ too highly of the moral life connected with the
depression of a normal social life. The primitive ways
did not tend to a too high standard, possibly that
this was more evident in a community where every
one knew ~~the concerns of their white~~ ^{the concerns of their white} and ~~all~~ ^{all} kinds of
people were ^{necessarily} ~~known~~ ^{close} together in association; ^{but}
strata in cities and large towns ^{that} are kept apart ~~but~~
in country life such classification and such segregation
became

difficult if not impossible. A bad spirit a black
sheep can ^{contaminate} ^{the} ^{whole} ^{community}
with little ^{restriction} as to associates and intercourse.

Physically I owe much to ^{three years of} my country life before
entering the Navy. It gave me a good constitution
to which was added my out door life at sea. My
father's income ^{not ungenerally} ^{seem} to diminish as his family in-
creased and my services about the barn and stable
became more in demand as I grew older -

The place or farm belonging to the Rectory was I believe
nearly two hundred acres ^{or there abouts} and was at ~~first~~ ^{first}
farmed on shares, but as that did not prove very
successful financially, most of the estate was leased for
a period of 999 years giving the tenant something
of an endowment. A horse or horses and cows were
necessary and I either had charge or assisted
about the barn - My eldest sister ^{Laura} had charge of the
vegetable garden which she made successful in production.

At first we were driven or drove to our various
schools but toward the last I walked to the
Seminary ^{one mile and} to the Post Office ^{a mile distant} and ^{also} to various other
places. This exercise and out of door life gave me
a sound health, although I was not prominent
in athletics or as an athlete I was sturdy and healthy
and I believe I owe ^{to these circumstances} ^{more} ^{than} ~~I ever under-~~
~~stood to my~~ ^{the very long and healthy} ^{life} ~~stood to my~~ ^{stood to my} healthy old age, which I am now
enjoying at ~~the~~ ^{the} age of seventy ^{four years} with no
greater infirmity ~~except~~ ^{than} partial deafness.

in November 1861

20) I left the Rectory in Evansburg, wrote my father and went by rail to Providence R. I. where we took the Steamboat Perry for Newport, R. I. At ^{where the Naval Academy had been placed} Newport we spent the day and night at the Aqueduct House then the principal hotel of the City in the winter. The evening we spent at the Aqueduct House we met Lieut. Comdr. E. O. Matthews who was calling on his father and with him was Surgeon Palmer and his son Pollock afterwards a Marine Officer and ~~later~~ ^{N.S.} Marshal of the District of Columbia. The two officers mentioned were the first naval officers, to my knowledge, that I had ever met.

The Senior classes at the Academy were quartered in the Atlantic House facing Fours Park, in which was situated the celebrated Fours Inn of early but ~~disputed~~ days. The Senior class was the regular third class. When this class ^{on board} ~~quarantined~~ the "Constitution" arrived in New York ^{Harbor} from Annapolis, request was made upon the Secretary of War for permission to quarter the midshipmen of the third class, the upper classes having been ordered into active service, at Fort Adams in Newport R. I. which was done, the "Constitution" having arrived at Newport on the 9th of May 1861. In the following September the third class was removed to the Atlantic House ^{on shore} which was an old fashioned summer hotel and rented by the War Department for the purpose. The last three years of my career at the Naval Academy were spent in this hotel which was principally of wood painted white of the Greek Parthenon type of architecture with huge pillars on the porch in front a style of hotel architecture very common in the early part of the nineteenth century in our country. A

Nov. 17/18

21) Very good picture of the Atlantic House can be found in Park Benjamin's History of the Naval Academy.

Benjamin says ~~in~~ in his description of the arrangements of ^{of} ^{of residing there} ^{at} ^{any time} that "The old hotel had a large main hall (decorated with Laurence's "Don't give up the ship" flag) with cross passages on the lower floor, one of which led to the ^{Commissioner's} Officers' quarters, and the other to the mess room. The recitation rooms were mainly on the floor above, and over this were the students' apartments, into which they were packed, sometimes four in a room. The junior class was in the topmost story. The regular formations took place sometimes in the main hall and some on a closed-in piazza on the west side. Section formations were on the third floor, whence the sections marched to the recitation rooms."

"Infantry and artillery drills were held in a pasture near Ochre Point - now the site of magnificent villas - to and from which the battalion marched preceded by the Academy band. Seamanship drills took place on the practice ships anchored in the harbor, and for target firing there was a little battery of 32-pounders in a shed on Goat Island. To reach the ships or the battery, the battalion marched down Pelham St. to the Fanny, a little steamer which had a capacity for carrying an extraordinary number of people and a way of getting around the bay in all weathers with her gunwales nearly awash."

The fourth class of which I was a member, entered in October 1861 and were quartered on the "Constitution" which had been brought into the inner harbor and moved close to the shore of Goat Id. with which the ship was connected by a gangway. ~~and~~

That I'd belonged to the Government and was the site of Fort Wolcott one of the early defenses of Newport harbor. Fort Wolcott was an earth work facing the outer harbor and its walls stand I believe to this day part rubble, part masonry - There were some frame barracks and other structures connected with the fort which were in charge of an Ordnance Sergeant of the Army in my day at the Naval Academy, who resided in one of the structures part of which was used as a hospital for the midshipmen, ~~when they were sick~~. The daughter of the sergeant used to cook the food for the sick and she used to supplement our sick diet by cooking "flap jacks" for us for a money consideration. The "flap jacks" the first that I had ever met with in my life were remarkably good, as I found them during a sick time I had in the hospital, but I doubt whether they assisted in my recovery and they were certainly served without the knowledge or authority of the Surgeon in charge. ~~of the hospital~~. However they were light in weight for flap jacks and did not cause ~~even a temporary~~ death, a fatal effect.

Besides the buildings existing others were created for recreation ^{on the island} rooms, ^{as others as an} ~~for~~ armory and storerooms for the paymaster ~~and other things~~. On board the Commodore ^{the spar deck held recreation books and} the gun deck was used as a study place and the various gun and men crews, ~~both~~ ^{both} in one, were placed ~~at the~~ ^{at the} desks, ~~the~~ ^{the} formation of midshipmen was on this deck, ^{bring} inside of the desk line ^{from} which they were marched to the mess tables below, to recreation and to the drills on the Island. The midshipmen slept in hammocks on the bulkhead ^{under} ~~at~~ very uncomfortable and crowded conditions. In the morning at six o'clock they hurried out very early, lashed their hammocks and carried them on deck to be stowed. In rainy weather they were allowed to stow them below decks. Altogether it was a most uncomfortable procedure and the contrast it great to the present ^{Expeditious} ~~at~~ ^{at} Annapolis, ~~in contrast to~~ ^{in contrast to} luxurious

The organization of the midshipmen was in mess crews and ~~the~~ when I arrived on board ship I found everything in working order as the greater part of the new class - known as plebeians - or "plebes" were at work with their studies and drills having arrived in October ~~at~~ my arrival ^{being} in mid-November. The captain of my ~~own~~ mess crew as distinguished from my gun crew was Hugh McKee from Kentucky, better Frankfort or Lexington. He was old for his years, a fine ~~solid~~ ^{manly} fellow, and a natural leader. He was killed in a storming party in Korea, in an attack upon one of the forts placed on the river approaches to Seoul, the Capital. His father ^{also} I recollect was killed in the Mexican war and he ~~had~~, from his life and early maturity, seemed much more advanced in drills and out-of-door matters than his contemporaries. He was not much of a student and graduated in the class below that of ~~my~~ ^{my} own.

At the time of the attack upon the Cumberland and Congress in Hampton Roads it was feared that the Merrimack - the Confederate iron clad - would make a raid upon the northern harbors and sea ports and preparations were made for signally her approach from the Bretons Reef light vessel by rockets and as the Fort Adams were not furnished, and had many guns not mounted, preparations were made to put the fort in a ^{warlike} state of defence by mounting guns. ~~and~~ in the early summer of 1867 after our Academic course and studies were over, our class was quartered in the fort in the Casemates and visited in - morning the guns in batteries and also drilling at them. The Merrimack ~~course~~ ^{career of the} was checked by the Monitor and after a time we were withdrawn

24^a / from the fort and placed on board of ~~the~~ small
sloop of war - Marion - and cruised about Narra-
jacket Bay for the latter part of the summer.
Our stay at Fort Adams was an agreeable
change from our life on board of the Constitution
and ^{cleaning} "Cots" took the place of hammocks while
greater freedom and range of movement - was given
us at ^{+ about} the fort. Adams at that time was
probably the second fort in size and strength
along our Coast in the East, Fort Monroe
being the largest; both founded very important
bodies of water of depth sufficient for the
largest vessels of war.

The Juno came under the command of Captain,
Afterwards, Admiral Charles Wilkes came into
the outer harbor of Newport with Slidell and
Mason on board, ^{Captured from the British Steamer Trent} and all seemingly other
vessels - ~~of~~ - were come in for orders or coal. At
times large clipper ships, then in their last
days anchored to await favorable winds and
often in the early morning they would get
underway with the land breeze and stand out
of the harbor. I heard from them for the
first time in weighing anchor the shanty songs
of the sea, with the refrain made by the
clank - clank of the windlass. This was impressive
in the ^{early} dawn in the profound silence of the bay
and harbor.

At that time an Army hospital and camp
for prisoners was placed between Newport and
Fall River on the present site of the Coaling
Station for the Navy, the selection of which
being made in later years by a Board of Officers
of which I was a member -

25) This summer of 1862 was an anxious time for me and for my family at home because my father having obtained leave of absence from his churches, entered the Army as Chaplain of the 61st Penna. Volunteers and was taken prisoner at Fair Oaks in the Peninsular Campaign, sent to Libby prison, then to Salisbury N. C. and then released. Came home, resigned from the Army and took up Church work again at his original parishes. An account of his experience is here ~~given~~ given as published in a journal of the time;

ARRIVED FROM SALISBURY, N. C.—Mr.

W. R. STOCKTON, Chaplain of the Sixty-first Pennsylvania Regiment, has arrived in this city from Salisbury, N. C., having left there on Thursday last. He arrived at Harrison's Landing on City Point, by the flag of truce boat *Fraser*, on Saturday afternoon. The party consisted of the released Chaplains and Surgeons from Salisbury, and numbered eight persons, as follows:—Rev. HIRAM EDDY, of Connecticut, and Rev. G. N. DODGE, of New York. The above gentlemen were taken at the battle of Bull Run. Mr. SCHRIKER, Acting Chaplain of the Twenty-seventh Pennsylvania Regiment, who was taken in the Valley of the Shenandoah, and Mr. STOCKTON, who was taken at the battle of Fair Oaks. There are no other chaplains left at Salisbury, but two surgeons; they are held as hostages for those captured by FREMONT, and are kept in close confinement. The name of one of these gentlemen is Dr. SLOCUM, a Surgeon in the Navy; the name of the other is not remembered. The health of Colonel GORCORAN and his party, the officers taken under SHIELDS, BANKS and FREMONT; at the battle of Fair Oaks, and the officers of the transport *Union*, which vessel was wrecked during the Port Royal Expedition, and the officers taken prisoners at that time, are there and in good health, and hope for a speedy exchange.

Mr. STOCKTON went into the battle, on the 31st of May, with his regiment, and remained with the wounded after they were driven back. He could have been taken prisoner at three o'clock, but was allowed by the Rebel officers to remain with the wounded, under promise that he should not be taken prisoner. He remained on the battle-field all Saturday night, rendering all the assistance that lay in his power to the wounded men. Between one and two o'clock on Sunday morning, General ROGER A. PRYOR came up with his brigade, and detailed a company, called the "Emerald Guard," from Alabama, to assist him in his attentions to the sufferers. They brought in water, &c., and rendered much assistance. The Emerald Guard is an Irish Company, and no women could do more for our wounded than they did. During the night Mr. S. laid down for a short time; during that time five of the men died at his side. Previous to this he had cut up pieces of lemon to distribute them to the men after the water had given out, and on looking about after waking up, he found that three of them had died pressing the lemon to their lips. During the night the raving of the men for water was of a heart-rending description. They would cry, "Give me one drop of water and then you may kill me."

They would call upon the names of absent comrades, begging them for water, saying, "you never refused me before and why do you now," and so the night was passed. Sometimes Mr. S. would go to the door of the little house and he could hear the groans and cries for a mile around. At 7 o'clock one of the Chaplains of a Virginia Regiment came in to see Mr. S., having heard a Yankee Chaplain was there with the wounded; this Chaplain proved to be an acquaintance of the Rev. THOMAS H. STOCKTON, and a relative of our informant; Mr. S. inquired of him if he knew Dr. EVANS, who married his sister. He told Mr. S. that he was the Lt. Colonel of the regiment to which he was attached, and offered to introduce him and have him passed through the lines. He scarcely got the words out of his mouth when he said, "I see I am a prisoner." Mr. STOCKTON asked him what he meant; he said "your men have come up and taken the ground without firing a shot, and you will excuse me, for I must run and tell our men or they will be taken by surprise." Our advancing men, consisting of about two companies, were then within speaking distance of the house; Mr. STOCKTON told them not to fire on the house, as it was filled with our wounded, who had yet received no attention. The officer commanding these companies asked who he (Mr. STOCKTON) was, and on being told, said he had better come within our lines. He declined doing so, for three reasons; first, because no one would be left to attend to the wounded; second, because our men having taken the ground he supposed they could keep it; and thirdly, because of the assurance of the Rebel officers that he should not be disturbed.

The enemy then came up, and the battle raged furiously around the building; the bullets falling like hail, and our men were forced to retire. About 11 o'clock two other regiments came up; our men again occupied the ground. Mr. STOCKTON again told them that our wounded were in the house, and the words were scarcely out of his mouth when the Rebels again came up, and again our men were forced to retreat, the Rebels fighting like fiends. Mr. STOCKTON remained with them until 4 o'clock on Sunday afternoon, when, being worn out with fatigue and excitement, and the atmosphere of the place becoming very offensive, he told the wounded men that he would go out and see if he could not get a Rebel surgeon to attend to them, and he would try to get through the lines. He had scarcely left the house when one of the Rebel pickets hailed him and said he must go in as a prisoner. He was taken to General PICKET, who told him he would release him and send him through the lines, but that there was a higher officer on the field, and he was sent before Major-General HILL.

On being questioned by Gen. HILL, Mr. STOCKTON said he was a Chaplain; had never carried a gun or fired one, and had come only to relieve the wounded. General HILL said he had better have stayed at home with his church. Mr. STOCKTON said he thought not; that he would go to the lower regions if sent there to do any good to the men. General HILL then said though he (Mr. STOCKTON) did not come to fight for the Union, he would, doubtless, pray for it, and as he had started for Richmond he had better go there. Mr. STOCKTON asked for assistance to get there, being very weak and feeble, and was told by the General that he would direct a guard to stir him up with a bayonet. Mr. STOCKTON walked from there to Richmond, and was taken from there to Salisbury in the cars.

26) The "Marion" and "John Adams" were the two vessels
^{detailed}
~~used~~ as practice ships in the summer of 1862. The
John Adams made an outside cruise to Port
Royal while the Marion ¹⁰ ~~was~~ which ship I
was ~~detached~~ ^{ordered}, not being considered sea worthy,
had Narragansett Bay for her cruising ground.
She was under the command of Lieut. Comdr
Stephen B. Luce who was for many years con-
nected with the Naval Academy and was
afterward ^{my Commanding Officer in the Pacific} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~Superintendent~~ and President of the
Institution in Coos Bay Harbor Id. becoming
its first President. A number of years of my
life was ~~also~~ ^{also} identified with the same institution
- as a lecturer as an assistant to Captain Mahan
and finally as ^{its} President, of ~~the latter~~.

The size and handiness of the Marion and the
seamanship and skill of her Commanding Officer
made her a very successful practice vessel for
serving, ~~perhaps on account of her~~, limited cruising
ground - She visited Providence, Bristol, Fall River
during the cruise. My own position before the mast
was as Captain of the Mizzen top and the role I played
was a very lively one as the sails were frequently
handed, and the ship constantly worked - at times
there ^{was but} ~~was~~ ^{one} ~~was~~ ashore and we had the practice
of kedging her aft, ~~whether the ship was in~~
~~shore purposely or by accident the vessel never~~
~~lost~~ The Captain practice was never forgotten and
the soft wind did the vessel no harm.

At the end of the summer cruising our ^{class} ~~class~~ now
formed into ^{an} ~~the~~ advanced or 1st division and ^a ~~the~~ 2^d division
was transferred on shore to the Atlantic House and we
came under ^{its} ~~the~~ shore routine. Comdr ^{George W. Bates} ~~Edward~~
was the Commandant of midshipmen, under Commodore
George S. Black ~~the~~ the Superintendent, Lieut. Comdr Luce

27) The Commanding Officer of the Marion became the
Head of the Department of Seamanship. I have spoken of
his skill as a seaman and his general versatility as
an Officer. I wish to express again my admiration
of Luce as ~~an~~ an Officer of broad outlook, indomitable
energy and great foresight. The Naval Academy, the
Schools for training apprentices and young seamen, and
the Naval War College owe almost every thing to his
valiant efforts and ~~dedication to the~~ ^{to his energy, skill} ~~best interests of~~
~~the Naval Service~~ ^{and progressive instruction}. His ~~opportunities~~ ^{discernment} gave
Mahan his opportunity for wide world fame and
professional success. Perhaps there is in no service
^{displaying} such conservatism and reluctance to innovations
in the personnel as in the Navy. I can recall
no great advance that did not have to run
the gauntlet of prejudice, ridicule and ~~opposition~~ ^{opposition}
from ~~other~~ officers in the service. As Admiral
Luce was concerned or interested in all measures
for the improvement and advancement of the
Navy ~~to~~ ^{and} came in for more than the usual
amount of criticism and opposition. Now that
he is dead I trust that in some permanent
way an expression of his labors for the
service will be realized. Up to his very last
days his one thought and one labor was for
the ^{its} improvement and ~~efficiency~~ ^{of the service}.
Under any circumstances
~~At all events~~, the Training Stations, and the
War College ~~would~~ stand as institutions due to
his inception and ^{untiring} ~~constant~~ advocacy.

My roommate during the past year at the
Atlantic House was ^{Joseph} Lane ^{from Kansas}, who resigned at the
end of the year. We were detailed as room mates
and although comparative strangers we were
~~pleasantly~~ ^{pleasantly} content with each other and I
deplored his departure. ^{I have never heard of} ~~He was I think from~~
~~Kansas and I lost sight of him entirely~~ ^{since his departure}.

28) Among our instructors during the winter of ¹⁸62-63 at the Academy was Comd^r Edward Simpson, instructor in Ordnance and Gunnery and the author of a text book on the subject, Lieut. Comd^r afterwards the famous Capt. Mahan, Lieut Comd^r Frank Blake a son of the Superintendent, who resigned after the Civil war and became a successful banker in London, Lieut Comd^r E. O. Matthews, Prof. Edward Leape taught Drawing, Prof. J. C. Coffin taught mathematics and navigation assisted by Professors Wilcox and Beecher. Professor ^{of Law} J. S. E. Russell taught English, Ethics and Intellectual Law. Prof. Smith, former President of Wesleyan University, taught Natural & Experimental Philosophy which included ^{Chemistry & Mechanics} while Professor Gerardi ^{was head of the department} taught French assisted by Professors Woodruff and Regent. Prof. Leape was also our fencing master and Lieut J. D. Mason was instructor in Infantry tactics. Most of my instructors, especially the Naval men I met in later life. I sailed with Simpson under the Command of Simpson and Lee, I was under Mahan at the War College, Frank Blake I met in London when I was Naval Attaché there while Prof. Coffin was a neighbor of mine when I was stationed in Washington in my early married life.

During the summer of 1863 our class was granted leave of absence and I went to my home in Phoenixville Penna where my father was then living in a house not far from the Phoenix Iron Works, the principal industrial establishment of the place to which it gave its name. It was the summer of the Invasion of Pennsylvania by Lee and I endeavored to secure service with the Army but without success as I was as a nondescript neither fish, flesh or fowl or, as the Cape Cod men say, good red herring. I could not enlist, nor could I be employed as a lead to lead man. I was however ready to take up a gun, waving everything, if the enemy had approached

29) After tea at tea I went on a walking tour
with two of my friends, Andrew Whelaker and
Supton Ashenfelter in various parts of the
Country around Phoenixville and Pottstown
in which we rought it and enjoying ourselves
in the fashion of late day pedestrians. In
many respects I was a shy dependent youth
and suffered in the way that one of that
disposition always does. It has been a source
of wonder that with these impediments that
I became as much of a after dinner ^{of platform} speaker
~~and platform orator~~ as I did when past my
middle age both in London and at home.
as College president.

After my summer's leave in 1863 I returned to the
Naval Academy at Newport and resumed ^{my life in the} quarters
in the old Atlantic House. My roommate this year
as I recollect was Mid^{dr} A. Beach Carter the son
of the Rev^d Carter then in charge of St. Johns
Church York St. N.Y. and afterwards ^{Reverend} of a
Church in New York City. ~~My first wife was a younger~~
of Beach Carter. My third roommate was Robert
Griffen who was from Phoenixville and a son of
the Superintendent of the Phoenix Iron Works who was
also the inventor of the Griffen gun, a 3 in. ^{wrought} ~~iron~~
iron muzzle loading rifle which was adopted as a
regulation gun during the Civil war for the field
batteries of the Federal Army. Griffen belonged to
the class below mine and Carter was graduated
from that ~~same~~ class, both had to a companionship
Early after graduation, Griffen from yellow fever
for the West Indies and Carter in the Hawaiian
Islands. My standing was generally high in Ethics
English Studies and International law but lower
in Mathematics both ^{pure} ~~pure~~ and applied. I was now
in the second class and lived very quietly
with but few friends and acquaintances in Newport.

30) The temporary nature of the Academy at Newport did not facilitate social life and there was very little diversion even in out of door sports or athletic life. The drills in infantry, light artillery and on board ship when the weather permitted in winter were the only opportunities offered for physical development. About this time Commandant D. M. Fairfax became the Commandant of the Academy. He was of a Virginia family, but had remained loyal to the Union. The most of his relatives and connections had gone South and served either in the ^{Confederate} Army or Navy and I suppose out of consideration for that fact he was given duty at the Academy, though he was with the troops at the time of the capture of Messine and Shiloh and if I recollect taught Commanded a monitor in Charleston Harbor. He was normally a charming man of high character with a rather quick temper and a devoted Churchman. Commodore Geo. S. Blake remained the Superintendent of the Academy during my tenure at the Academy. He was a Bostonian of an old family resident ^{there for} several generations in Massachusetts & a fine type of the old ^{hard} ^{conservative} officer with considerable scientific attainments.

In the summer of 1864 quite a Squadron was formed for practice cruising. It consisted of the Macedonian as flagship, the Marion, the Juno, the Marblehead and the yacht America which had in its early days attained great fame by the capture of the Queen's Cup in the early days of American yachting ~~from the English Yachts~~ in the Regatta ^{over the course} ~~at~~ off Cowes and around the Isle of Wight. This Cup has been contested for many years in international ^{open} races but ^{so far} has remained ~~undivided~~ upon this side of the ~~water~~.

31) During this summer's cruise I served on board of the
Macedonian - the Warblehead and the American - The
American was commanded by a Master of the first
Class - Henry C. White, ^{When I was on board} and was ^{almost always} ~~written~~ ^{written}

Signal distance of the Macedonian.

The Squadron was ^{crossed} ~~found~~ in the waters of Long Is-
land Sound, Gardiner's Bay, Buzzards Bay and Vineyard
Sound. While at Gardiner's Bay the news came
that the Confederate Steamer Florida from Mobile ~~had~~
was coming North along the Atlantic Coast, ^{Capturing &} ~~burning~~
vessels en route - The Warblehead was sent to a station
off Nantucket New South Shovel light vessel to cruise
for the Florida. At that time I was on board of the
Macedonian and we got underway at once, crossing South
of Vineyard Martha's Vineyard and Gay Head - I was
one of the Captains of a heavy smooth bore and one
day a vessel answering to the description of the
Florida was sighted to the Southeast. We were hummed
10 quarters and the guns on the fore deck were
manned so far as the crews were concerned from the
bluejacket crew with the exception of the Captains
who remained in command of the gun, so fortunately
I remained at my station - The vessel sighted stood
towards us ^{we} while we were home to awaiting her arrival. She
carried the English merchant flag and we were
sure she was the Florida. There could have been no
doubt of our character and we also displayed our number
but without ^{immediate} answer. Coming close to us she ^{finally} ~~finally~~
lowered the English flag, hoisted the American flag
and made her number. We found her to be the
Tennessee, under the command of Captain, ^{officer}
Admiral Charles Sledman, also cruising after the Florida. The
suspense was thus ended by disappointment ~~and~~ as the Florida
had been seen we thought our opportunity was gone.

32) During this summer we were detached

as I have previously mentioned to the different vessels and as a relaxation and complete change we all enjoyed our tour of duty on the America. I remember on a passage from Garden's Bay to New Bedford that we were directed to keep a lookout of the ~~lower~~ ~~officer's~~ ~~post~~ - the Macedonian - and as the wind was fair and rather fresh we labored hard and unceasingly to keep our position. Capt. Fairfax, with pity upon us and signalled directions to make the best of our way to New Bedford. It was our opportunity and making all sail we soon lost sight of the Macedonian and ^{reached} ~~got~~ our anchorage that evening off New Bedford. The Macedonian did not get in port until the next morning and my recollection was that the "America" was left in charge of the Hospital Steward that night ^{with} ~~and~~ all of the midshipmen ~~on~~ ashore ~~on board~~.

On our return to Newport we became first classmen and entered into our last year at the Naval Academy, which also coincided with the last year of the Academy at Newport R.I.

The Cadet officers were chosen from our class, the adjutant being Fremont St Hendrix and the sub-adjutant being George A. Converse who graduated ~~at~~ first of the class. Hendrix was retired at an early age and died soon afterwards, Converse had a very distinguished career, although always handicapped by poor

health. Notwithstanding his pulmonary trouble he was retired only after he had attained the retiring ^{limit} ~~age~~ of sixty two ^{years}. He had the exceptional record of holding positions as the Chief of three bureaus, successively, Equipment, Ordnance and Navigation. He served in each capacity ^{and always} with distinction and success. It was with great sorrow that shortly after his retirement I served as ^{major} ~~his~~ pall bearer ~~at his funeral~~. At the time of his death notwithstanding his retirement he was ~~was~~ ^{was} assigned to duty and died at the last in harness serving his Country and the Navy faithfully ^{at all times and upon all occasions until the last} ~~until his last day~~ - His funeral was attended by the President of the United States who ~~was~~ ^{had} Secretary of War ~~had~~ ^{had} been associated with him on joint Commissions and who had ~~to~~ ^{learned} to respect his attainments sound sense and high character. He goes in every respect the first among his peers. - Provis inter pares I remember but little of my first class year I then roomed with Beach Curtis though he had been bumped back to the next lower class. Both of us as sons of Chief men had much in common and ^{notwithstanding} ~~as~~ ^{close friends} our different classes were allowed to ~~be~~ ^{be} ~~con-~~ ^{come} ~~to~~ ^{as} ~~room~~ ^{room} ~~mates~~ ^{mates}.

I occupied myself principally with the Academy volume not having much inclination for social jolly or pleasure. I had a few acquaintances only - the Shepards and Beach Lawrence being among the number.

I remember distinctly the news of the death of President Lincoln reaching Newport and the pring of minute guns in Jones Park as an evidence of the great sorrow which was felt over.

34 / the whole country. This was the first year that I made my acquaintance with the study of international law, in which without ~~effort~~ effort I found myself among the first numbers while in mathematics either pure and undefiled or day applied. I graduated toward the other end of the class. In languages I was only tolerable and I wish that the present plan of confining our studies to one language instead of two, had been in force. It would have been a great boon to those like myself with little linguistic tastes.

The Board of Visitors at the close of the Academic year was composed of distinguished Officers who had served successfully in the war of the Rebellion which had just come to a close. Admiral Farragut was the President of the Board, and I remember a chat I had with him in Jones Park. He cordially wanted to get the mid-western point of view for the Board of Visitors desired to re-construct the Academy at Annapolis and end the many temporary and make shift methods of the day. I remember my congratulations to the Admiral upon his promotion from Vice Admiral to full Admiral, to which he responded that he had been told by a young lady that he was now "without a Vice". The memory of a good pun is at times lasting, Admiral Porter, who became in the early Autumn the successor as Superintendent to Commodore Blake was also a member of the Board.

35) While Mr Edward Everett, ^{A Member of the Board} was the Orator
at the ~~Commencement~~ final exercises - The
Civil War being over, the pressure for officers
have ~~not~~ passed away, it was determined
by the Navy Department to have the
first class make an additional Cruise
before the delivery of the Diplomas or cer-
tificates of graduation which was to be
done in the autumn at Annapolis
under the auspices of the new Superintendent
Abraham Porter - This was a disappointment
to us and made more so ~~that~~ by the
fact that we were to be graduated as
Midshipmen rather than as Ensigns which
a strict reading of the law required - The
too rapid graduation in three years of
previous classes had proven unsatisfactory
and we were caught in the re-acton.

The necessities of the war and the
scarcity of officers had gradually placed
the instruction at the Academy in the
hands of Civilians or the older Professors
of Mathematics - Among other instructors
were a number of Chaplains who were
designated them as "the crows", by their
beard they were known as "black
and red crows". Some of them became
men of prominence in their various com-
munities, one Chas R. Hale became Bishop
of Caldo Id - The Rev P. Hitchcock was
~~Chaplain~~ ~~the~~ Rector of a prominent
Church in Pillsbury and ⁱⁿ Buffalo, + the
Rev^d Geo. Williamson Smith became
President of Trinity College, Hartford - The
professional studies were leamanship

and Infantry Tactics

36/ ~~at~~ Gunnery, were of course entirely in the hands of Officers of the Navy and of the U.S. Steam Engineering was taught by Officers of the U.S. Engineer Corps of the Navy, two of whom I remember with great pleasure as most competent instructors, able mathematicians and agreeable gentlemen. They were David M. Greene, and John D. Van Buren, both left the Navy and became successful Engineers in Civil life - David M. Greene became the head of the Troy Polytechnic School, one of the very few technical schools of Engineering of that day. Mr. Van Buren if I recollect aright became the ^{State} Engineer of New York ~~State~~ ^{Comdr. S. J. ~~Lucas~~} ~~Lucas~~, Lieut Comdr. Mathews, Lieut Comdr. Mahan, Lieut Comdr. J. B. Blake, ~~Mont~~ Montgomery Sicard, Joseph W. Marvin, Augustus P. Cooke, Henry W. Miller, & Charles C. Carpenter & Robt. F. Bradford - were among the instructors of the day in professional studies and as disciplinary Officers. ~~Most of these Officers~~ ^{Comdr} ~~these Officers~~ Comdr. Geo. W. Rodger, Edward Simpson and Comdr. Wm Fairfax were the Commandants of Midshipmen or Second in Command at the Academy in my day - Most of these Officers I met afterward in Service afloat Luce, and Simpson were my Commanding Officers at one time and as I have previously mentioned I became ~~the~~ closely associated with ~~them~~. Luce ^{and} Mahan ^{who} ^{with} Sicard, Simpson and Fairfax became ^{New} Admirals in the Service and few as such -

In 1865 we had seven Civilian professors twenty two Civilian instructors and only nine Officers of the line as instructors. The pendulum swung too much the other way afterward and then I think lying between

37) The instruction in the subject of International law during the last year of my stay at the Naval Academy was handicapped by a want of ~~the~~ good text books. The best and most authoritative work upon the subject was by the American Henry Wheaton. His work had gone through a number of Editions and was in use in the United States and England, besides being ~~published~~ ^{printed} in the French language - It was and is a work of much erudition as well as his History of the Law of Nations ^{in Europe and America}. It has been edited by several writers and in 1865 had two editions - Richard Henry Dana - a well known jurist of Boston and ~~the~~ Wm Beach Lawrence, a distinguished writer living at Newport, R. I. The 8th Edition ~~was~~ by Dana was an acceptable one to the School and Government but its issue was ~~contested~~ ^{Contested} by Mr. Beach Lawrence who claimed that by the authority ^{of the Wheaton family} his ~~2nd~~ 8th Edition had the sole ~~sole~~ right of publication. The suit at law upon the subject was decided by the proper Courts in favor of Mr. Lawrence so Dana's Edition which was generally prepared was not allowed to be sold in this Country though ~~issued~~ ^{printed} and sold in England. Mr. Lawrence's edition though legitimate was not used by any one Government as his views upon several subjects connected with the Court, was were not considered as sound by the Government at Washington at the time. Hence Wheaton was not used as a text book, and Woolsey's book upon the subject and ^{those of} ~~Henry~~ Kent's lectures that referred to the subject of international law were used as text books. Neither of these books gave a practical or ~~up to date~~ thorough treatment of the subject. Dana's Edition was much

38) Superior to Laurence's edition which has practically disappeared from use. Dana's notes on the recognition of belligerency and of independence in his edition of Wheaton are classics upon the subject and as ^{his} the edition of Wheaton is now out of print ~~was~~ was appended to my work upon International Law published by Scribner's of New York. It is rather a singular matter that Scribner's continued to publish Woolsey's book upon the subject with notes by his son, until they published in 1914 my own book upon the subject written for them ^{at} their request. The best book on International Law now used at the Naval Academy in 1919 is also a manual written by myself at the request of the Academic Board of the Naval Academy treating of the subject in a brief and practical manner. The advanced treatment of the subject by Naval Officers is carried on at the Naval War College by problems and lectures which were originated by Prof. ^{Freeman} Snow of Harvard. Prof. Snow's lectures were collected and edited from manuscript left by him ^{by me}, as he died suddenly about the time of the conclusion of his course. These lectures amplified and ~~partly~~ edited by me were published by the Navy Department in two editions but are now out of print. Mr. Snow's manuscript was very meagre as the lecture on Contraband of War for instance consisting only of the title as that's lecture was delivered ^{at} temporarily, the subject being a very familiar one to ~~him~~ ^{him} Snow. I was assisted in securing and arranging the various notes of ^{Mr.} Snow by Professor Mac Lane of Harvard who in a letter to me gave me due credit for my portion of the work. Although not chronologically pertinent I will give Prof.

39) Mac Vane's letter which serves to complete the discussion of the last books upon the subject of international law and as a reminiscence of a very learned and somewhat eccentric professor of Harvard for whom and for whose family I have always entertained the warmest feelings of friendship.

While at the Naval Academy at Newport I visited Mr. Beach Laurence who was a relative of my then roommate Beach Carter. He lived at Ochre Point in a fine old fashioned house with charming grounds. He was very kind and courteous to me and was very learned in law and politics. He had been in our diplomatic service and was a staunch partisan of the Democratic Party and a man of ^{more than ordinary} exceptional ability - I think the highest position he ever attained in his career was as lieutenant

Plymouth Mass.

Sept. 13 1895

Dear Mr. Stockton,

The great
irregularity of our mail
of late must be my
excuse for delay in answering
your note of the 3^d.

I congratulate you
heartily on your coming
service afloat, in charge
of so fine a yacht as

the "Yorktown". I shall
take a new interest in
the newspaper notes of
the movements of the
"Yorktown" for the next two
years.

We started from Castine
Aug. 24, intending to get
as far as Newport; but
we have had very poor
cruising weather: calms
and fog. So we have had
to abandon the idea of
getting around Cape Cod.

I return proof of your
preface, and thank you
very cordially for your
mention of my name.
You overstate my share
in the matter, however.
I wish I had a small
corner, somewhere between
the covers, to tell how
completely the book is
your own work.

Please give the regards
of the Macwane family
to the Mikado, when you

call on him. We all
hope you will have a
thoroughly agreeable cruise

Very sincerely yours

P. M. Macwane

The young ladies ask
very particularly to be
remembered. They are
enjoying the repose of
Plymouth today.

I know you have left
Newport, but I suppose this
will find you.

40) Governor of Rhode Island, a not very important position in a not over important state. ~~My~~ ~~believe~~ his duties were confined to that of the Presidency of the Senate of the State with the possibility of ^{becoming} ~~being~~ Governor of the the Governor of the State left the State which considering the size of the State was ~~not~~ a difficult thing to do - refrain from doing.

The personal reputation of Governor Lawrence was that of a person who was very tenacious of his rights and rather enjoyed and sought ~~suits at law~~ ^{litigation} than avoided them. My personal impression of him when I met him was, ^{as I have said} that of an exceptional learned and courteous man whose career in the diplomatic service should have given him ^{and tenure of office} much greater distinction and position than that actually attained by him.

It was a source of great disappointment to me and to my classmates of the class of 1865 that we were not permitted to take part in the Civil war except ~~with~~ our experience in joining Fort Adams and ~~also~~ ⁱⁿ the pursuit of the ^{various} ~~various~~ Confederate Steamers Florida, Galahassie and Tacoma. The service afloat in the private vessels of the Naval Academy in the cruise attending these pursuits was considered however by the Navy Department as service afloat in the ^{Civil} war and I with ~~these~~ ^{Civil} of the class was awarded the War medal of the ~~Civil War~~ which gave me the retirement involvement of that war and made me eligible as an original member to the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, to which I belong ^{as a member of} ~~in connection with~~ the Commandery of the District of Columbia.

We were towed down from in the Marion in the summer of 1865 from Gardner's Bay to the Chesapeake and then anchored in the mouth of the Patuxent River. Here we enjoyed all of the good things of the Chesapeake Bay and adjacent shores. There were one or two places ~~at~~ in the Patuxent which had ~~not~~ been inhabited during the war and ⁱⁿ which were ~~plenty~~ ~~of~~ trees full of peaches, pears, Apples and other fruit, ~~to~~ to be had for the picking while the abundance of fish game and oysters gave us food fit for the gods. Perhaps the malarial attack I had after graduation was due to the exposure ~~at~~ in the Patuxent -

From the Patuxent we proceeded to Annapolis and were transferred there to the Double Under Wm. M. M. to be quartered until our days in connection with the Academy were over. We had still one more of animation to pass and there on the 25th day of ^{September} ~~October~~ 1865 ^{we received our} ~~we~~ ^{at a later date} ~~we~~ ^{dated Oct. 25/65} ~~we~~ ^{July signed by the} ~~we~~ ^{members of the} ~~we~~ ^{Academy Board, headed by} ~~we~~ ^{the} ~~we~~ ^{Naval} ~~we~~ ^{Commodore David D. Porter, and} ~~we~~ ^{left} ~~we~~ ^{the} ~~we~~ ^{homes to} ~~we~~ ^{await orders as members of} ~~we~~ ^{the} ~~we~~ ^{active} ~~we~~ ^{service of the U. S. Navy.}

Part 2d.

After a stay at home in Philadelphia of about
 ten days, ^{after departure from the naval academy} I was ordered on the 7th of October 1865
 to the U. S. Sloop at the Navy Yard Philadelphia.
 as a midshipman. The Sloop had started on a
 trip to the Pacific but owing to a serious break
 in the machinery she had to return to the
 Navy Philadelphia for prompt repairs. She was
 commanded by Commander John Guest, with Lieut
 Comdr Geo. B. White as executive officer. Lieut
 Comdr White was temporarily in command when
 I reported and I commenced my acquaintance ^{which}
 which ripened into a friendship which continued
 until his death many years afterwards in Wash DC.
 The other principal officers were Lieuts
 J. S. Brown, H. J. Blake, M. L. Johnson,
 with Ensigns D. Casuel and G. J. Davis whom
 I had known at the Naval Academy. The
 Surgeon D. Haebling and the 3^d Asst. Surg Chas.
 H. Manning I met afterward from time to
 time in later years. Manning who served at
 an early period made a high reputation
 in connection ~~with~~ with the Superintendency
 of extensive Mills in a New Hampshire
 manufactory town -

My messmates and fellow midshipmen were all
 class mates, Bell, Gwinner, Vaughan, and Oscar
 White. Bell & Gwinner died early in life
 Vaughan's residence and his whereabouts
 is unknown while Oscar White resided and
 went to Texas and is I believe still living

43) As a result of my cruise in the Nation
and particularly while at anchor in the
Chesapeake bay and the mouth of the Potomac
I had malarial fever and jaundice and after
having been on the Nation three months
and after two periods of sick leave I was
detached from her and placed on sick
leave which continued for about two
months - After having reported myself as fit
for duty I was ordered to the ^{naval} Apprentice
Ship Sabine, an old private stationed at
New London, but after a period of five days
I was detached and ordered to the U.
S. S. Chattanooga at the Navy Yard, Philadelphia.

I reported for duty on the 23^d of February 1866
and after a delay of nearly three months at
Philadelphia, which was enjoyable for me
at my age and at that time, the Hob
was finally put into Commission May 16th
1866 with Captain J. P. M. Kenstry as Com
manding Officer and Lieut. Comdr James H. Gellis
as Executive Officer, the Lieutenants were Geo.
M. Bucke, Fredth Rodger, A. H. Mc Cormick, F. J.
Harte and Walter Abbott. Of the other officers
with whom I was associated in later days
besides Lieut, ^{Midshipman} Alexander, Fredth Rodger, ^{Midshipman} Wes. P. Keene
H. A. Bartlett ^{Midshipman} Wm. C., ^{Midshipman} Geo. W. Melville
and my classmates and messmates - Chas. H. Block
Goosey Hunter, Geo. Talbot, Chas. D. Gussard, Paul. P. Baird
Frank H. Parker, Thos. P. Wilson, A. S. Snow, A. H. Vail
Thos. Perry, and J. K. P. Rapports. Of those only Snow
and Perry are living both Retired Admirals
of long standing. Samuel P. Baird a man of great
distinction and solid attainments, engaged as a Lieutenant

44) studied law and became a successful practitioner in Indiana. I was unable to ascertain anything of him when I was planning for the fiftieth anniversary of our class in 1915 and I presumed he has passed away, all of the rest died in the service except Frank Parker who resigned and was for a time in the merchant service.

The Chattanooga was a large, long, wooden vessel, a spar deck cruiser, built to pursue the rebel cruisers, and by model and presumably by machinery fast enough to overtake them and strong enough to capture or sink them. Her hull was built by the Grays of Philadelphia and her engines by Merrick and Son of the same city. She made several trial trips, but as her engines were of heavy construction and built strong they were rather of an experimental nature. Several mishaps of consequence occurred when the heavy masses of machinery moved with rapidity.

Part of the time of the trial trip was spent off Chester Penna and the midshipmen were hospitably entertained by Gen. David F. Beale a former naval officer who lived in the old Parke House on Chester Creek. This house was occupied by Commodore David Porter in 1812 and the bridge over the creek was pulled out in the Creek near his house before it started in the famous Cruise in the Pacific which ended up in its capture off Valparaiso by the British frigates. The two daughters of Gen. Beale who were then quite young were active in the entertainment of the midshipmen. They afterwards became very prominent in social life in America, the eldest marrying Mr. Buchanstaff, ~~then~~ at one time ambassador from Russia to the United States and the younger daughter marrying Mr. McLean the owner of the Washington Daily Post and a

45) The Anacostia Engineer and who was a prominent citizen of Washington - D.C. After our various trial trips we returned to our berth at the Navy Yard at Philadelphia for repair and overhauling of the machinery of the ship. While there an epidemic of what appeared to be cholera suddenly broke out in the ship and seven deaths occurred, which were entirely among the selected men. After considerable delay we were started on the third trial trip but off Chester we anchored on account of some trouble in the machinery. After a stay there ^{on Aug. 10th 1866} a number of the midshipmen being among the number were detached from the ~~Chattanooga~~ ^{Chattanooga} and ordered to duty on board the ~~Chattanooga~~ ^{Albatross} fitting out at the Navy Yard Boston. The ~~Dacota~~ ^{Albatross} ~~Albatross~~ ^{Albatross} was a sister ship to the ~~Dacota~~ ^{Dacota} a vessel to which I was ordered after graduation from the Naval Academy. Midshipmen Black, Sulcott, Rapdale and myself were the detachment assigned to the ~~Albatross~~ ^{Albatross}. We arrived in Boston on the 14th of August and reported at the Navy Yard to Admiral Stringham and ~~Commander~~ ^{Commodore} Sands of the Navy Yard. We found that the ~~Albatross~~ ^{Albatross} was to be commanded by Commander E. Simpson who was for a time Commandant of Midshipmen at Newport Rhode Island. Comdr. Thos. L. Swann, another officer who was instructor at the Academy in my time was Executive Officer. The proposed destination of the ~~Albatross~~ ^{Albatross} was the North Pacific.

This was my first visit to Boston and while awaiting the commissioning of the ~~Albatross~~ ^{Albatross} we stayed mostly at the Old Revere House under pleasant circumstances.

46)

On the 18th of August the Mohican was put
in Commission and we moved on board and
started our mess on the 23^d of August in a
small stowage with no bunks, lockers for our
clothes and hammocks for our beds. Our
sailing orders came on the 29th, our first
designated port being St. Thomas en route
to San Francisco. The Mohican sailed on her
Cruise on the 6th of September /66 with the

following roster of Officers

Commander - E. Simpson

Lieut Comd'g Off - Jas. L. Swann

Navigator - Lieut. Comd'g E. A. Hayward

Acting Master - E. S. Goodwin, Tom Ross and F. A.

O'Connor, Acty. Ensign J. B. McKee, Paymaster

Geo. Martin, Chief Engineer Henry Mason, Surgeon

A. S. Knight, Med^l - Ch. Black, Geo. Talcott, Ch.

Steward - J. K. P. Nagdale,

Engineers Saml. Griggs, Edward Lewis, Grenville

Lewis - Chamberlain & Blakenmore.

Capt. Cook - Seth Hartwell

Boatsman - Harding

Carpenter - A. S. Goodson.

The first night out we cruised with a
Schooner without ~~any~~ ^{serious} damage to
either craft. In crossing the Gulf Stream we
had bad weather and the ship proved very
uncomfortable in the rough sea. We
went through our sea at betwixt, especially
myself with very considerable discomfort.
The ship proved to be but a moderate
cruiser; as she was placed under sail alone
when a fair wind was prevailing. It
was found necessary on account of light

H7) and contrary winds to fit under steam and the propeller was wound and steam used. As we were at this time well south we found our quarters uncomfortably close and hot, one proceeding to the Engine room increases the heat, the smells and general discomfort. The mess table occupying the entire enclosed Stowage was not a place to cause loitering at meals, being dark in day time and badly lighted with oil lamps at night. What a contrast to the electrically lighted mess rooms of the present day with artificial ventilation and large air ports and sky lights. This ship a vessel built before the Civil war averaged about seven knots under steam alone. We arrived at St. Thomas, in the Virgin Islands on the 18th of September. This was my first foreign port in my naval career.

St. Thomas had a fine though small harbor and the view of the town was very attractive upon our entering the port. The historic Blackbeard and Bluebeard's Castle on the hills were very prominent and the high hilly shores and sides of the harbor added greatly to the surroundings. At this time 1866 St. Thomas was very prosperous as a port of call and a station of steamer lines for the Eastern West Indies. There were English, French and Spanish lines that made this the first port of arrival and crossing en route from Europe to Paris via Cuba and the Isthmus of Panama while subsidiary lines went to the Antilles, Jamaica, Trinidad, Guaymas and the

48) Spanish man. St Thomas had the best harbor of the Virgin Islands which were under the Dominion of Denmark at the time. It produced little at that time but - buy rum, but its stores were beginning with European articles for distribution among the neighboring islands. In the harbor at the time of our arrival there was the Momonahela of our navy and an English man-of-war. Our stay was short and we then proceeded to the island of Santa Cruz the most fertile and productive of the Virgin Islands whose sugar and more particularly whose rum were famous the world over.

From Santa Cruz Id. we proceeded to Barbados and then to Maranhão in Brazil at which place we took in coal under considerable difficulty on account of the great rise and fall of the tide.

At Maranhão I had my first apprehension of my limited study of international law. One of the pulling boats with its crew and under the charge of one of our midshipmen - Talcott ~~was~~ ^{was} lying at a stone jetty when two of the crew left the boat and ran into the town pursued by Talcott who fired at them with his revolver in the

49) Open and crowded street. He was speedily arrested and held in the police station for trial for his offences against international and municipal law. He had attempted the arrest of his men in foreign ports and disturbed the peace of the town by firing a revolver in the Club of ~~the City~~ in broad daylight to the great danger of all concerned.

Capt. Simpson however took the matter in a different light and demanded the surrender of Talcott at once and threatened to bombard the town if the demand was not complied with. Talcott was surrendered but ~~the~~ ^{an} ~~member~~ ^{member} to Brazil, Earl Watson Webb demanded ~~his~~ ^{Capt Simpson's} removal on account of his high handed action. ~~This~~ ^{The} action of our Commanding Officer was not approved of by the Department but the exact actions on the part of the Navy Department was never ~~made~~ ^{made} known to us.

After leaving Maranhon we stood along the Brazilian Coast steaming against the S.E. trade which drew us along the coast and with our weak steaming power we made poor headway against the sea and wind.

While steaming in the direction of Cape San Roque in Northern Brazil, the ship received a sudden shock and the engines came to a stop. The first thought as it was in full

daylight, was that we had struck a shoal or
 rock, but soundings did not justify that idea,
 finally the engines were backed and a large
 mass arose and the surrounding sea was
 covered with blood. A small whale or large
 black fish had been struck and drawn
 by one propeller having been destroyed
 when the engines were reversed - Un-
 fortunately the blow had bent one of
 the piston rods of the engines and the
 machinery was so damaged that we
 could not go ahead again. As it was
 impossible to make repairs on board there
 was nothing to do but to go back under
 sail to some port to leeward. The nearest
 town and port of size with any resources
 was Ceara or ~~Festulaga~~, the Capital of
 the Province of the same name. We made
 sail and soon reached this port or roadstead
 where we anchored. We found upon ex-
 amination of the resources of the place that
 there were no facilities for the repair of machinery
 at Ceara or any other port nearer than
 Pernambuco on the other side of Cape San
 Roque some distance to the southward and
 windward of where we were anchored - It
 was finally decided to send the bent piston
 rods by the mail steamer nearly due to Per-
 nambuco and have the repairs effected there

under the supervision of the Chief Engineer of the ship. It was slow work and we remained at Ceara about a month until the ~~rod~~ ~~was~~ ~~drilled~~ rod was up and brought back to the ship. Even with the resources of Pernambuco, it was necessary to obtain the needed copper by stripping the metal from the roofing of a church of the place.

Ceara was a small place, its anchorage was an open roadstead and our stay was a tedious one. The harbor craft to get ashore and to get off to the ship were crude rafts manœuvred by oars and sail, of the Catamaran type, good sea boats but of inefficient speed and handiness. The principal staple in the way of food was of the nature of tropical fruits upon which the

stern of which I was at that time the caterer lived upon, especially oranges and bananas, eked out by the ship's tins and canned stuff. We surveyed the anchorage and occupied ourselves with drills and exercises, but at best it was tedious work. After our repairs had been effected, we got underway again

and arrived off Pernambuco where our bills were paid and we went on to Rio de Janeiro and its famous bay and anchorage.

1866.

Recollections - Part 2

(1)

The Mexican, under the Command of (Commander Edwin) Simpson, on board of which I served as a midshipman entered in the harbor of Rio de Janeiro in 1866. This was my only visit to this beautiful Bay and its surrounding country and yet in 1921, fifty five years after ^{with} the impressive nature of its beauty and the beautiful surroundings remain fresh in my mind. The difference of the Rio of that day and the Rio of this day from the photographs that I have seen and the accounts that I have heard must be very great. The City has been modernized and increased in size, then in 1866 it was the Capital of an Empire and the Court of Dom Pedro III was not unlike the Court of a European Capital of the time, in fact as the reigning monarch was a Bourbon, the Customs of a monarchy and a Court were well known to him and his family. The royal family were of Portuguese origin so far as their American connections were concerned but Rio was a peer of Lisbon as a Capital while the resources of Portugal were meagre compared to those of Brazil at that time the only monarchy in America - since then it has joined the other countries of America and become a Republic in name and reality the only Portuguese speaking country in the world besides the now Republic of Portugal itself.

The beautiful bay with its superb entrance, the Corcovado, the distant Guan mountains and the tropical climate and vegetation was a source of delight to me. The Rua de Ouvidor

Recollections - Part 2

A narrow street the shopping centre of the City, had rich shops, some with jewels, diamonds, amethysts and whips which were of the Country though cut I suppose in Europe. Now this narrow street is roped off from the rest of the streets of the City, I am told, and used by pedestrians only -

The U. S. S. Junata was the only American man of war in port, Commanded by Commodore A. H. Wood, Near Admiral Almy, whose son I knew afterwards, one of them in the Army and one in the Navy, the latter being under my command in later years on board the USS Thetis. Our stay in Rio was comparatively short and we soon left for Montevideo on our way to the Pacific.

At Montevideo we found the Admiral - Gordon, with his flag ship and our stay here was also short, at that time Brazil was at war with Paraguay and there were a number of Brazilian men-of-war at anchor there, as the harbor and anchorage at Buenos Ayres was too short to allow the ships to be at convenient distance to the City. Our stay here was short also and we pushed on to the Straits of Magellan principally under sail with fresh winds and with a small Russian Cruiser in sight - at times bound for the same destination. After a comparatively good passage we entered the Straits of Magellan and were soon anchored off the settlement at Punta Arenas, a Chilean penal settlement the only port of call in the Straits. In later years it became a port of call for transatlantic steamers bound for the Pacific.

We met the strong westerly wind in going through the Straits and our Commander being enterprising we went through the inside passages on the West Coast of Patagonia instead of steaming outside against the heavy seas of the Southern Pacific. Occasionally we met in our progress Canoes from Tierra del Fuego with the natives of that desolate land and once or twice some Patagonians in their canoes. We did not find those we met of the utmost importance which we anticipated, as we were pushing through ~~the~~ unknown and uncharted waters we kept underway in daylight alone so we did not delay to have any communication with them. We anchored at night when we could but when we could not we steamed very slowly maintaining one position against the current as best we could. There were many submerged rocks, very often marked by the long kelp or sea weed, but the bays, fjords and channels were a source of danger on account of the uncharted and unknown rocks, and afterward when they were used by the Pacific Steam Navigation Co. Steamers from Europe the losses were so great that the inside passages were abandoned and the steamers went out of the Straits of Magellan at the Western Entrance and steamed against the heavy seas for Valparaiso and the other great ports of the Pacific Coast. We finally reached the port of Valparaiso the principal sea port of Chile and the port for Santiago the Capital some distance in the

About this time Dec 1st 1866 our class including myself were promoted from Midshipmen to Ensigns. As we had to pass a physical and professional examination before receiving our Commissions we continued to serve as Muddish men for some time. The waste officers of the ship were volunteer officers and at Valparaiso the last man in this contingent was made by the ~~retirement~~ discharge and resignation of Acting Master Goodwin.

Our stay in Valparaiso was a very pleasant one, the Consul being an ex-member of Congress named Clark, who was father of a newspaperman in the service. We visited Santiago which was connected with Valparaiso by railway, which was completed by the Henry Meigs a well known American in Chile and Peru and who was also the contractor and builder of the famous Oroya RR in Peru which crosses the Andes Mts and reaches Cuzco de Pasco a mining town famous for its mines worked at present by an American Corporation. Santiago is beautifully

placed in the mountains at a distance of 115 miles from Valparaiso, besides being the Capital of the Country it is the largest city measured by population, at the time of this visit it must have had about 200,000, Valparaiso the second city in population being then about 150,000. At the time of our visit General Kelpatrick, a famous Cavalry leader in our Civil War was the American Minister and he married in Chile the niece of the Archbishop of Santiago, whose sister like Mrs. Kelpatrick herself were famous beauties of the day. I had the pleasure of breakfasting

1867

Recollections Part 2

5

with the Ketchicks and the unmarried folk
 in Valparaiso on board of the Great Steamer
 on board of which the party were returning
 going to the United States. I met Mrs. Kil
 Patrick many years afterwards when she was
 a widow residing in the Grand of New York.
 On my visit to Santiago I met also Mr.
 Henry Meigs who was leaving there just
 previous to his departure for Peru.

We went on to Callao the principal
 sea port of Peru and the port of Lima
 from which city it is but a few miles
 distant. Our stay was short at Callao but
 I remember a very pleasant visit to Lima
 which was then in a very prosperous state,
 and the principal Plaza opposite the
 Cathedral was a delightful Sunday noon at
 night with its fountains and the music
 which accompanied the play of waters.
 From Callao we proceeded northward to
 Panama where we fell in with the flag
 ship Saranac flying the flag of Peru
 Admiral Guotavus H. Scott, and we had
 our necessary explanations and received
 three commissions as Ensigns. I was quite
 bright in appearance and being introduced
 to Admiral Scott and congratulated by him
 on my promotion I informed him that I
 had been waiting a long time for my commission
 upon which he responded that I did look
 well for some reason this was the foundation
 of a story by Frank Cook an old friend of
 mine, which was one of the many told by him
 which made his name as a raconteur

1867)

Recollections. Part 2^d

6

From Panama we steamed north to Acapulco in Mexico, a beautiful and well protected harbor. After Coaling there we left for San Francisco and as there were practically no winds to help us when under sail the Commanding Officer, Com^{dr} Simpson stood off shore to meet the N.W. winds of the North Pacific to get into our proper latitudes. We were however becalmed for a long while and this with an broken crank shaft caused a passage of 54 days from Acapulco to San Francisco, a passage made under steam now in a few days. As we were disabled in machinery and found ourselves at the Golden Gate ~~with~~ in a dead calm, we anchored outside and sending word in by a fisherman, we were towed in by a Revenue Cutter ending our passage around to the Pacific in a most uncommon manner. Our long passage and denunciated relations made us welcome here all the more the bountiful markets of San Francisco, which was even then pretty famous for its fruits, meats and vegetables. California then was reached most comfortably by steam the large side wheel steamer of the Pacific Mail S. S. Co which was then in the hey day of its prosperity. It was before the day of the Transcontinental Railway and the isolation of the Coast from the States made it some what provincial but also gave it a character greatly different from its early gold seeking days and different also from its present times of close connection

with the rest of the Country. The society of the State was chiefly Southern and altogether delightful and the colonies that used to gather about the dining tables of the Occidental Hotel had a fascination which has never been established since. Many charming and cultured people were in California in those days who found it a delightful place for a residence and almost exceptional place for the re-establishment of fortunes lost in the Civil war. I had letters to a number of prominent people and as the Union ~~was~~ had to undergo extensive repairs both in San Francisco, Oakland and Alameda, as well as at the Navy Yard near S.F. - I found delightful friends and acquaintances whom ~~some~~ even in changed times always made California and San Francisco and its vicinity a most delightful station for me in the future. I have made San Francisco the starting point for three of my cruises and the Pacific has been my cruising ground from Cape Horn to the mouth of the Mackenzie River in the Arctic Ocean and my naval life in connection with my cruises there has been as I look back a most happy one. Gold mining had become a secondary matter in those days, and wheat and fruit growing were to the point but I felt then as I do now that California is an Empire in its resources, each one in turn assuming a pre-eminence, but eclipsed

in turn by others. ^{the} Gold mining, wheat and woodlots, fruits, wine, raisins, petroleum and other products come to the front and remaining at the front with relative cheapness ~~caused~~ by railway development, ~~Pacific~~ ^{sea} commerce and irrigation, and doubtless in due time cotton and wool will bring the day of textile development. In the mean time the climate has brought and will bring health seekers and those who desire for one reason or other to avoid the rigorous climate of the Atlantic and mid Western States - The Chinese who were at one time a rather large element in the population, especially after the first overland railway had been finished, have diminished in number and the troublesome element seems at present writing to be the Japanese.

The Overland railway, made continuous by the junction of the Union Pacific and the Central Pacific was opened to traffic during my cruise in the Pacific and I was destined to go home in that way.

Mrs. Van Winkle and her half sister Mrs. Mueller who had been a ward of my father when I was a boy, made me acquainted with some very pleasant people who gave me an insight into life in San Francisco and its vicinities from 1866 to 1869. Our cruising in the Mexican was limited to a short one to Acapulco, La Paz and the west coast

1867

Recollections & 2^d part
of Mexico. The Admiral in command of the
Squadron when we arrived was Rear Admiral
Henry S. Thatcher, he was relieved at a
later date by Rear Admiral Thomas J.
Turner a Philadelphian, not unknown
to the Service and at one time the Commanding
Officer of the New Ironsides

Eventually as the Mohicans needed ex-
tensive repairs, we were transferred to the
Mohawks, a double ended ~~eventually~~ planned
during the Civil War, a paddle wheeler,
and with comfortable quarters and bunks
fitted for cruising in the tropical and
sub-tropical regions. By this time we had,
by the discharge of the volunteer officers,
become a watch officers and our places
in the Steerage were taken by midshipmen
graduated at a later date from the Naval
Academy - They were a fine set of young
men, some of whom became well known
and distinguished in naval and civil life.
Mr. Henry B. Mansfield, afterwards an Rear
Admiral, Jacob W. Miller, who escaped and
became well known in connection with the
Naval Militia of New York State and with
the proposed Nicaragua Canal, Tilden R. Richard
Rush who died a Captain in the Rebel
List. These three I became associated with
in later life but at the time of this writing
they have all passed away

We were finally sent to Honolulu in the
Mohawks redressing the lack of swarms and remaining

there for a period of seven months. At this time the Hawaiian Islands formed an independent King under a native King who ~~had been~~ was of the reigning dynasty. The people were as a rule Christianized and civilized by the efforts of American Missionaries, whose sons and others for a time formed the Cabinet of the King. At ~~my~~ the time of my stay there, the Cabinet was not particularly in sympathy ~~of~~ with the missionaries and Kamehameha V was on the throne and his Cabinet ministers, all whites, were represented by a Frenchman, a Scotchman, an Englishman who had married into the royal family and one or more Americans. The government was a fairly capable one and the island not over prosperous was however well governed. At that time Honolulu, the principal seaport and Capital, situated upon the island of Oahu, was a rendezvous for whalers who came down from the Arctic and shipped home to New Bedford and elsewhere, the oil and whalebone that resulted from their northern cruises. At one time a ship came in laden with furs and parliamentary seal skins from the seal islands of the Bering Sea. Consigned to William Haven & Co which was the first partner of those celebrated islands and which was the beginning of the outbreak of the infamous American Commercial Company of San Francisco.

While I was in the Hawaiian Islands several attempts were made looking towards annexation with the United States but the efforts were turned towards the making of reciprocal arrangements with respect to trade with the United States. This being finally effected, an era of prosperity set in especially with respect to sugar, many plantations of sugar cane were started and the planters largely "sons of missionaries" became very wealthy and the island prosperous. This development however occurred after my departure from the islands. The American residents were particularly hospitable to us and made the island a pleasant place for our stay. There was more or less political intrigue going on all the time with a view to making the island a dependency of some great power, the United States, Great Britain and France in turn being involved by various parties almost entirely foreign residents.

The stoppage made a very interesting cruise during our stay among the islands - to Nihoa, Kauai, Maui and the peaks of the island Hawaii. At Maui we visited the plantation of Captain Mallet on the slopes of one of the extinct volcanoes and at Hawaii whose port of this was our anchorage from which we visited the great crater of Kilauea which

placed on the side of Mauna Loa was almost always in a state of volcanic activity except when the two greater volcanoes, Mauna Loa and Mauna Kea were themselves in eruption. These two volcanoes were over 13000 feet in altitude and ~~also~~ the two highest mountains in the Pacific archipelago and insular territories. The ride from Hilo to Kilauea, which was quite a long one and took the most of the day on horseback, was over rough lava fields broken by a rut at one mid way point, where our aches and stiffness were kneaded out by an ancient dame by the process of massage known locally as the lumi - lumi. The elevation of the Kilauea in the brink of the Crater, was about 8000 feet and gave an excellent climate. We were well cared for and the native Hawaiians although a little superstitious were not so bad by - rote. The trip over the Crater into which we descended was quite inspiring and a few cars were vibrating but no eruption took place, at times the Crater about 8 (Eight) miles in diameter is turned into a molten lake of lava, but as there had been ~~so~~ recently an eruption of the larger mountains, the crater of Kilauea seemed to have been largely drained and consequently quiescent at the time of our visit.

At Hilo, which was then still a rendezvous for
 whaling vessels, we received much kind hospi-
 tality from the Rev^d Julius Coan, a missionary
 for that section of the Country. He was very
 well versed in Hawaiian matters and had
 a very considerable collection of the plants,
 and woods of the Country, and also various
 specimens of "peles hair" which was from
 the early legends considered to be part of the
 hair of Pele, the goddess of the volcanos. It
 was really formed by the effect of the strong
 winds upon liquid drops of lava and was
 very delicate and fine in its hair like texture.

We visited various other places but only passed
 by Kealahou Bay where Capt. Cook, the famous
 navigator was killed by the natives. The most
 of our stay however was passed at Honolulu
 and the trip up the Nuuanu Valley became
 a familiar one to us, it ended - the valley -
 abruptly at the Pali a famous cliff and in
 every day a descent to the approach from
 the south to Honolulu. It is now surmounted
 easily by a road that zigzag up its face.

The principal part of Honolulu settled by the
 various immigrants was along the ascending
 valley across which at a certain distance the
 mountains from the north, the windward
 and west side of the island, seem to stand
 stationary, so much so that the direction to
 several residences used to be pointed from
 as up the valley to the first rain and
 then turn to the right or left.

One night while at anchor in Honolulu we felt a wave like motion in the harbor and the shoaling of water which aroused our attention and to which at first we ascribed volcanic action at Hawaii. The harbor water acted as if the islands had actually ~~been~~ tilted over & rocked themselves. In those days the steamer to San Francisco made monthly trips, there was no telegraphic cable or wireless communication and it was some time before we learned of the earthquake wave at Arica in Peru which was accompanied by a heavy tidal wave, which sent the "Waterloo" a double "ender" like the Monrovia up into the country - and caused a wave which extended over the Pacific, reaching in a diminished wave the coast of Japan.

At the expiration of seven months we were relieved at Honolulu, by the Osage - and returned to San Francisco and the Navy Yard near Id. Comdr Simpson was relieved by Comdr Stephen B. Lee and Lieut Comdr Swaine by Lieut. Comdr Theodore F. Kanel, both well known to us as Officers of the Naval Academy where we were midshipmen at Newport, R. I.

The rest of our cruising was along the west coast of Mexico, La Paz, Mazatlan, Guaymas, Acapulco and ~~San Blas~~ San Blas. We made a very interesting trip from San Blas inland to Tepic a provincial Capital, part by stage and part by horse back. Here we met some of the Boston family and an "old" American, a former Postmaster and Tammany Sachem, Isaac V. Fowler who was here a superintendent of a Cotton mill in Tepic.

At Tepic I learned the ~~large~~ *large* *Donya* Habanera, a Shamok American dance, in a pavon and by the light of the moon. I saw also my first bull fight and up the mountains in Tepic met a number of San Franciscan whose interests called them there and who adapted themselves to the Customs of the Country with facility. The Messrs Walker-Shaw were among the number. Mrs. ~~Franklin~~ *Franklin* afterwards married a Spanish Officer. Mrs. Juana was married to an American. I never saw either of them again so far as I can recollect.

We were engaged in one port Magallan in receiving on board silver both in bags of silver dollars and in the shape of silver bars. This silver was to be carried to San Francisco to various banks, for at that time the communication by steamer was uncertain and unreliable and the Captains of men-of-war both in the British Navy and our own were allowed to carry silver as freight, with a percentage for the Captain and for the Admiral and for the pension fund. The export silver Mexican dollars was allowed if the export tax was paid but the silver in bars and uncoined was not allowed to be sent out of the Country. At night however a Canoe laden with bars of silver would start alongside and a loud whisper of "plata" was heard and then a silver treasure net duly buoyed would be lowered and the silver hoisted on board and stowed in the store rooms of the Cabin of the Captain. Although in a way the silver trade was allowed by the "Articles of War of the Navy" that it was not permitted by the laws of Mexico and the smuggling was unsatisfactory and not a regulated proceeding.

1868-1869

Recollections Part 2

16

Returning to San Francisco after this cruise the Monong was put out of commission and we were transferred to the Vandubell as a receiving ship and nominally attached to the Osceola which vessel was under repair. I met Edward L. Lunsdale at that time who had come out in the Osceola as a clerk to Captain Emmons and a friendship resulted that lasted all of my time to the present writing. Capt. Larson's wife lived on board of the Vandubell at that time - My father and my sister Margaret and my mother came out for a trip to California, the overland railroad having been finished. I enjoyed immensely having them there after my long separation with my family - They had to go home before my time was up and I remained for some months later before I was ordered home. In the mean time I had been promoted to be a master and finally a lieutenant so my cruise in the Pacific gave me a pass in the three years from the grade of midshipman to that of lieutenant the most rapid promotion that I ever had in the naval service.

When I finally went home I met and traveled with a party consisting of Mr. Wm B. Ogden who was President of the Chicago and North Western RR & connecting link with the Union Pacific Railroad and his charming niece the Misses Wheeler

1870

Recollections Part 2

18

I came to the conclusion however that I was not well fitted as an actor, even upon the amateur stage and the Leaf Game play was my first and last as well as most ambitious drama in which I took part.

My official stay at the Navy Yard was as very pleasant one Admiral Mullaney was in charge and with his wife afforded a pleasant household for us all. Capt Thos. C. Harris, Captain of the Yard was also a kindly and efficient officer, Comd Geo. B. White who was the Executive Officer of the Yard during my short connection with her, Comd Bancroft Sherwin, whom I served with after ward Lieut. Comd Whitehead, whom I had known before, and several other charming men, Officers who had distinguished themselves during the Civil War, who had married early and who were as a rule unmarried.

As I was of course a very young lieutenant my stay on shore was short and in 1870 I was ordered to the U. S. Congress then plying out at the Navy Yard for her post office. This vessel was originally designed during the war as a vessel to cruise against the Confederate Cruisers. The war ended before she was launched as the "Pachmatata" and after ward she was renamed the Congress, the ^{second} ~~second~~ vessel of that name in the Navy, the most famous one being the private Congress built at Portsmouth N. H. in 1799 ~~and~~, which cruised in early days in the Mediterranean, took part in the war of 1812 and the war against the Barbary States and was finally broken up at Norfolk Virginia in 1856 - The Congress which I joined

in 1870 was built of wood, of green timber and made but one cruise which was a long one and must have lasted five years, four of these years she was my home and with her I lived the longest period in any one vessel, I was a lieutenant on board, a warrant officer all the time, and cruised in her in our home waters, in the West Indies and Greenland and finally was detached from her in the Mediterranean. A water color of this ship was made in Naples, a guache, and now hangs in the living room of our home, forty nine years after it was painted by a local newspaper artist, its colors are bright as ever and it is in an excellent state of preservation. ~~The plan~~

The Congress originally built for speed, was of a fine model, and intended for a fore and aft rig & a flush deck. but at the need of speed was over taken, the Paul was altered, she was under the Paris régime, given a gun deck and a ship rig and at times made her passages under sail with her two masted masts but in a horizontal position. The gun deck made her a very comfortable ship, in fact probably the most comfortable one that I was ever attached to in my career, except possibly the ~~the~~ flagship I had in my short cruise on the French coast, the Tennessee, an armed cruise whose name was changed to the Memphis and while under that name off the ^{city} coast of St. Domingo was wrecked by a tidal wave while at anchor. After so long a service in the Congress, with a pleasant though chaotic mess and a subordinate she became then by heart

1870

The Commanding Officer of the Congress was Captain Napoleon B. Hamson, the Executive Officer was Lieut. Comdr Rodrick S. McCook, Lieut Comdr. Stephen A. Embury was Navigator, and the watch officers as I remember them were Lieut. E. B. Thomas, Lieut Comdr. Stocking, Lieut ^{Lieut F.V.D. Bleeker} Wm. Watts, Master Joseph Sweeney & Surgeon A. Mearns. The Surgeon E. S. Boyd, Paymaster G. Lodge and the Chief Engineer W. G. Buehler, P. Art. Engineer Thos. W. Fitts, + + + + + various changes in the water from time to time.

After fully fitting out at Philadelphia we were ordered to Boston to take on board the Commodore Jos. Y. Green and his staff preparatory for going to the station of the West Indies. Our stay at Boston was pleasant and as the Commodore lived in Brookline and his Secretary Mr Prescott also lived there we came to be on friendly terms with various families on Pleasant St. Brookline more or less intertwined and on neighborly terms with the Greens. The Whitneys were next door to the Greens, and also a family of Stearns. Mr. Whitney was the father of Wm. C. Whitney who afterward in Mr. Cleveland's first administration became Secretary of the Navy. One of the Miss Stearns married Lieut. Bleeker of the Congress, the daughter of the Commodore Green married Mr. Henry M. Whitney prominent in Boston financial affairs - Comdr G. W. Copin was Commodore Green's Chief of Staff and Lieut. Mearns his Flag Lieutenant.

The Company with Commodore Meade & Staff left
 Boston for Key West and made that the head quarters
 of the Division of the Atlantic Station. During the stay
 of the Company in Key West, a hurricane occurred
 which created considerable havoc in the harbor,
 The *Tuscarora* under Commander Wm Mayo went
 aboard and a merchant steamer from Tampa Bay
 bound for Havana sunk outside the harbor, I went
 out with a volunteer boat crew and went
 of the survivors to attempt to save life but without
 finding anybody in the dark & stormy night. From
 exposure Capt. Starnon, who went to sleep in
 his wet clothes in the cabin, was attacked with
 pneumonia and died shortly afterwards. His
 place was taken by Capt. Wm Mayo of the *Tuscarora*
 a severe dysentery and he remained in command
 until some time later when he was relieved by
 Capt. H. M. Davenport. Lieut. Comdr R. S. Mc Clellan
 was detached later and still later Lieut Comdr
 J. A. McCarty -

While we were at Key West the Franco-German
 war broke out and the incident off Havana
 between the French Corvette *Pomaret* and the
 German Corvette *Meteor* took place which was
 practically a drawn fight and the *Meteor*
 returned to Havana and remained there until
 the end of the war. As the German *Meteor* was
 very small, the officers of the *Meteor* had rapid
 promotion after the war. Knorr became the
 head of the German Navy and Bendemann
 became the Vice Admiral in command of the
 German fleet, years later when I commanded the

Kentucky on that station. While the Meteor was in Havana, the City of Paris surrendered to the Germans and there was great rejoicing and jubilee on the Meteor in Havana - I happened to be in Havana at that time -

After a stay at Key West we were ordered to Samana Bay, Santo Domingo where we remained a considerable time as the question of the annexation of Santo Domingo was under ~~discussion~~ discussion and negotiation. Santo Domingo was offered to the United States and Samana Bay was proposed as a naval station for the United States, neither matter were consummated. And by the annexation of Porto Rico and the subsequent purchase of the Virgin Islands the matter has become of little interest. The bay of Guantanamo seems better as a naval base and a anchorage port on the route to the Panama Canal. These matters were however outcomes of the Spanish-American war and the world war.

We met the Commission which consisted of Senator B. F. Wade, Mr. Andrew White and Dr. Samuel G. Home from time to time, as they were carried around and about the island by the "Nantasket". The project met with the opposition of Senator Carl Schurz and was on the whole very defeated. It was Mr. White's last trial of diplomatic life, as he was then President of Cornell University. And I met him later on life at which he used to refer to his Dominican experience, with great interest.

Among other things we were expected to do was to assist in keeping President Baerz in power during the negotiations with the part of the United States and we landed a party at least once on the north of San Domingo

1871

Reconstructions Part 2

(23d)

in anticipation of an attack by insurgent parties against the Navy administration and party -

Finally we were detached from the North Atlantic Station and the ship was ordered north to Boston where the Commodore Greene ~~was~~ handed down into May - Com^d May was relieved by Capt. Davenport and Lieut Com^d Sampson was ordered to the ship as the Executive Officer. The ship was then ordered to New York harbor to await the arrival of the Grand Duke Alexis accompanied by an escorting Squadron. The Grand Duke was to make a tour of America and coming over the Squadron of 3 ships became scattered and came in to Sandy Hook one by one after we had become tired out waiting its arrival. The Russian Navy was very backward then as it had always been and its movements were directly compared with the movements of an English, French or American Squadron. We carried the flag of the Vice Admiral Rowan while we acted as the flagship of the Reception Squadron.

After the reception and festivities of the Navy Yard and one in ~~base~~ New York we were detached from this duty, landed our guns and prepared for a cruise to Archangel to provision and start the Archangel vessel under the command of W. Hall a civilian expedition which we were to meet at Disco Greenland. On our way north we went into St. John's Newfoundland and were detained there and had a most enjoyable stay there. The Governor had taken to himself a house and his reception was combined with

1871

Recollections Part 20

(24)

hospitations to ourselves and we were entertained
 at a ball and dinner and returned the Combses
 on board of the Congress - We finally reached
 Oriso and started the ship - The next I
 believe - of Dr. Hall and bade farewell to the
 expedition which failed to accomplish its object
 the North Pole. The Harrop, Bowring, Francis
 and others were very kind to us and I met
 portions of the families later in Brooklyn, Bermuda,
 and London in later years. Upon our return
 to New York we were fitted out for a cruise in
 the Mediterranean and the ship was filled
 with officers and men making a contrast with
 the crews of the West Indies.

C. Swadlow
Carpenter 1st 1873
Marine 1st 1875
Swadlow 2^d 1880

Miss. 1889

Calif. 1892

Yonkers - 1895-1897

Res. Anthony - 1898-1900 -

Calif. - 1899

Kentucky, 1901-1903

London 1903-1906

Admiral 1906

May Dept. 1906-1907

Released Oct. 13, 1907

London Cal. 1908

L.L.D. - 1908

Res. Swadlow - 1910-1918

~~was still standing~~ 12

Near by at the intersection of Riva Avenue and 13th St, or at an open space including that junction was many years ago in the early days of Philadelphia a common, partly covered by sheds, this space established ~~for~~ by the Early Quakers of the City, for the out-of-town Quakers, who drove in from outlying points to attend the annual meeting of that sect, and ~~here~~ ^{on this area} quartered their tents and belongings. At this place also, Benjamin Franklin, with his son William, made his celebrated kite flying during an electrical storm and drew from the clouds and the heavens the electricity, ^{thus} establishing the connection, and making of this ^{experiment} ~~operation~~, a scientific ~~proof~~ ^{conclusion} ~~fact~~, which became famous the world over, and for all time.

My father whose early years were spent in business, was from his youth of a very religious nature and naturally when the opportunity occurred, determined to

to enter the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal Church. He underwent a course of study and training at the time of the formation and making of the institution which became known as the Philadelphia Divinity School afterwards situated in West Philadelphia and now being a - built and entered in that section of the City - Among its professors was the Rev. Dr James May who from 1861 to 1863 was Rector of the Church and Parish at the Oaks about five miles from Evansburg. Here he was buried and St. Pauls Memorial Church was made a memorial to him and to his singularly pure and holy life -

Shannonville
New Andover,
Mr. Chas P. Shannon.

While my father was a lay reader and before his ordination he was called to take charge of the combined parishes of St James Perkiomen and St Peter's Church Phoenixville, these two churches being combined at that time under one Rector. His ordination to the Diaconate followed at the proper interval to the Priesthood. He then moved to the Rectory of St. James Church at Evansburg and assumed the charge of the Parishes.

At that time - 1858 - I was a lad of thirteen - and the transition from a city boy to one in the country was very great, especially as the clergyman's son in

3
Congregation. In addition to the property
about the church and burying ground there
was belonging to the Parish a globe or church
farm consisting of, as I remember of
over one hundred acres. Although this farm
was rented or cultivated and harvested
in shares, still there was a good deal
to be done about the stable and barn
and kitchen garden which gave me
an insight as to a farmer's life which
was both practical and healthy, but
not stimulating in many ways. However
I think the life in and about the Rectory
and my walks to and from the Ireland
Academy gave me a constitution and
a hardihood which allows me to
read to you this paper while in my
seventy seventh year!

Afterward the land composing the globe
was subdivided into lots of various size
and the farming ceased to interest me
as my father had his second service
on Sunday at Phoenixville a horse
and carriage was necessary and it
was used under certain circumstances
to meet the train at Norristown
or Phoenixville. Under ordinary cir-
cumstances the trip to and from Norris-
town was made by the daily State
to and from that railway terminus,
which carried the daily mail and the
newspapers from Philadelphia.

Methodists. The post office was then established at an
 inn at Reunion Bridge about a mile distant.
 And just beyond, ^{junction of} the Pike ^{branches} ~~branches~~ and the
 Germantown pike which after their purchase
 became a single ^{incorporated} road known as, I believe
 the Reubing pike. At that time Evansburg con-
 sisted of twenty four houses, in which ^{besides} ~~besides~~ some
 trades people, retired farmers and ^{others} ~~unemployed~~ people
 There was also a physician, Dr. Roger Davis,
 who practiced medicine in Evansburg and the
 surrounding country. Another resident was Mr.
 Samuel Pannison, who was the justice of Peace,
 a man of cultivation and literary talent who
 had previously held public office in Philadelphia.
 His house was ~~the~~ ^{the} most pretentious one in
 the village as he was ^{next to} ~~besides~~ the Rector of
 St. James the leading man in literary pretensions
 and cultivation as well as knowledge of the
 ways of the world. Directly opposite the Rectory
 was a fine old oak tree which was
~~not only~~ a convenient posting place for the ^{and} ~~but also~~
 various notices of the neighborhood ^{and} ~~but also~~
 gave a dignity of presence to the village which
 seemed lacking at the time of my last visit
 to the place.

The Rectory at the time of the arrival of my
 father was rather small especially for the ~~one~~
 growing family ~~of my father~~, but during my
 residence at Evansburg was enlarged and we
 took up residence on the Pike ^{temporarily} ~~temporarily~~ somewhere
 near the village of Englewood, where a modern

St. James, Pennsylvania 31 — I was soon after my arrival
made a student at the Freeland Seminary at the
village of Freeland, now Omerville. The Rev. Henry
A. Hunsicker was the Principal and Mr. ps. H
Henscher, Mr. Wm. C. Williamson, Mr. Wilmington,
and Mr. A. H. Feltner were the principal teachers
at the time of my career at the Seminary. From
that Seminary, Mercus Coney has grown into being.
The Old institution in the same village was a
Coney for girls and young women, headed by a
Dr. Sunderland which I believe is still in

existence. Beyond is the village known as the Trappe
and in the village church is a monument to Dr. Mullenberg of Reverend
trinity James - St. James Parkomen was founded in 1721 and the
Jacob Hess
Dr. Mullenberg & Arlet's ref.
original church used in my day as a Sunday School
Building was built at that time. The later church
was built in a grove and is sufficient for the
congregation that comes there. At the time I came
to Wanburg and the Rectory I learned from that
the village contained about the same number of
inhabitants as now. The names of the families residing
then were mostly of Pennsylvania Dutch or German
origin. They were the Boyes, Casselberg, Fronefeld,
Shupe, Hallmans, ^{and} Foster, with a very few English
names such as the Patterson and Davis. The
village consisted of a Methodist Church besides St
James, a school house at the center of the
village now supplanted by the Boyes School, a
luncheon and a village store. The school house was
the place for assembly in its term and also
and also headquarters for the village band.
No new house was erected in the village during
my stay there as I recollect, but the
Rectory was enlarged to accommodate my
teaching ^{numerous} congregations.

St. James Perkomien

I used to go to the Seminary at Trenton both by walking and by carriage; the latter finally in inclement weather. It seems to me that I should remember every street and stone of the old township which joined the Reading here here this side of the old Perkomien bridge named from the Creek which gave the name to the valley and region from which the Church also ^{took its name} ~~was~~ named. This old stone bridge must be as old as the older church, and the Perkomien seems to have been the original Indian name. The Perkomien Creek is as beautiful a stream as ever and especially near its mouth as it flows into the Schuylkill, at my time it was a beautiful stream fringed with trees, now it is ~~not~~ ^{not} ~~undisturbed~~ ^{not} ~~by~~ ^{not} ~~a~~ ^{not} ~~railway~~ ^{not} ~~parallels~~ ^{not} ~~its~~ ^{not} ~~course~~ ^{not} ~~on~~ ^{not} ~~its~~ ^{not} ~~way~~ ^{not} ~~to~~ ^{not} ~~Abington~~ ^{not} ~~Penn.~~

There were some ^{old farms} ~~fine~~ residences near its mouth that are almost historical, such as that at Fairland of the Fair family, which was a resting place for Washington and the British Commander in Chief Howe in quick succession after the Battle of Brandywine, ~~also the residence of~~ ^{visited there a short} Audubon the naturalist, and the little ^{withered} ~~little~~ ^{fathering} ~~fathering~~ known as "the Oaks", where the Gumbes, and Gresson families ^{then} lived and I believe still live. At the Chapel now grown to a Church the Rev^d Mr. Nuytze once Rector of St. James Perkomien for many years ^{was in charge} ~~attended~~ ^{of} ~~my father~~ ^{of} ~~occasional~~ ^{of} ~~work~~ ^{of} ~~Church~~ ^{of} ~~services~~ ^{of} ~~there~~

~~At my day the mail and passengers were brought to Reading & Perkomien bridge by stage from Harrisburg, connecting there with the railroad to Philadelphia at Perkomien bridge the stage stopped quite a time~~

Logans Perkiomen at 6

And the ^{stage} horses were changed and the
mail delivered, ^{at Perkiomen bridge} this being the Post Office
nearest Evansburg. The hotel at Perkiomen
Bridge was owned and managed by Judge
Langaker, ~~and~~ ^{Judge} called, from his service
on the bench as May judge, which position
is I believe a thing of the past. Norristown
was then, as now, the County town of Mont-
gomery County, and the shopping center for
those who resided in the central part of
the County and who did not go on to
Philadelphia. Farther to the north of
Evansburg was Pottstown, in which the
family of Potts, ^{had lived from early times.} with whom our family
was connected and who were then
the owners and managers of the principal
iron works of the place. Both Pottstown
and Norristown had excellent private schools,
the Hill School, ^{for boys} under Dr. Meigs, father and
son, ^{since} has become pretty ^{narrow} and until
very recently has been ^{headed} ~~controlled~~ by one
the Meigs family. The principal of the Mount
School at Norristown for girls was under the
management of Mrs. Ralston.

Phoenixville was ~~at~~ the second Parish of my
father and had the second service on Sunday.
Its principal and almost only works of im-
portance were the Phoenix Iron works
under the control of the Nevers and Bush
families. Besides these works there ~~was~~ ^{are}

St James Parkman 67

Woolen mill managed by Mr. L. Harry Richards
 one of the most charming and cultured men
 that I have ever met. The contrast from the
 quiet country surroundings of St. James Parkman
 and the continuous operations of the noisy iron
 mills of Phoenixville was very great and yet
 notwithstanding the predominance of the iron
 mills there were a group of educated, cultured
 men there who were my delight in early
 days. I recall Mr. Charles M. Wheatly, Mr.
 Harry Richards whom I have just mentioned,
 Dr. Samuel A. Whittaker and Mr. Samuel J
 Rees and Mr. John Griffin. In earlier times
 Mr. Bayard Taylor, the famous traveller and
 poet visited a paper there; and in after years
 I met Mr. Wayne McVeigh and Mr. Franklin
 McVeigh who were born in Phoenixville
 and both attained the position of Cabinet
 Ministers at Washington - Governor Pennypacker
 was a boy at Phoenixville at the same time
 I lived there as a youngster and as you know
 ended his days here as a very man of
 St. James Parkman. Near Phoenixville was Moore Hall
 the residence at one time of the Rev D. Smith, Pastor of U. of P. & the
 among my fellow playmates and schoolmates
 in Danaburg and vicinity was also Mr. Henry
 H. Beyer who still lives here at times and
 Mr. John M. Sandushee who attained prom-
 inence in Philadelphia and State Politics.
 The former was able to contribute to his
 native village the fine rural school building
 not far from St. James Parkman, and
 our present meeting place.

Author of
 the paper
 in the
 U. of P.

The school at Freeland was recruited largely
 from the U. of P. & the County and from

Bucks and Lehigh Counties, with a scattering from
 Chester and Bucks Counties. The great majority
 at the School were from what was known
 as the Pennsylvania Dutch, which was quite
 the language of the school, the upper Perkiomen
 Valley was thickly settled by the same people,
 the country papers being printed in that language
 at any time, while some of the meetings in
 and about Evansburg were in the same patois.
Wie Galt was almost the universal salutation

The stability of these people, their large families
 their industry and frugality have not only perpetuated
 them but they have had a glacier like
 momentum that has taken them
 to through the Schuylkill Valley in the South
 and that they have reached all of the towns of
 the Schuylkill Valley, and towns to this
 day an important element in the City of

Philadelphia, contributing with the Quakers
 a ~~decided~~ factor in the ^{composition of the} character of that ^{at one time said} City.

Sitting in large masses in Lancaster, Bucks,
 Lehigh and the Cumberland and Susquehanna
 Valley they have proven to be probably the most
 conservative and best preserved of any
 of the early settlers of the State. By way of
 a singular contrast where the Pennsylvanians
 Dutch are most heavily massed, the towns and
 Counties are in name distinctly English - Mont-
 gomery, Reading and Pottsville, Lancaster town and
 County, York and the Cumberland Valley, ^{Carlisle} ~~Carlisle~~
 are all of Old English nomenclature & nomenclature

The words of their ^{colloquial} ~~translated~~ English expressions
 most amusing are the following anecdotal phrases.

New English expressions and objects were incorporated into the Colloquial Dutch or rather German without an amalgamation - such as "Das Pennsylvanien Railroad" - A boy was called to his dinner with the remark that his "lucker was half cut" - This vicinity seems to have been a meeting ground of the early Dutch and English settlers and those from the palatinate - the early Germans - The Jones, and Evans, of ~~the~~ Welsh origin have given way to the Skupes, ~~Heebners~~ Heebners, Frozfields, By Yosts and Pennypackers of the German antecedents. Inhumanities were of constant happenings - English Beans intermarried with the Heebners. Colonel Theodore W. Bean was quite a respected blacksmith living in Jeffersonville ^{at any time} and ~~who~~ was known to ^{many} ~~some~~ as the learned "blacksmith". I remember him before the Civil War and his wife was a delightful singer. He enlisted in the Calvary Cavalry in 1862 and as a Private but afterwards became a Commissioned Officer being attaining the present rank of Lieut. Colonel. He ^{continued} ~~possessed~~ his studies after the war and entered the profession of law - He ^{is} ~~was~~ the author of a history of Montgomery County and if I remember ~~quite~~ right became the County Prosecuting Attorney. He was a man of the highest integrity and a citizen and citizen source of ^{great} ~~excellent~~ reputation. In the presidential campaign which terminated with the election of Abraham Lincoln as the first Republican President of the United States even Montgomery County and Evansburg

November 6, 1981

These recollections were not edited or completed by Admiral Stockton. I think he started them in 1919, then took a speech from them + worked ^{on the recollections} ~~them~~ ^{later} in 1923. Hence the confusion of the numbering.

Pauline Stockton Hoff