

WASHINGTON, D. C.,

January 22, 1878.

HON. R. W. THOMPSON,

Secretary of the Navy:

SIR :

The officers whose names are hereto appended, representing the opinions of a very large majority of all belonging to the military branch of our Navy, desire respectfully to bring to your notice the following statement of the condition and tendency of certain affairs in that Service.

They desire to state in the beginning that no personal grievances are complained of, nor is any attack, direct or indirect, intended upon the personal or official dignity of any officer, or class of officers.

The signers of this paper are officers whose experience in the Navy extends over periods of from ten to forty-five or more years. Not a few of them, having passed a lifetime in the Service, are now upon the Retired List, removed from any possible influence of personal considerations. The true interests of the Service are, nevertheless, as dear to them as ever, while their long experience in all its grades gives them a thorough knowledge of its peculiar needs that should give weight to their opinions.

It is the firm belief of all who are represented by the signers of this paper, that the present condition and tendency of certain affairs in the Navy are sapping the very foundations of its existence as an efficient military organization; and it is solely from a solemn sense of their duty to the Government and the Service that they respectfully lay their convictions before their common superior, for such action as in his judgment may seem proper.

The spectacle here presented of the military officers of the Navy uniting in a practically unanimous protest against

further encroachments upon its discipline and efficiency by those of the civil branches of the Service may well be considered extraordinary; equally extraordinary, in their judgment, are the circumstances justifying and demanding the action.

That a want of harmony and unity of action has existed for some years between the military and civil officers of our Navy, is well known. This want and its disorganizing effects are recognized by all, irrespective of corps, as is shown in the answers to the Circular Letter of the House Naval Committee in the winter of 1875 and '76.

While, however, the disastrous effects are thus recognized by all, a very wide difference exists between the officers of the military and civil branches of the Service (with rare exceptions) as to the causes which have produced them, and the measures by which they may be remedied.

The object of the paper now laid before the Honorable Secretary is to state, as briefly as possible, the views of an immense majority of the military officers of the Service, of late years known as the Line.

The officers of the various staff corps of the Navy, while deprecating this want of unity and harmony, would have it appear: first, that it has resulted from an infringement upon their legal rights and dignities by the Line; and, second, that the remedy is to be found in such an establishment of their rank and status as will in effect render them, to a great degree, independent of the discipline to which they have, in common with all others, in times past, been subjected.

We desire to show that the first of these positions is untenable, and that the remedy proposed in the second, so far from being the true one, can only result in working still more serious injury to the efficiency of the Navy.

No new claims to power or prerogative have been, or are now, made on the part of the Line. As their duties and responsibilities are now identical with what they always have been, so are their claims to authority and power identical.

With no increase in their responsibilities, they claim no increase of authority; with no diminution of responsibility, they simply oppose diminution of power.

The Line officers are responsible now, as they always have been, to the Department and to the country for the efficiency of our ships of war. Fully realizing the grave character of this responsibility, they claim that the authority necessary to the fulfillment of their obligations shall not be taken from them. They stand now, as they always have stood, on the *defensive*: the attacks come now, as they always have come, from the civil branches of the Service.

So far, indeed, from there having been any infringement of the rights of Staff officers, the facts of the case are, that there has been a steady advance on their part, from the time when it was deemed unnecessary that they should have any assimilated rank whatever, to the year 1871, when the Act of March 3d, gave relative rank and seniority to the whole body far in advance of Line officers of corresponding length of service. It is also true that there have been, during the past ten or fifteen years, steady encroachments upon the authority of the Line officers on board our ships of war and at our Naval stations. These encroachments, though gradual, have been constant, and have at last, in the aggregate, become so great and so far-reaching in their direct and remote results as to have most seriously impaired the efficiency of the Service—introducing a condition of affairs that cannot long continue without resulting in its destruction.

Only those conversant through long experience with the peculiar requirements of an efficient discipline on ship-board can fully appreciate the far-reaching and disorganizing effects of many things in themselves apparently trivial. Hence, little by little, the foundations of discipline have been undermined.

The officers of the military branch of the Service, though viewing these gradual advances with apprehension (in view of their possible ultimate effects) have, through their long training to habits of unquestioning acquiescence in the acts

of superiors, yielded the ground with but little contest. To-day they find their worst apprehensions fully realized, and the whole fabric of the Navy, as an efficient military establishment, seriously imperilled.

By far the most dangerous of these encroachments have been brought about through direct or indirect attacks upon the office of the Executive: gradually, through the operation of orders and rulings that, in our opinion, can be shown to be inconsistent with the spirit of existing laws, the Executive has been reduced from his proper and lawful position as the second in command; and the Staff make but little secret of their intention of procuring the entire abolition of the office, or of so restricting the power of its occupant as to entirely rid them of the restraints of discipline that have resulted from his constant presence among them.

The issue is thus squarely presented; it must, we believe, be as squarely met. The present state of affairs is, in our judgement, rapidly destroying the efficiency of the service and should not continue. Either, then, the office of Executive must be given up, or its occupant must be re-clothed with the authority necessary to the proper performance of his duties.

It is our emphatic opinion, as the representatives of the officers charged with the onerous and responsible duty of maintaining the discipline and efficiency of our ships of war, that the office of the Executive is indispensable, for the following reasons—though by no means all are stated:

I. It insures the presence on board ship of an officer, besides the Commander, fully acquainted with the organization and minute details of the discipline of the vessel, conversant with the characters and capacities of the individuals composing the ship's company, and possessing, by reason of his close relations with the Commander, that knowledge of his plans and purposes which renders him capable of assuming the command, whenever the emergency arises, fully prepared for all its responsibilities.

II. It relieves the Commanding Officer of innumerable

petty cares and distractions, the association of which with the position of Executive officer, has caused that office to be in naval minds, the synonym of all that is most laborious and worrying in the profession. These duties now make the Executive the over-worked man of a ship. It is certain that no man could discharge both these, and the responsible duties of Commanding Officer, with justice to either.

III. The existence of the office, while materially assisting in the maintenance of efficient discipline, greatly tends to lighten its yoke, since an appeal always lies to the Commander, who, free from the thousand annoyances surrounding the Executive, can compose differences with impartiality; abolish the office and throw the first action on the Commander, and no appeal will be likely to be heard save where the law is actually broken.

IV. The office of Executive is essential to the Service as the best possible school for the education of officers to the duties of command. Many officers of high rank are so impressed with the importance of this as to hold that no officer should be promoted to the grade of Commander, who has not had the experience which only this training can give.

It is also the opinion of the military officers of the Service, represented by the signers of this paper, that the true interests of the Navy demand that the Executive should take absolute precedence next to the Commanding Officer. For it is a broad principle of justice, that no responsibility should be laid on any person without corresponding authority. The express regulations of our Service hold the Executive responsible to the Commanding Officer for the condition of the entire *personnel* of the ship, directing him to exercise such a close supervision over *all officers*, without exception, as to insure vigilance in the performance of their duties, and a strict conformity to all orders. It is only necessary to glance at his instructions in the Naval Regulations, to see that in the efficient performance of his duties he must constantly give orders to all officers, whether his seniors or not. Without

relieving him of any of these duties, however, the practical operation of many late orders of the Department has been so to curtail his authority over certain officers, as to render his attempt to perform them almost sure to bring about a conflict detrimental to harmony and destructive of discipline.

It is respectfully submitted that, in our opinion, the orders so operating to curtail the authority of the Executive, are inconsistent with the spirit of the statute creating that office. The law reads:

The Secretary of the Navy may, in his discretion, detail a Line Officer to act as aid or Executive of the Commanding Officer of a vessel of war or Naval Station, which officer shall, when not impracticable, be next in rank to said Commanding Officer. Such aid or Executive shall, while executing the orders of the Commanding Officer on board the vessel or at the station, take precedence over all officers attached to the vessel or station. All orders of such aid or Executive shall be regarded as coming from the Commanding Officer, and the aid or Executive shall have no independent authority in consequence of such detail.

Staff officers, senior in rank to the officers so detailed, shall have the right to communicate directly with the Commanding Officer.

[Act, March 3d, 1871, Secs. 1469 and 1470; Laws relating to Navy, p. 238.]

The obvious intention of this statute is to create an Executive who shall take precedence next to the Commanding Officer, as his representative, at *all times when on duty*. The law and the regulations make him responsible for carrying on all the duties of the ship that are intrusted to his direct care, or placed more or less remotely under his supervision, in accordance with his Commanding Officer's general directions, known wishes, or special orders. So long as he conforms to these, he must be regarded, within the meaning of the law, as "executing the orders of the Commanding Officer," and entitled to precedence as the law sets forth. This, however, by orders and rulings of the Navy Department has been practically denied him, while under a false interpretation of the clause withholding independent authority, claims have been made, and *are* made, which if allowed, will reduce the officer, intended by the law to be second in command, to a mere messenger to carry the Commander's orders to his subordinates. Under this clause it is claimed that he can

lawfully originate no order, and that no order of his is entitled to obedience, except as it proceeds directly in effect and substance from the Commanding Officer.

Hence is the Executive constantly met in the exercise of his duties with the question, "Is that the Captain's order," while indeed some of the Staff have of late become so bold as to say that under no circumstances whatever will they obey any order of an Executive who is their junior, the direct wording of the statute to the contrary notwithstanding.

The absurdity of thus interpreting the clause in question is so manifest as hardly to require pointing out. This clause has, and can have, no reference whatever to the relations of the Executive with the other subordinate officers of the vessel. Its intention is manifestly to guard against any possible clash of authority between him and his Commander.

The Executive, under the law, must carry on his duties in accordance with the wishes of his commanding officer, and if a difference occurs, he must yield; it is for this, and for this only, that the law denies him any independent authority.

Having, however, informed himself of the wishes of his Commanding officer, it is the duty of the Executive to *issue the necessary orders* to carry them into effect, and to see that *all officers strictly conform* to them. He is, therefore, by the very necessities of the case, invested with large discretionary powers as to what orders may be necessary, and to whom they shall be given.

Like the Officer of the Deck, he exercises his sound discretion, arranging details as may best advance the end to be attained; and like the Officer of the Deck, *all* his orders are entitled to prompt obedience as coming from the Commanding Officer. He does not claim, nor has any line officer *ever* claimed, to exercise any authority independent of his Commanding Officer. His education and training teach him that such a claim, if allowed, would overturn the whole organization, resting, as it does, on the foundation of subordination alone. It is the gentlemen of the civil branches of the service who seek independence of action, and who are

constantly striving more and more to free themselves from the wholesome though perhaps irksome restraints of discipline.

While the decisions of the Navy Department bearing on these subjects (contained in General Order No. 194, of the late Secretary, and incorporated in the Revised Regulations of 1876,) are mainly in furtherance of the intentions of the law, yet, it is respectfully submitted, that they are so vague, and, in certain particulars, contradictory, that their practical operation has been to increase the confusion they were intended to remedy. For example, the provisions of Section VII, which says:

"It is not necessary nor consistent with military usage and efficiency, that the 'Aid or Executive' should be required to announce with every order given or authority exercised by him as such, that he is executing the orders of the Commanding Officer. * * * * * But orders to seniors, not given in the ordinary progress of military organization or duty, should be so announced."

The difficulty of drawing the line here indicated, if people are inclined to quibble, is obvious. Many other instances of like character may be found, and indeed so numerous are they, and so ready are many to take advantage of them, that on board some of our ships now afloat the Executive is continually harrassed in the performance of his lawful and necessary duties, the Commander himself is constantly on the defensive against "points" detrimental to discipline, and the whole ship is kept in turmoil.

It is also respectfully submitted, that in our opinion, the clause of General Order 205, of the late Secretary, relative to salutes, is contrary to long-established naval usage.

* * * * * "On all occasions of official courtesy, where it is customary to interchange personal salutes, it is the duty of the junior in rank to first salute his senior, whether of the line or staff." * * * *

It is submitted, that on all *official* occasions, salutes between officers are *official*, and in no sense personal. Personal salutes are exchanged when off duty, and the junior then extends the courtesy first. On official occasions, both the Executive and Officer of the Deck, as the representa-

tives of the Commanding Officer, have invariably been recognized by all officers (until very lately) as entitled to the salute. Line Officers, senior in rank to the Officer of the Deck for the time being, are constantly called upon to make reports to him, and they have never felt it inconsistent with their dignity to salute him. This may appear a small matter; but it is one of the "points" that have been raised by the civil officers, and the decision of the Department in their favor, has been the loop-hole for many sins of omission and commission, detrimental to good order and naval discipline.

Again, it is respectfully submitted, that the late ruling of the Department with regard to the presiding officer of the wardroom and other messes, is inconsistent with a proper construction of the law granting relative rank to staff officers, as well as contrary to long-established naval usage.

In theory, and for purposes of discipline, officers' messes have *always* been considered *military* formations. The regulation making the caterer responsible for the good order of the mess, gives him the power to *command his seniors* both of line and staff. It is certainly contrary to law and naval usage, that a Staff Officer should under any circumstances exercise *military* command over a Line Officer; and equally so, that a junior should ever command his seniors of the same corps. Yet such must be the effect of this order, or else it becomes practically inoperative. The regulation is also in our opinion inconsistent with naval usage, in that it allows officers to *decide by an election* to whom they will render their obedience. Furthermore, the right and duty of the Senior Line Officer present to interfere to preserve order, affords another occasion where a clash of authority detrimental to discipline is not only possible but probable.

It is unnecessary, however, to multiply examples of this character, and the foregoing have been cited rather as illustrations, than from any fear that they might be overlooked by the Honorable Secretary in giving these subjects the thorough investigation that he is most earnestly requested to make.

We pass, therefore, to a consideration of the means by which the existing deplorable state of affairs may be remedied.

The suggestion has already been made to Congress by Staff Officers (see answers to Circular Letter of House Naval Committee, winter of 1875-6,) that a remedy may be found in granting them "positive rank," as it is termed.

We respectfully submit that this can have no possible good effect. The real root of the trouble lies deep in the discontent of the staff with their inevitable secondary importance to the organizing, commanding, military branch, of a simple military organization. Impelled by this discontent, and led by a few restless spirits; disregarding the true interests of the service; refusing to recognize their true relations to it; and rebelling against the personal inconveniences inherent to a profession at once sea faring and military, they have steadily attacked the authority and prerogatives of the line officers. Thus we see them attempting to obtain military titles or *positive rank*, as they term it; attacking the Executive Office; and attempting to possess themselves of the Captain's cabin, the only apartment which the limited space of a ship allows the Captain for rest after weary nights of care when the staff were sleeping; where alone he, as the representative of the Government, can receive foreign officials, hold private consultations, conduct his correspondence, reprimand when necessary the offending officer, and compose the differences that often require his interference.

The troubles with such a foundation, it must be evident, can only be increased by granting positive rank. The true remedy, we respectfully submit, is to be found in reclothing the Executive with his proper and time-honored authority; establishing, beyond the *possibility* of cavil, his precedence next the Commander, and making him as the law contemplates, and as long years of experience have shown to be necessary, UNDER HIS COMMANDING OFFICER, the ever present *supervisor*, clothed with power to direct, to restrain, and to

weld all into an harmonious whole, ever ready to put forth its energies as a *unit*.

It is true that these measures may not at present heal the discontent of the Staff. That, rooted as has been stated, in their refusal to recognize their inevitable secondary importance in a military organization, is beyond cure by regulation or legislation. But the proposed measure will restore the efficiency of the Service by depriving the Staff of the power or pretext for meeting the Line Officers at every turn with "points," as they now do to such a degree that the attempt to maintain the high standard of efficiency for which our Navy has been world-renowned has become a constant and losing struggle against these disorganizing influences.

We submit that the Line of the Navy fights the ships; the Line sails and manœuvres the ships; the Line governs and organizes the crew; the Line deals with all the International or police questions that arise; the Line is trained to the profession from boyhood, knowing little else from its youth up. The Staff Corps are adjuncts, necessary it is granted, but still adjuncts. They are Surgeons, Paymasters, and Engineers *in* the Navy, just as there are Surgeons, Paymasters, and Engineers *out* of the Navy. Destroy the Staff Corps tomorrow and their places can be filled with little delay by men equally efficient from private life. Destroy the Line and you must begin with boys, making it a work of years to replace them. You can far sooner build a fleet than educate efficient Line Officers. They are the *essential* element in the Navy as a *military* organization. It follows that no attempt to weaken their authority should be tolerated.

No objection is or can be made to a proper relative rank for the Civil Officers, commensurate with their length of service and honorable positions. The Staff Officers of our Navy already have this, if not more. With the exception, however, of the so-called "SIY YEARS' CLAUSE," which we regard as unmilitary, unfair, and in its practical operation absurd, no complaint is made on this head. We have no desire to deprive the Staff Officers of their rank, or to withhold in any degree

the respect and consideration to which such rank entitles them. Neither would we restrict the Staff Officers in any right or privilege necessary to the proper performance of their duties; and would not, therefore, deny them the right to communicate at proper times, and under proper regulations, directly with the Commanding Officer. But the ordinary progress of duty on board a man-of-war renders it necessary for all heads of departments to transact many of their duties through or with the Executive. At present each individual claims the right to suit his own convenience as to when he will go to the Captain, and when to the Executive. The result is the destruction of all method or uniformity. This is disorganizing, and, in our opinion, it should be so ordered that the Commander himself shall decide questions of this character; for we submit that no rank of any person, high or low, relative or positive, should ever be made the pretext for interfering with the organization that long experience has proved best suited to maintaining the efficiency of our Naval Establishment.

Much capital has been made for the Staff Corps by stress on the words "Civil Power," and the wise instinct of the American people to subordinate the military to the Civil Power. None grant the wisdom of this more than the Line, the Military Officers of the Service; but they hold—and the position is unassailable—that the submission is due to the organized Civil Authorities of the land, and not to a few civilians who have voluntarily taken the position they occupy in a Military Service. In a Military Organization the power of the military element must be untouched, or the inevitable destruction of the organization follows.

In conclusion we respectfully submit the following resumé of the wishes of the military officers of our Naval Service, represented by the signers of this paper.

1st. The Honorable Secretary of the Navy is earnestly requested to give the questions herein presented that full and impartial examination that their vital importance demands—to the end that, if the opinions herein expressed as

to the proper interpretations of existing laws be found correct, the necessary orders may be issued for reclothing the Executive officer with the authority and precedence of which he has been deprived.

2d. If in the opinion of the Honorable Secretary the existing laws will not permit the application of this remedy, he is respectfully requested to transmit this statement, as a memorial, to Congress, with such recommendations as he may deem proper.

Very respectfully, your obedient servants,

Hiram Paulding, Rear Admiral.
 Cornelius K. Stribling, Rear Admiral.
 Levin M. Powell, Rear Admiral.
 Thomas O. Selfridge, Rear Admiral.
 Henry K. Thatcher, Rear Admiral.
 William Radford, Rear Admiral.
 Thomas T. Craven, Rear Admiral.
 John W. Livingston, Rear Admiral.
 Charles H. Poor, Rear Admiral.
 John Rodgers, Rear Admiral.
 Oliver S. Glisson, Rear Admiral.
 Melancton Smith, Rear Admiral.
 Augustus H. Kilty, Rear Admiral.
 Joseph F. Green, Rear Admiral.
 Henry Walke, Rear Admiral.
 Thornton A. Jenkins, Rear Admiral.
 William Rogers Taylor, Rear Admiral.
 Benjamin F. Sands, Rear Admiral.
 Theodore P. Greene, Rear Admiral.
 A. Ludlow Case, Rear Admiral.
 George F. Emmons, Rear Admiral.
 Gustavus H. Scott, Rear Admiral.
 David McDougal, Rear Admiral.
 John J. Almy, Rear Admiral.
 James H. Strong, Rear Admiral.
 Enoch G. Parrott, Rear Admiral.
 William Reynolds, Rear Admiral.

Fabius Stanly, Rear Admiral.
J. R. Madison Mullany, Rear Admiral.
Roger N. Stembel, Rear Admiral.
Reed Werden, Rear Admiral.
Edward Donaldson, Rear Admiral.

Charles Lowndes, Commodore.
John Marston, Commodore.
Hugh Y. Purviance, Commodore.
John M. Berrien, Commodore.
Charles W. Pickering, Commodore.
George B. Balch, Commodore.
John Guest, Commodore.
John M. B. Clitz, Commodore.
Andrew Boyson, Commodore.
James H. Spotts, Commodore.
J. W. A. Nicholson, Commodore.
George H. Cooper, Commodore.
John C. Febiger, Commodore.
Pierce Crosby, Commodore.
J. Blakeley Creighton, Commodore.
Aaron K. Hughes, Commodore.
Edmund R. Colhour, Commodore.
Charles H. Baldwin, Commodore.
Alexander C. Rhind, Commodore.
George M. Ransom, Commodore.
William F. Spicer, Commodore.

William A. Parker, Captain.
Dominick Lynch, Captain.
Thomas M. Brasher, Captain.
Edward Simpson, Captain.
William G. Temple, Captain.
Samuel P. Carter, Captain.
Thomas S. Phelps, Captain.
Earl English, Captain.
R. B. Lowry, Captain.

John H. Upshur, Captain.
 Francis A. Roe, Captain.
 William D. Whiting, Captain.
 Stephen B. Luce, Captain.
 William T. Truxtun, Captain.
 James E. Jouett, Captain.
 Andrew W. Johnson, Captain.
 Walter W. Queen, Captain.
 Ralph Chandler, Captain.
 Philip C. Johnson, Captain.
 K. Randolph Breese, Captain.
 Bancroft Gherardi, Captain.
 Daniel L. Braine, Captain.
 George E. Belknap, Captain.
 David B. Harmony, Captain.
 A. E. K. Benham, Captain.
 James A. Greer, Captain.
 William P. McCann, Captain.
 James H. Gillis, Captain.
 George Brown, Captain.
 John G. Walker, Captain.

Greenleaf Cilley, Commander.
 Francis M. Ramsay, Commander.
 Richard L. Law, Commander.
 Robert F. R. Lewis, Commander.
 S. Livingston Breese, Commander.
 Joseph S. Skerrett, Commander.
 Francis H. Baker, Commander.
 Joseph P. Fyffe, Commander.
 Oscar F. Stanton, Commander.
 Bushrod B. Taylor, Commander.
 Henry Erben, Commander.
 Edward P. McCrea, Commander.
 Richard W. Meade, Commander.
 Charles C. Carpenter, Commander.
 William A. Kirkland, Commander.

Edward E. Potter, Commander.
Thomas O. Selfridge, Commander.
Joseph N. Miller, Commander.
Montgomery Sicard, Commander.
Edmund O. Matthews, Commander.
Edward P. Lull, Commander.
Charles S. Norton, Commander.
Robert L. Phythian, Commander.
Augustus P. Cooke, Commander.
Rush R. Wallace, Commander.
Charles J. McDougal, Commander.
Alfred Hopkins, Commander.
John N. Quackenbush, Commander.
Edward Terry, Commander.
Francis M. Bunce, Commander.
Byron Wilson, Commander.
Frederick V. McNair, Commander.
Arthur R. Yates, Commander.
John Adams Howell, Commander.
Allen V. Reed, Commander.
George Dewey, Commander.
George B. White, Commander.
Henry L. Howison, Commander.
Albert Kautz, Commander.
Alfred T. Mahan, Commander.
George C. Remey, Commander.
S. Dana Greene, Commander.
C. M. Schoonmaker, Commander.
Henry B. Seely, Commander.
Roderick S. McCook, Commander.
Gilbert C. Wiltse, Commander.
Sullivan D. Ames, Commander.
J. Crittenden Watson, Commander.
William Whitehead, Commander.
Silas Casey, Jr., Commander.
William T. Sampson, Commander.
Bartlett J. Cromwell, Commander.

George W. Hayward, Commander.
 John W. Philip, Commander.
 Henry F. Picking, Commander.
 John F. McGlensey, Commander.
 Edgar C. Merriman, Commander.
 Charles L. Huntington, Commander.
 Louis Kempff, Commander.
 Smith W. Nichols, Commander.
 Francis J. Higginson, Commander.
 Benjamin F. Day, Commander.
 William R. Bridgman, Commander.
 Alexander H. McCormick, Commander.
 Albert S. Barker, Commander.
 John R. Bartlett, Commander.
 Oliver A. Batcheller, Commander.
 Silas W. Terry, Commander.
 Merrill Miller, Commander.

John J. Read, Lieutenant Commander.
 Edwin T. Woodward, Lieutenant Commander.
 Mortimer L. Johnson, Lieutenant Commander.
 Edwin M. Shepard, Lieutenant Commander.
 A. R. McNair, Lieutenant Commander.
 Charles McGregor, Lieutenant Commander.
 Robley D. Evans, Lieutenant Commander.
 Henry Glass, Lieutenant Commander.
 Philip H. Cooper, Lieutenant Commander.
 Henry C. Taylor, Lieutenant Commander.
 A. D. Brown, Lieutenant Commander.
 A. S. Crowninshield, Lieutenant Commander.
 Charles H. Craven, Lieutenant Commander.
 Augustus G. Kellogg, Lieutenant Commander.
 Lewis Clark, Lieutenant Commander.
 W. Bainbridge Hoff, Lieutenant Commander.
 Colby M. Chester, Lieutenant Commander.
 Arthur H. Wright, Lieutenant Commander.
 Charles E. Clark, Lieutenant Commander.

Charles V. Gridley, Lieutenant Commander.
 Richard P. Leary, Lieutenant Commander.
 Dennis W. Mullan, Lieutenant Commander.
 George T. Davis, Lieutenant Commander.
 N. Mayo Dyer, Lieutenant Commander.
 Edward Hooker, Lieutenant Commander.
 Charles O'Neil, Lieutenant Commander.
 Casper F. Goodrich, Lieutenant Commander.
 Charles W. Kennedy, Lieutenant Commander.
 Bowman H. McCalla, Lieutenant Commander.
 Samuel H. Baker, Lieutenant Commander.
 Theodore F. Jewell, Lieutenant Commander.
 Charles F. Schmitz, Lieutenant Commander.
 David C. Woodrow, Lieutenant Commander.
 John C. Kennett, Lieutenant Commander.
 Horace Elmer, Lieutenant Commander.
 Benjamin P. Lamberton, Lieutenant Commander.
 Charles J. Train, Lieutenant Commander.
 Edwin White, Lieutenant Commander.
 Oscar F. Heyerman, Lieutenant Commander.
 E. M. Stedman, Lieutenant Commander.
 Thomas Nelson, Lieutenant Commander.
 John McGowan, Jr., Lieutenant Commander.
 James G. Green, Lieutenant Commander.
 Samuel L. Wilson, Lieutenant Commander.
 Joshua Bishop, Lieutenant Commander.

Charles A. Schetky, Lieutenant.
 John K. Winn, Lieutenant.
 Thomas M. Gardner, Lieutenant.
 Socrates Hubbard, Lieutenant.
 T. A. Lyons, Lieutenant.
 John S. Newell, Lieutenant.
 Joseph E. Craig, Lieutenant.
 Charles M. Thomas, Lieutenant.
 Albert S. Snow, Lieutenant.
 Roswell D. Hitchcock, Lieutenant.

William W. Mead, Lieutenant.
Benjamin Long Edes, Lieutenant.
Eugene B. Thomas, Lieutenant.
Edwin Longnecker, Lieutenant.
Charles H. Stockton, Lieutenant.
Louis Kingsley, Lieutenant.
William P. Randall, Lieutenant.
John J. Brice, Lieutenant.
Andrew J. Iverson, Lieutenant.
David G. McRitchie, Lieutenant.
Joseph E. Jones, Lieutenant.
Eugene W. Watson, Lieutenant.
William W. Rhoades, Lieutenant.
Thomas G. Grove, Lieutenant.
Washburn Maynard, Lieutenant.
Richard M. Cutts, Lieutenant.
Charles S. Sperry, Lieutenant.
Frank Courtis, Lieutenant.
William Watts, Lieutenant.
John C. Soley, Lieutenant.
Samuel W. Very, Lieutenant.
Daniel W. Davis, Lieutenant.
Thomas C. Terrell, Lieutenant.
William H. Parker, jr., Lieutenant.
Joseph N. Hemphill, Lieutenant.
A. B. H. Lillie, Lieutenant.
William H. Emory, Lieutenant.
Charles T. Hutchins, Lieutenant.
Frederick Collins, Lieutenant.
C. H. West, Lieutenant.
Joseph G. Eaton, Lieutenant.
Henry C. Hunter, Lieutenant.
E. H. C. Leutze, Lieutenant.
Albert R. Couden, Lieutenant.
John T. Sullivan, Lieutenant.
Edwin C. Pendleton, Lieutenant.
Willie Swift, Lieutenant.

R. E. Carmody, Lieutenant.
Walton Goodwin, Lieutenant.
Edwin S. Jacob, Lieutenant.
Albert Ross, Lieutenant.
A. A. Boyd, Lieutenant.
E. W. Bridge, Lieutenant.
James M. Miller, Lieutenant.
William Little, Lieutenant.
John F. Meigs, Lieutenant.
F. M. Wise, Lieutenant.
J. V. B. Bleeker, Lieutenant.
Andrew Dunlap, Jr., Lieutenant.
W. L. Field, Lieutenant.
Edward P. McClellan, Lieutenant.
Edward W. Very, Lieutenant.
Allan G. Paul, Lieutenant.
John E. Pillsbury, Lieutenant.
Daniel Delehanty, Lieutenant.
F. W. Nichols, Lieutenant.
Charles O. Allibone, Lieutenant.
Charles C. Cornwell, Lieutenant.
Royal R. Ingersoll, Lieutenant.
R. M. G. Brown, Lieutenant.
Duncan Kennedy, Lieutenant.
Hobart L. Tremain, Lieutenant.
Richard C. Derby, Lieutenant.
Robert T. Jasper, Lieutenant.
T. B. M. Mason, Lieutenant.
Charles T. Forse, Lieutenant.
Edward K. Moore, Lieutenant.
A. V. Wadhams, Lieutenant.
George W. Tyler, Lieutenant.
James R. Selfridge, Lieutenant.
James W. Carlin, Lieutenant.
Charles Seymour, Lieutenant.
Ebenezer S. Prime, Lieutenant.
B. H. Buckingham, Lieutenant.

Charles G. Bowman, Lieutenant.
William P. Potter, Lieutenant.
John Garvin, Lieutenant.
Arthur P. Osborn, Lieutenant.
John B. Briggs, Lieutenant.
Newton E. Mason, Lieutenant.
Arthur P. Nazro, Lieutenant.
Lewis E. Bixler, Lieutenant.
Edward A. Field, Lieutenant.
William H. Turner, Lieutenant.
John P. Wallis, Lieutenant.
Nelson T. Houston, Lieutenant.
Karl Rohrer, Lieutenant.
E. H. Taunt, Lieutenant.
Theodoric Porter, Lieutenant.
D. D. V. Stuart, Lieutenant.
John H. Moore, Lieutenant.
Kossuth Niles, Lieutenant.
W. E. B. Delahay, Lieutenant.
Lyman G. Spalding, Lieutenant.
Charles A. Clarke, Lieutenant.

Henry T. Monahan, Master.
John Hubbard, Master.
M. E. Hall, Master.
Hugo Osterhaus, Master.
John B. Collins, Master.
M. F. Wright, Master.
S. L. Graham, Master.
G. F. W. Holman, Master.
L. L. Reamey, Master.
H. R. Tyler, Master.
G. A. Merriam, Master.
C. H. Lyman, Master.
Boynton Leach, Master.
J. B. Milton, Master.
L. P. Jouett, Master.

Aaron Ward, Master.
John E. Roller, Master.
H. P. McIntosh, Master.
Charles D. Galloway, Master.

Jesse M. Roper, Ensign.
Charles R. Miles, Ensign.
O. W. Lowry, Ensign.
William H. Schuetze, Ensign.
S. W. B. Diehl, Ensign.
R. F. Nicholson, Ensign.
Frederick Tyler, Ensign.
B. A. Fiske, Ensign.
Lucian Flynne, Ensign.
J. F. Parker, Ensign.
J. M. Bowyer, Ensign.
David Peacock, Ensign.