

First Journal of

Floating Church.

July. 17. 1843. —
to

June 30. 1844

Not

Complete
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Journal of Seaman's Affairs & Chapel
corner room of Pike & South St.

First Service - July 17, 1843 by B. C. C. Parker
about 100 persons present. Preserved Fish
His wife and numerous other respectable
people present

B. C. C. P. hired the room at 200 p^{er} year for one
quarter on his own responsibility which was
assumed by the Society at the first meeting
afterwards which was in about 4 weeks from
July 11, 1843. The room corner of Pike & South
St. could not be got ready until July 16, September
The holy Communion administered July 6, 1843
to 14 persons.

Attendance (about 15 or 20 sailors. Sometimes
more. Sometimes less. & of land people
about 25 persons, to 40 persons, from
July 10 to Oct. 8, 1843.

Oct 8, 1843. 9 Sailors about to sail at 12 o'clock
that day for Liverpool on Ship Gen Washington
asked prayers for persons going to sea.
Prayers offered for Capt Clarke of Lib. Postoffice
for Matanzas & Simon Mendonca of Ship Furca
for New Orleans. Also for Rev B. C. C. Parker
in Ship Shepards from Liverpool on 1st of
Oct for New York.

Oct 8. Jerry Sullivan & Timothy Sullivan wish to join the
Communion. They are confirmed. They both
have been very intemperate men, one joined
the temperance Society 27 days since. The other
about 3 months since & both have unviolably
kept the pledge. They work for C. Cunningham Ship
Carpenter & have constantly attended the Chapel

4 Oct 12, 1843
them all to their rooms to read, while
those of the American Tract Society were
left on the Table.

about only 1/8 of the sailors leaving the
port of New York are Americans - They
are English, Dutch, Swedish, German,
Danish, Norwegian - Some few Spanish
French, Portuguese, which are generally
Catholics. Few of the latter 3 nations can
read. Some want a bible or tracts.

Timothy & Jerry Sullivan, intend
going this month to Appalachicola -
They say they owe much to the influence
that have been made to them upon
them since the mission began &
particularly to Mr. Seerington -
They express fear for themselves in
a country where they find
few religious sympathers -

Oct 18, 1843. The present teachers
in the Sunday school are -
Mrs. Woodworth Superintendent -
Mrs. John White
Miss Mary Lock
Mrs. Allen Shelby seat student
Miss Bowen
Miss Loker -

Sept. 3, 1843, ^{an} Irish man ^{crossed} came into the
chapel, had slept in the watch house all
night, had been in their country but
one week, came well provided from

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Cork - all his clothes & money had been
stolen from him at the house of one of
his countrymen where he boarded.
Was friendly, courteous & hungry for want
of food & had no means of providing for his
hunger until Monday when he looked
to find work. He was taken by Mr. Woodworth
to his store, put to work for three days. Then
a good place found for him up the
river where the accounts of him are
most satisfactory ever since. He came
to the city lately to rescue a brother from
the same calamitous state as he had
been delivered from. He attends church
all day -

Mr. Phelps came to the chapel Sunday,
Oct 17, 1843. About a fortnight since he came
in distress to the missionery. His child 13 years
old lay dead, & he had no means of bur-
ying him. His wife had been sick 6 weeks
& he had no all his decent clothes for
bread. His sister married an efficient
sluggard in Cornwall by the name
of ^{Farrington} ~~Wimmer~~, but unable to give him aid.
He is poor with a family. Mr. Phelps had been
in the city 3 months, supported himself by getting
paper and signs. Appears like one who had
been better days. Was introduced to Rev.
Mr. Beadell who aided him. The day his case
related to Mr. Bowditch ^{at the chapel} who was present
at the chapel, & Mrs. Woodworth.

A few present at church. His wife was
a Christian in Boston. Her prayers were
driven to sea as a steward for want of
means to live. Had told a gentleman from
S. Lamborn to take her in Boston. Was lately
a clerk of Mr. Morris. Now taken in upon

Oct 17, 1843

upon charity at the sailors home. introduced to some gentlemen, who directed him to buy paper to their store. They would find him a place he had not associated heretofore with the Jews. He had been accustomed to attend St. Peter's church in Boston regularly with his wife.

Oct 17, 1843. Communion plate was borrowed from Rev. Mr. Gooden of Emmanuel Church Brooklyn and the communion administered to 22 persons at the chapel. 2 ship carpenters, here joined the Table of Lord for the first time. They had been made temperance men, by the influence. Their religious impressions renewed at the chapel.

Oct 17. Was told ^{written} by Capt White who had had an interview with the owner that the cost for a plot of 400 tons, immediately in front of the present Chapel, might be obtained for a floating chapel by the Society on a lease of 5 years at 150 Dollars per year. It is

probably the most suitable spot in the city. The rent is 20 70 because there is no landing on the side of the ship laid at the wharfe which is built on the Handranick Dock Ways. The ship would head on Front St & be centered by a row ~~of~~ the over which would be just where would be required, even if no necessity precluded entrance at the side. a matter for the society's consideration.

Oct 17. Strayed in the chapel this morning a poor miserable object, half intoxicated who had lain in the streets all night, on enquiry he was found to be a man who had received a liberal education in Scotland and had been graduated at Edinburgh. He had been educated as a Physician, but by intemperance had reduced himself to what he was. By the interest of Mr. Woodworth he was taken to the sailors home & was boarded there a few weeks. In the mean time a whaling voyage of 3 years to be found for him - If kept from the means of instruction he must be for professional skill, general information - and his many acquirements a most valuable man on board any ship.

August 16, 1843. Attended funeral of Henry Lockwood, Aet 37, a sailor of Sweden, from 79 Cherry St. to the burial ground at Williams bury. Sailors only walked in the procession.

8 July 15. 1843. Attended funeral
of a child ^{87 years} from 16. Broadway
to The Trinity Church Burial
ground at Manhattanville X

Oct. 15. 1843 Sunday at 1/4 past
4 P.M. Attended funeral
of Mr. William Shaw, from
his residence Fifth St. between
avenue B. & C. to Christopher
St. and ~~burial~~.

Oct. 16. Attended Meeting of
the board of the Young Men's
Church Missionary Society
and read the preceding
Journal at their own
request at the meeting
About 30 members present.
Mr. Trowbridge was at the
Chapel, ^{They were} to have dimensions &
fix up a stove & pipe he proposes
to give to the ~~Society~~ Mission.

9 Oct. 17. 1843. Gave to Timothy
Serry, Sullivan, a letter of introduction
to Reid, Abram Bloomer Hart
Apalachicola Florida to which
place they expect to sail tomorrow.
(About 40 \$ collected at present time for a
set of communion plates, 20 by Mrs. Capt. Prout.
Oct 16. Had a long conversation with two
men at sailors home. Both have been intem-
perate, and were at Chapel the last
Sunday. They are now sober, have signed
the pledge and are determined by Gods
grace to live up to their vow. - One says
some of his shame indeed been miserable
My sufferings have been as much mental
as in my body. I know I have done wrong
when I have employment I am in a
measure out of temptation. Pray for me
that I may have strength to persevere
Met Timothy Sullivan. He crossed over
the street to speak to me. He says he loves
you reverence more than I can ^{ever}
repay. I shall pray the Lord to reward you
I hope I have got religion & I shall con-
try to keep it. I shall go see the minister
with my brother at Apalachicola as
soon as I arrive - & shall ask him to look
after us. We shall be strangers in a strange
country. I feel anxious faithfully to serve
The Lord. I will follow your advice & pray
to the Lord night & morning. I shall be and always
go to public worship, on Sunday & week days when there
is any there.

The gratitude of this class of men when they are turned onto the right path to the minister seems generally most unbounded. It is often affecting to witness its manifestations. Truly help in reversing and drowning man is not more certain of producing its affecting demonstration of joy & humility.

Oct 22, 1843. There was a larger attendance of Sailors present today than on any other occasion of public worship. About 60 were counted in the morning and 30 in the afternoon. Prayers for preservation from the dangers of the debt were offered for the following persons who were present

William Joughin pronounced
Joughin - of the Isle of Man & now
belonging to Ship St Leon, for New
Orleans on Wednesday next
also for
Henry Miller of Port Metamoras,
for Apalachicola - on Tuesday next

Thanks were returned for safe return from sea for Henry Johnson & some persons now ascertained to be confirmed the next Sunday at the Chapel by Bishop Onderdonk. are the following

Oct 22, 1843.

Clement L. Downing
James Rowe.
Jacob Stream +
Henry Johnson +
Martha Drene +

A person, name unknown, was at Church the chapel today who was observed to be very deeply affected during the sermon & prayers. The chaplain was informed that it seemed as if he could hardly restrain from sobbing aloud. The chaplain sought him out after service. He was heard to say that he thought the minister too kind upon him in his sermon. He had been a great sinner - he said -

Henry Johnson, a Dane, says to the Chaplain today, "Sir I never enjoyed myself so much in all my life as in my last short voyage to Charleston since I was at the Chapel before. He added with much emotion. The blessed God has indeed been good unto my poor sinful soul. I hope and pray that he will give me strength to serve him faithfully as long as he shall please that I live. I have been a very bad man, but the Lord has had pity on me and opened my eyes to see my bad ways. The blessed Christ has died that I might go back to my God. I mean to try as long as I live to go back to him, if he will but have mercy on me at last."

Friday Ev. Oct 22, 1843. It was unanimously voted in the vestry to ask the Society to give to that body authority to purchase a ferry boat or other vessel & proceed immediately to the erection of a floating chapel. An special meeting was called for that purpose to meet Monday Ev next.

Friday

25 Oct 1843

unanimous

At the meeting Monday Evg following voted that the standing committee have authority to purchase the Manhattan Steam boat at 500th & spend \$350 in a new deck. Accordingly on Thursday Oct 26. The Manhattan Steam boat was bought at 400th put on the seven deck the same day, copper mended & ~~put~~ ^{put} out 28. She was sent to the ship yard of Messrs Pincoason & Pritch for a new deck. At a meeting on Monday Oct 30, it was unanimously voted to give the standing committee authority to proceed to the construction of a Church to be placed on the deck of the Manhattan Steam Boat. & the plan of Mr Pincoason for a Gothic Church was sanctioned. Capt Poval, Mr Henry Fisher & Mr Donald authorized to contract for the same with Mr Pincoason for \$2000.

On the morning of Oct. 9. 1843.

Mr Woodworth came into the Chapel at 9 Am followed by a miserable looking object in ragged and dirty habitments, ^{as if} whom he told to sit down in a seat at the bottom of the room. He seemed to obey as a servant any thing that was told him. He took a prayer book in his hand, and in a few moments was drowsy and went to sleep and began to snore, the chaplain concluded it would not

be prudent to let him remain lest he might interrupt or disturb the congregation. & at any rate that he was in no fit mental condition to worship God. It was agreed upon therefore that he should be taken to the sailor's Home, & that the moment he was sober, an attempt should be made to do something to reform him. Mrs Woodworth remarked to the chaplain you may try, I have done a great deal for him but it is of no use. I give him over to you. He had been intoxicated apparently for the last 10 days continually and had rolled in the gutter, slept in coal yards and sheds & had not probably been washed or shaved for nearly a fortnight. His appearance was squalid & disgusting in the extreme. His feet out of his stockings, his clothes covered with dirt & mud, and his sleepy stupid aspect gave you more the idea of a pig or an unclean brute than of a man. He was supposed to stay at the sailor's Home for the present & sent to lie down & sleep. In the afternoon after service the Chaplain saw him. He appeared sober but rather stupid still. The next day he was seen by the chaplain improved in appearance washed & shaved but still tollering with weakness. He had not slept much he said the last night, His nerves were all alive, His hands shook, & he was in distress evidently for want of the necessary food. He was in much pain in his stomach he said but was disposed now to try to reform. 2 days after the Chaplain saw him again. He said his mental sufferings were worse than his bodily. He had received a good & genteel education & was brought up at the high school in Edinburgh & was graduated at the College

Oct 23

14 P Royall College of Physicians & Surgeons in that city. He was bred a Surgeon, had been many years in that capacity in large ships on long voyages, but whenever on shore could not restrain his appetite for drink. It had ruined him in this world, destroyed his health which was always good, without liquor & he feared had destroyed his soul. Advised by the Chaplain to try to be a respectable man again & to trust in God for strength and not to despair. His name is Dr. John Vellies English of Edinburgh.

Oct, 25, talked again at the home with this man. He appears recruited & washed clean shaved and in his right mind. Advised him to keep in the house, to employ himself as usefully as he could, for the family. He had been engaged several days in taking a Catalogue of the Library at the Home.

Oct. 26. Have been most of the day at the sailors Home talking with Henry Johnson in his room & endeavouring to comfort him while ~~sheep~~ and almost overwhelmed with a sense of his sin. He wept much. Seemed

Oct 26

to think there was no hope for him. Said he wished to be confirmed the next Sunday, and should come to my room tomorrow & wished me to pray for him. Oh says he if I only might feel to the blessed God. I serve him all the rest of the days of my life. At times he felt comfort, & some rejoices he felt then, as if he had passed from death into life. At other, he was cast down & there seemed on if there was all the weight of the ships anchor on his breast. He found much relief in reading & more in prayer. He always kept a tract or a little book. (the same the chaplain had given him ^{previously} on the promise) in his breast pocket when standing to read the sheets & he had nothing to do the words he had it out and read, if the officer called, both out he near them him. When he goes to sea now he says he always enquires if they allow a light all night in the fore-castle. If they do not he looks out to buy some and to put into his chest & keep his lamp to read when off duty in the night. He says he never goes to sea a beginner unless he has one ship mate in the fore-castle he can talk to about religion. He has been twice offered a second mate berth, but he had rather be before the mast, so that when his duty is done, he may have time to read & pray. Taken upon the whole this is one of the most interesting men with which the chaplain has met, and it was a grievous mortification to find that when the hour of confirmation came he was led off by some person or persons, to the home to the Methodist Church in Foy's St. and there spent the day. The chaplain has since read

that it was the carman at the home who had taken him away. Another man named Stream was ~~in the same~~ also absent at confirmation. What the influence which had set just at this moment as an undertow at the home, proceeded from, the chaplain is still unable to satisfy himself. He regretted it sincerely, but ^{has} ~~has~~ since been told if he expects the Episcopalians will find no counter movement from other sects in the successful & prosperous operation of their mission, they will find themselves mistaken. Other sects meet with the same. Not disregarding the case of Johnson it has been suggested that in answer to the question at confirmation, do you believe all the articles of the Creed further in the apostles Creed, he found there the word Holy Catholic Church being a foreigner & a dame had asked a Methodist what it meant. & that either from ignorance or prejudice he reserved no help out of his disposition. There much is certain he told the Chaplain a few days afterwards he was very sorry he was not there to be confirmed & the next Sunday, (for he sailed in two days after that) he was again in his usual seat in the Chapel.

The Chaplain on the day of confirmation presented the following persons to the Bishop.
 Lieutenant Bartlett of U.S. Navy
 Clement C. Denington
 James Rowe
 James Fisher. There were 4 others who were

Oct 29. Confirmation. Had they been here. They had sailed in ship, leaving on foot two weeks since. Capt Richardson assured the Chaplain he had nothing to do with presenting the men at the home who were absent from Confirmation from attending but that the Carman of the home who had always been hostile to the Episcopal carried Johnson to his own meeting on that day.

Notwithstanding the Chaplain's feelings about this matter, which were on that day wholly unexplained, he requested Bishop Underdunk to go with him to the Sailors Home, as he passed, & view the noble distribution which the Bishop did for a quantity of an hour while 200 men were seated at dinner. The persons present at the Confirmation surrounded the room that a large number could obtain no seats and many some who could not get in therefore went away. Rev. Mr. Walker late of Staten Island accompanied the Bishop by the Bishop's request & read prayer on this interesting occasion.

In the afternoon the attendance was larger than usual. It was supposed there were nearly 100 sailors in the room in the morning among the attendants was the Doctor alluded to in a preceding Sunday.

Such had been the change in his appearance no one could have identified the miserable & quashed Drinkard of 35 Sunday ago with the respectable looking Guggen, with a prayer book in his hand... devoutly joining in worship. He had entirely reformed, since the first day he came into the chapel. Had been made useful at the Home, in various ways, & would be still employed there taking care of their large

Oct 29 1847

Library of nearly 1000 volumes, prescribing
 professionally for the men in the house
 delivering lectures on the physical
 influence of physiological influence
 of intemperance and in writing the
 history of important and interesting
 facts in the history of persons who have
 passed through merciful providences &
 deliverances from danger, & the moral
 and spiritual changes that have
 been wrought in their characters
 as he may learn them from time to
 time in his intercourse with these men.
 The appearance and conduct of Dr. Inglis
 give promise that he will have power
 now to overcome his infirmity, as his
 spiritual state appears daily more &
 more interesting.

He was at the house of the Chaplain
 a week or two since & says he has
 been deeply exercised in his mind on
 account of his sins & is praying for light
 and grace & forgiveness.

The last 5 weeks another man has been
 constant in his attendance at the chapel.
 & he has repeatedly talked with the Chaplain
 about the state of his soul. He hopes he
 has passed from death unto life. He still
 continues to attend & is to go sea after the
 next Sunday his name is - Done.

For the last 2 months the gentlemen of
 Society by attending at the Chapel in
 relation have rendered very efficient
 service and as an instance of

that it may be stated that more than 20
 men are now on the great deep, who have
 heard the gospel within ^{brought in by the} ~~their~~ ^{own} walls, attended
 formed in our services, expressed themselves
 deeply interested in them, have taken words
 them from the Chaplain in all cases, tract
 in some prayers both one in one or two
 Bibles. Several have been brought in
 by the efficient services of Capt. Proal
 & a number just on the point of sailing
 on a long voyage, at 1 o'clock some
 washed & entered the Chapel & said
 that the prayers in our services for their
 preservation as the deep might be
 offered for them. ^{They came in their working}
^{clothes & some of them had} ^{drags, flannel shirts had in}
^{they said they had never been drawn in}
 Many then some each Sunday ^{have}
 asked the same, & thus far, been
 welcomed for some who had just reached
 on shore. The following 2 pages read in full
 for an instance of the efficient aid that
 each gentleman of the Society in his turn
 may render at the time of religious services
 to my be stated, that the last Sunday
 Mr. Henry Fisher, some of an early
 hour went & returned from the Home, the
 wherever, & the streets several times with
 followed by a number he had invited
 in. Among them, in one group were 4 young
 men, who apparently came in with much
 levity & mirth scarcely he restrained. It may
 be only said of 2 of this number & of these
 others, if they came to coffee, they went away
 to pray. Of two of these the Chaplain has
 been informed they have been in an agonizing
 state of mind from a sense of their sin ever
 since, they have shed many tears & make
 no concealment of their feelings.

Two at the sailors home, & three are beside
the Chaplain know, 3 others, ~~to the~~
little sexton James Rowe, who is deeply
interested in Religion himself, having once
been very sick and sinful. That they
could not sleep all last Sunday night. They
were ignorant of each other's feelings till
by accident ~~they~~ ^{one} spoke of ~~the~~ ^{his} to the
other. They could find no peace. They
got up and went into the Bowling alley
where they ~~found~~ they could be alone
at that hour to pray. One says he
has found some relief. He an early
hour yesterday morning. Monday, he
came to the residence of the Chaplain
with James Rowe to thank Mr Fisher
for having brought him into worship
to thank me for a Bible I had given
him ~~last~~ ^{the} day. He had ^{not} home for
more than 15 months, and also for what
I had said to him while ^{in the} seals before
service. He was to start in the morning
at 11 o'clock that morning. He wanted
to ask me thru Fisher to pray for him
& said he should write to me while
he was abroad. He again repeated he
could not be too thankful to Mr Fisher
for bringing him in. his name is
William Cottenden. He sailed for Liverpool
yesterday.

Federick Hand is the name of one
of the others. The Chaplain has been

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several times in search of them but
as yet has not found them at home.
It - these are the results of the mission
& the efforts of the prof. members of the Society
in the present state of place of meeting
merely an unattractive upper room.
What may be hoped for when the Society
has a place of public worship, in every
respect pleasing, attractive and evan-
gelical to the sailors; and what may
not each gentleman hope to be instru-
mental in doing - when sacrificing perhaps
a little time for down a captive soul
from chains of vice and the snares
of the devil & place it in circumstances
in a measure auspicious for its salva-
tion -

Nov 27, 1843. The Superintending Committee
met. this Ev in Pastry of St Boners
Church and there passed a vote to
enter into contract with Mr Sumner
to erect a Gothic Church according
to the plans he has in part executed
libited to the Committee for 2000.
to be completed by 15th of Jan, next
1844. Mr Sumner then proposed
to have the Pastor & Clergy & religious
Services at the erection of the same
which would be ready on Thursday
the 30th of Nov. 1843
Printed invitations were accordingly
sent by the Chaplain in accordance

with the request of the. Stand. Committee
to the Clergy,

On Thursday, Nov. 30, 1843 The following
persons of the Clergy assembled in the
Church of the Nativity close by the
yard of Pastor and Simons on a
plot of 6th St. at 1/2 past one, P.M.
were erected to the boat Manhattan
purchased by the Society and now prepar-
ed with a new Deck 76 by 36, for
the erection of the Edifice.

A procession of about 150 Seamen from
the Salazar home. met the clergy
and citizens at this Church - marching
with their banner..

The clergy were ~~the~~.

Bishop - Ordendunk.

Rev. D. Trainwright Rev. Mr. Mead

Mr. Redell.

Ryne

Price

Haight

Cutler

Evans.

Jones

Pound

Clapp.

Bruce

Riley

Diller

Holt

Parker.

At 2 o'clock the procession moved the Seamen
with the Banner of the Salazar home ^{to the front}
first. They were followed by the faculty from
different churches. the clergy walked last.
The Bishop, was accompanied ~~on the~~ side

by Rev. Mr. Pyne President of the Society
& the chaplain B. C. Parker. on the other,
on reaching the boat, the procession of
Sailors opened to the right and Capt
and the Bishop followed by the clergy
then passed through. The sides of the
frame was raised when the Bishop
stepped on the gang way of the boat
The workmen instantly stopped in
the erection of the edifice & religious
services commenced. The same
and all present with ladies on the
boat joined in the singing - after
which followed a short address by the
chaplain and D. Trainwright. The
Rev. Mr. Redell was to have addressed
the meeting, but the unkindness of
the weather inclined him to defer
the matter. Though the day was fine
the air was quite raw chilly &
Damp & it was uncomf. for
the congregation to be detained longer
exposed to it, as the deck of the
boat had been covered with snow
the day previous & had then become
hardly dry. The service last about 3/4
of an hour. The building is to be ready for
use, the 10th of Jan. - 1844 -

On Sunday afternoon - Dec. 2, 1843
Rev. D. Cutler preached at the room
of meeting corner of Pike & South
St where our meetings have been held
since 17th of July last. There were

24 Many who ~~could~~ not get into the
data with room and were obliged to
go away, so crowded was the audience
There were over 100 Sailors present
and probably, 300 persons besides.

The sermon of Dr. Butler was peculiarly
calculated to produce deep religious
impressions. Having been himself one
of the passengers, & so long expecting
immediate destruction while the ship
lay on the Roper Shoal 80 miles from
Sandy Hook and 12 miles from Staten
Island, he drew tears from many
present. The sailors were much in-
terested & pleased with his discourse.

George Innes Dec 2, 1843. This day to
the chaplain that he had been under
very deep religious impressions since
the day of the Confirmation at the
Chapel. Oct 29, 1843. He appointed
Dec 5. to see the chaplain at his resi-
dence to talk on religious subjects.

Dec. 10. 1843. Dr. English. I am to to today
continues to give the highest satisfaction
by his conduct at the Sailors ^{Home} & is very
useful by his professional services
at the house among the men.
He is found to be a good physician
as well as surgeon. Capt Richardson

25 thinks that he may before long
take an office close by the Sailors
home & set up in his profession
& practice there, & obtain a comfort-
able living.

The Master Capt James Bancroft & Officer
Steven of the Brig Lesquereharmat bound
to Mobile & Europe. were prayed for
Dec 3. 1843

Dec 10. 1843
Gave tracts to Benj Bowen } of Brig
Wiel Cain } Hudson
William Cain } bound to

The South -
also to two other seamen, names
unknown. bound to Liverpool.

Dec 10. 1843.
The last has been the most important
week to the moral improvement
of seamen. which has happened in
New York for the last 10 years.
The course of religious & moral
& the influence of the temperance
cause. temperance boarding
houses, & religious meetings for
seamen has advanced at
one stride more during the past
week. than it has been known

26 Dec. 7. 1843 - at 11 AM. Married.

Joseph Hughes Borthan of New York formerly of England to Mary Ann Gaiter of Astoria, L.I. New York (at my own 92 Math St)

to have gone forward for nearly the whole space of ten years. The great struggle of their influence with that of the wicked head bent from selling lands has taken place & it has proved wholly victorious. More has been done to ensure the permanence of this triumph than ever was done before in any other space of time. The Mission has not been wholly unconnected with its history might yield much encouragement to the zealous & devoted individuals who have been engaged in it. It will probably be remembered that when the Missionary of the Seamen's Episcopal chapel was appointed there was a general stagnation of interest in the other denominations in that cause of seamen. The Sailors home, was but moderately filled 100 or 125 men were the most that

then boarded there sometimes about only 75 or 80 - The missionary immediately on his appointment made that house his head quarters. dined there by agreement with the superintendent every Sunday. for which he agreed to pay a compensation & visited it 3 to 6 times a week. There was little interest felt in public worship by any of the men. Perhaps a dozen or twenty might go of their own accord to public worship at different places from this house. perhaps more. As soon however as the printed card of the place of Episcopal worship put up in the Sailors home & two or three persons belonging to the house who were Episcopals had become communicants in St. Pauls Church. James Rowe & Clement C. Dennyton had become constant attendants there & endeavored to draw the men thither, their ^{growing} aversion began to be felt & jealousy of it soon became the ^{place of} ^{greatest} ^{aversion} to be exhibited - One notice of ^{Episcopal} ^{worship} was put up in the house & in less than a week a notice of the Mariners Church in Roswell St. was put into every room in the house. Directed to most of the doors from the garret to the cellar

The minister & persons interested in
that church became some ways
Richardson would actually frighten
left the Episcopalians might supplant
them by much foolish jealousy
and ~~controversy~~ ^{waking up} from past ~~supine~~
sleep - did the first months labor
of the Missionary of the Episcopalians
excite. It awakened a new spirit
in the other sects. It was at first a
spirit of alarm. It became sanctified
afterwards it is hoped. Six months
afterwards the Missionary was told
of you never did any other good
what you have already done in
waking others from their ~~supine~~
and slumber has been enough to
encourage your Society. They are
all now wide awake & have been
increasingly so ever since you
have been in the field. Your religious
services. Your preaching. Your Confir-
mation services. Your talks to the
men about a floating chapel. Your
services at the raising of the frame
of ^{the frame} ~~the frame~~ preaching at your chapel
your constant presence at the house
& the constant visits of gentlemen
of your Society every Sunday. Has
done a great deal to shake up
them to exert themselves actively

29
I don't let you get the start of them.
Go on. The field is wide enough
for you all. You have started
a good work which was at rest.
You will yet do great things.
You help support the Sauter's Home
& encourage temperance boarding
houses & houses where religion
is ~~not~~ ^{not} frowned upon. You are
exercising an unseen influence
which will by & by burst out in
splendid results in God's good
time - There were the remarks
of Capt Richardson & others. & they
show the comprehension of his
mind. Altho you do herays helps
one house & one house helps
you. You are putting another
so pretty strong strain into
the twist. The help to make a
~~strong~~ cord of influence in favor
of religion & good morals among
the poor sailors ^{that will not easily}
to show that the sailors ^{the boys} were pleased
with the Episcopal services & Episcopal
tracts. It is sufficient to remark that
they usually take all away of the latter
up to their rooms ^{to read} at the home where
they are distributed on the table at
reading room at the home. That
amount to a man ^{the man} ~~they~~ form in

30 The responses in the service using
the prayer book
In about 3 months after the first
labour of the Missionary, the sailors
began more generally to attend public
worship at the home. Capt Richardson
began to feel encouraged. He was
always stood by the Missionary
and tried to help him in one of the
denominations endeavouring to
benefit the sailors.

The attendance at the Chapel ~~has~~
increased with some fluctuations.
One day there would be more one
day less, but on the whole the
numbers of the sailors has con-
tinually augmented at the
Chapel. About 30 sailors on an
average the last 3 months have
been on a Sunday found at the
Chapel, more than 2000 ^{English} tracts
are now, ~~at hand~~ on the great
decks in all quarters of the globe
and as many as 20 men have
manifested religious impressions
to the Missionary. The services of
the Church have become known
to the men after generally to like
to come again after they have
been once to worship with us.

31 There are the kind of influence
that have been exerted. When men
have been brought into the Chapel
by the committee of the Society before
services, the Chaplain has sat down
beside them, asked them if they have
been here before, if they have stayed
yet, if they go to sea before next
Sunday, if they would like to have
the prayer which he showed them
for preservation on the great deep
in the prayer book read for them
in time of service, if they would
like to take some tracts with them
if they would read them & lend
them to their ship mates. What
was their manner, which he took
down & kept in a record of the
names what the name of their
vessel where going &c.
By these means he paid them some
little attention with which they
have seemed pleased, and above
all with the question with they
only & would they not join in when
the singing came in the words
that day, in some cases he has
given, in others not to them
prayer books when there seemed
a strong disposition to possess one,
& when they had no ability to buy but.

³²Incidents of the interesting character
with many of those recorded in his
journal ^{have} been preserved in the course
of these labours, and many which
he has not had time to record
might ~~be~~ if they had been recorded
have furnished encouragement
to the hearts of those interested
in the operations of the mission
by whom his hands have been
held up.

That the operations of the Society have
contributed largely to impart ^{to} an
impulse to the zeal of other ⁱⁿ persons
interested in the course of the moral
improvement of seamen among
the merchants; ⁱⁿ the very ^{circumstances}
of the Society's going among ^{the} ^{merchants} ^{and} others
asking contributions to build them a
chapel has done some good, in this
way. Many have contributed & contri-
buted liberally. All these things
have done much to that moral
influence that has been from
the appointment & commencing
labour of the Missionary - gradually
growing and been made to bear
on the sailor even since & produce
the splendid results which will be
hereafter detailed. The episcopians
~~are~~ justly claim their share in
promoting it, & must hereafter

³³be known to have done something
to stanch the ball when it was all
next to give it momentum while
moving. For all the other sects -
the Methodists, the Baptists, & Presby-
terians were asleep when their
missionary entered the field.
They have brought much influence
also to bear in favour of the sailor's
home, among merchants of their
own denomination, & have contrib-
uted not a little to bring money
to the aid of the sufferers of it.
When it has been sorely distressed
by its past liberal kindness, in
suffering poor sailors out of employ
to find a home when they come ab-
oard more elsewhere, having given
or trusted to seamen ^{the} ^{proportion} of ^{about} \$5,000
anyway in the last year nearly 6,000
worth of board -

On Sunday Morning Dec 2, 1843, at
an early hour a hard bill was
thrown under the door of the sailor's
home. It was directed at the in-
mates at that house to ~~collect~~ ~~form~~
~~the~~ in an attempt to raise
the seamen's wages which from
various causes had lately sunk down
to 4.10 & 12 ^{for} months. ^{It was headed}
^{the} ^{wages} & ^{sailor's} ^{rights} -

34
The incendiary document in the
hands of the sailors in the reading
room did not long escape the
vigilant eye of Capt Richardson
He saw its influence on the Sabbath
denounced to divert it. He called
the men together. said they had better
put that paper out of the way for
that day. It was the Sabbath. no good
could come of agitating such a subject
on Sunday. They would benefit them
selves more. & raise themselves more
in the estimation of respectable mer-
chants. by going to public worship
on the Sabbath than by talking or stirring
in such a subject then. They had
better forget the whole matter that
day & take it up on Monday
if they thought best. Go say, he to
worship God on his holy day &
then look for his blessing ^{in your}
work during the week. Now says he
I wrote every man in my family
to attend this afternoon with my
wife and children the Episcopal
Chapel corner of Pine Street & on
the next block there Dr Cutler
preach on the ~~subject~~ of the shepherds.
He is a friend to seamen. He was a
passenger on board that ship.
You will hear I know a good sermon.
I have often been to that chapel

35
Although I am no Episcopalian
myself & do not usually use
their forms. I always been
a good seaman. there & after
you. They are doing what they
can to help seamen into the
right track. Their young men
& merchants are here frequently
to invite seamen to attend
worship with them.
The result of this speech was
that 150 seamen on that after-
noon. accompanied Capt Rich-
ardson & filled many of the seats
of the seamen's Episcopal Chapel
Nothing more was seen or heard
of the hand bill. Not a man
in the whole house out of 210
men was seen at all intoxicated
or the worse for liquor - but every
thing was quiet and orderly as if
the whole establishment had been
the residence of a family of
professors of religion.
Who could have thought to look
upon such a sight 10 years ago
210 seamen, many just in for
long voyages at sea. where they

36 had been confined to the strict discipline & hard work of the prison for many long months, now at liberty on shore, wholly untrammelled in the house, except by moral influences, but a man bold, boisterous, talkative or in liquor among them. What had produced this change. More than half of them 7 or 8 years ago, without such a house & such influence, had been made to hear upon them of late words probably have been found on broths, or reeling in noise, blamphemy & disgusting beastly in the streets, or sleeping away the effects of a debauch on the side walks in the back of the city where they dwell. Here were no men, all were well disposed, with all their families bright & all their senses unimpaired, all their moral feelings open to good impressions. This was the

37 that late degraded class, whom the community have so long neglected as out of the reach of moral & religious influence. 210 free sailors disposed to lay aside an unclean, dirty handbill on a subject of all others most likely to interest them, & agitate their minds, & go to the house of God in company. They went. - Most of them wept while Dr. Cutler described his awfully painful condition at midnight ^{3 weeks since} on the same deck, with 110 persons crowded together on the quarter deck half covered by human beings with all their marks overboard the ship full of water up to the ceiling in the cabin, ~~the ship~~ thumping so dreadfully that it was expected every moment she would go to pieces. With the sea breaking over them, a drenching rain falling, and the expectation of death depicted on every countenance. He had seated himself beside his wife intending in this solemn hour not to -

38
repaired, when called to meet his
God: A mysterious calm prevailed
in their minds. It was the calm
of religion. All he banded that
Ship had worshipped God together
might survive for 37 days. They were
now no strangers to prayer & faith.
He preached almost seven to his
young fellow men at that hour while
floating on to the sailing men, lest he
should be thrown down by the adverse
waves which the vessel underwent
beating against the bottom -

As Moses lifted up the serpent in
the wilderness, so much the son
of man be lifted up, that whosoever
believeth in him should not perish
but have eternal life -

The impression was solemn &
abiding with many who heard
him.

On the next day, the seamen
held a meeting of about 600
sailors at Bowling Ship & affair
and the meeting at Gristmill for
the next day.

At this meeting the great stride in the
moral progress of the Seamen
in New York was made. The

39
greatest that has been made
during the last 10 years.

By order of the last meeting, 6 stout
men were stationed at the door
and no drunken or disorderly
sailor allowed to enter the
meeting, or to stay round the
door. The meeting was called
to order by an old sailor. One of
the Sailors there present, known
to be a pious man was then
requested to make a prayer.
A charwomen was then chosen.
He was a strong minded seaman
who, advanced and ascended
the platform. He thanked them
for the honor they had done him
in calling him to that post. He
said he should endeavor honorably
to fulfil the duties of it. He
wished however before proceeding
to the business to make one remark.
He had understood that ⁱⁿ that meeting
there ^{that} were no drunken sailors &
^{no} ^{were} ^{to} be admitted or
^{to} ^{be} ^{present} ^{or} ^{have} ^{power} ^{to}
interfere with or control their
proceedings. That was just what
was right. Well says ^{he} I suppose

140
we agreed in this
you all approve of it, bye
bye was the reply all round
the room. If ~~that says~~ ^{that says} is the
case, then he continued, I
will just inform you here
is a rum-selling landlady
in this meeting at my elbow
pointing to a man near
him. Now he must quit the
room or I.

Some of the sailors present ^{boarded}
at that time with the man
thought that would be rather
hard. Some discussion ensued
It was finally agreed that if
the man would come down from
the platform and go and take
a low seat at the other end
of the room he might stay. If
not they would not proceed to
business while he remained.

The individual in question was
finally after some grumbling
obliged to yield, and take a
station at the other end of the

141
room. The business of the meeting
then was proceeded in.
A vote was then taken that wages
of seamen which had now got
down so low as that the men
could scarcely clothe themselves
decently after a long voyage
in some cases, as in the East
India voyages, some hands receiving
only 9 sh. month - ought to
be raised -

It was agreed that 15 sh. a month
was a fair compensation &
that the persons present would
not ship at a less rate -

To enable seamen to adhere to
this resolution, it was agreed on
the spot, to form a Society called
the Seamen's Preservation Society.

The object of this Society is to help
distressed Seamen who cannot
pay their board until they obtain
a vessel. While in port, ~~the~~ man
who is not a member of the
Temperance Society is allowed
to belong. Each member pays
3 sh. per ^{month} week from his wages -

When in distress himself, he
has a right to ask aid of
the Society. & thus protect himself
against the tyrannical in-
fluence of an iniquitous &
rum selling Landlord.
There were 500 sailors on shore
fell perfectly sober - entering
into conventions against
the boarding houses, which
have hitherto been their
ruin - Voting not to board
any more at any other than
a temperance boarding house
& to protect their shipmates
from the extortionate spirit
& the corrupting & tyrannical
influence of a class of men
by whom they have hitherto
been wholly ^{controlled}. & from
whose power they ^{have not had strength} ~~could not~~
before escape. By one mighty
effort they have ^{broken} ~~broken~~ the
tools in which they had

43
for the last 100 years been kept
in Bondage - The influence
of this meeting is most important
in many respects. It has shown
the seamen that they can tri-
umph over their own evil
habits and the power of
their enemies, and that
they may ^{at last} ~~be~~ ^{in the world} ~~be~~ ^{individually}
take a station in Society, as
a sober, prudent, and intelli-
gent class of men that they
never before have occupied.
The struggle with their enemies
will, ~~between now and Spring~~
be a terrible one, but, it re-
quires no great penetration
to perceive ^{that} ~~the~~ ^{major} battle has
been fought & they have triumphed.
The sailors have become at last
conscious of their own moral power.
~~It~~ ^{They} ~~has~~ ^{has} ~~been~~ ^{been} ~~thrown~~ ^{thrown} ~~down~~ ^{down} these ~~tools~~
of perdition, to which they have
been hitherto chained. Their
frown is now exceedingly dreaded

by the Landlords -
Instance, since this meeting
have come to the knowledge of
the writer in which some
rallying Landlords have said
when they set out what legions
they have on hand, they
intend to buy no more
This is something. That sailors
could have made any man
any this ten years ago.
is about as improbable as
that they could have become
owners of the ships in
which they sailed.
These rascals however will
die hard, in their situation
They will not give up ^{honestly}
if they yield - They will do
so by compulsion. The weight
is now pressing upon them
They will be glad ere long
to escape from under it.
Rather than be crushed by
the influence that from the
right source now begins

15.
to ^{get} ~~fall upon~~ them. There are
now a large body of temperate
well informed, well behaved
and above all religious sailors
banded together to grapple with
the Philistines that hitherto
have mocked, oppressed &
abused them. They ~~go forth~~
~~with arms~~ come out to them
in the name of the living God
whom they have despised -
Smooth stones out of the brook
are their weapons - & the enemy
will fall by them - when
knelt in the faith of the ~~thru~~
and with the prudence & wisdom
of sober men ^{the stone is now in the}
^{quarry} ~~grace~~ -
In the above strike for wages
there has been seen what has never
in the city of New York been seen
before - A strike without drunkenness
a combination without disorder
a meeting of 500 sailors called
by themselves, not the Landlords
or through their influence - but
with all their influence against
it, and that meeting sat

their own suggestion opened
with prayer - ^{by some of the best men} drunkards &
disorderly men excluded
& rum-selling houses, voted
down, by acclamation.

A religious influence fostered
and encouraged by temperance
branding houses and constantly
fanned into a flame by
the preachers of religion to
these men now begins
to prevail -

But besides this movement
now there are several others
among the different denomi-
nations, 1000 \$ the water
heard the last Ev' had this
week been raised by the
Baptists to build a chapel
of their own order for seamen
& a piece of land viewed
if not purchased. The Methodists

47
it is said are actively moving
in the same object for them-
selves. Two ladies fair
are open this week for
the benefit of Seamen's
deserted families to provide
work and clothing - at
which the water has been
repeatedly present -

The sailors strike has been
cheerfully submitted to by
the merchants, and the whole
body of respectable seamen
in port now leaving for the
ocean go away, with hearts
erected, with joy, with a conscien-
tiousness of moral power they never
felt before and a knowledge
of their influence when com-
bined with temperance
prudence & religion that
makes them feel like new
men.

Truly the seamen in the

port of New York ^{for} the last
fortnight ^{are} at this mo-
ment ^{are} in a transition state
They will hereafter occupy
a very different position
from the one they have
taken

Just at this crisis - there
is to be presented to them
~~an object~~ ^{an object} for their benefit
more beautiful and agreeable
than any thing they have
yet in any part ^{in the world} on earth
seen. It is a beautiful
Gothic Church, floating
on their own elements -
moored at the wharfe - in
which they may worship
God ⁱⁿ with the beautiful &
appropriate services of the
prayer ^{book} which is to be put
into the hands of every man

who enters the building - ⁴⁹
and where they may join
audibly in a worship which
is deeply devotional without
extravagance - and intellec-
tual ^{spiritual} and edifying without
formality

The writer has been told that
the labors of the Episcopalians
^{congress} at a moment when all
interest in the seamen's cause
had stagnated have done no
little to foster & cherish, if
they have not actually
set in motion the good
influences which are now
fast developing and making
themselves felt - in the
vailing character - cause
and position in the port
of New York.

The writer has watched the
germ ~~growth~~ ^{growth} of this influence
He has seen its growth form