

National Encampment



Boston, Mass.

1904

UNOFFICIAL
PROCEEDINGS



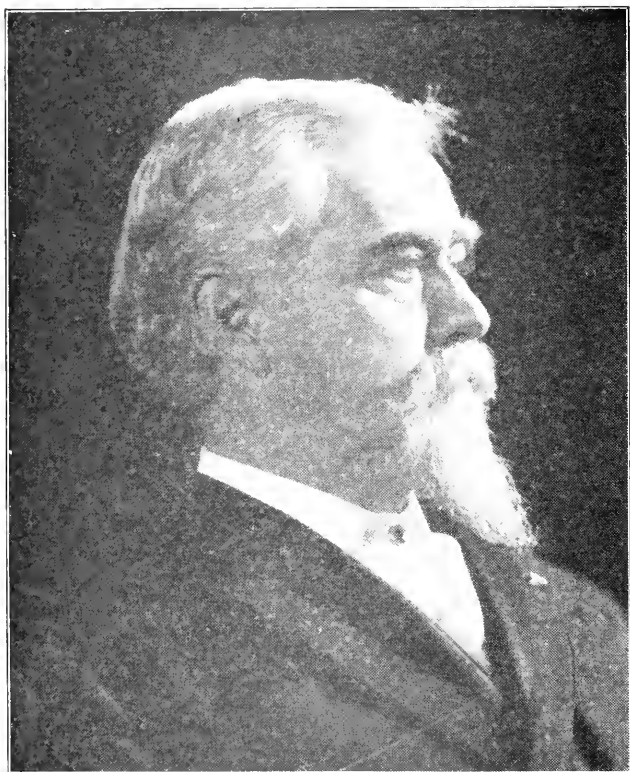
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Book 10

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UNOFFICIAL PROCEEDINGS
THIRTY-EIGHTH NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT
OF THE G. A. R.



JOHN C. BLACK
COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF
1903

UNOFFICIAL

..... PROCEEDINGS

IN CONNECTION WITH THE

.....

THIRTY-EIGHTH

NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

HELD IN BOSTON

WEEK AUGUST 15-20

..... 1904

ISSUED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

.....

"In their hospitality broad and generous, and in their
applause the most enthusiastic gathering the Grand
Army ever marched before."—

Commander-in-Chief John C. Black

.....

BOSTON:
GRIFFITH-STILLINGS PRESS, 368 CONGRESS STREET
1907

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Hand of 1878

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

GEN. JOHN C. BLACK	Frontispiece
DEPARTMENT COMMANDER LUCIUS FIELD	Facing Page 12
E. W. KINSLEY POST No. 113, G.A.R.	" " 42
PENNSYLVANIA BATTLE FLAGS	" " 44
DEPARTMENT COMMANDER FIELD AND STAFF	" " 58
A TYPICAL MASSACHUSETTS POST	" " 60
PAST COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF TANNER	" " 62
THE LIVING FLAG	" " 68
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE	" " 114
CAPT. JOHN READ	" " 188
KEARSARGE NAVAL VETERANS	" " 194
KEARSARGE-ALABAMA FIGHT	" " 196
EX-PRISONERS OF WAR	" " 198
PAST COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF GEORGE S. MERRILL	" " 206
PAST COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF JOHN G. B. ADAMS	" " 209
PAST COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF WILMON W. BLACKMAR	" " 212

DEDICATION

THE Souvenir of the Encampment held in Boston in 1890 was dedicated to Charles Devens, Past Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, who died Jan. 7, 1891. This eminent soldier and jurist was born in Charlestown, Mass., April 4, 1820. He served with distinction during the war of the Rebellion, rising in rank from Major of the Third Battalion of Rifles, M.V.M., in April, 1861, to Brevet Major-General in April, 1865. He was twice chosen Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army, viz., in 1873 and in 1874.

Since his administration the office of commander-in-chief has been filled by three other comrades of the Department of Massachusetts, all of whom have passed on to the eternal camping ground; and to them, George S. Merrill, John G. B. Adams and Wilmon W. Blackmar, this volume is dedicated. Under the appropriate caption will be found tributes to their memory, that to Comrade Merrill written by Comrade William M. Olin, who was his adjutant-general; that to Comrade Adams by Comrade Alfred S. Roe, at present Senior Vice-Commander of this Department; and that to Comrade Blackmar by his adjutant-general, Comrade John E. Gilman.

	PAGE
WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS	167-173
LADIES OF THE GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC	173-175
SONS OF VETERANS	175-177
DAUGHTERS OF VETERANS	178-179
ARMY NURSES' RECEPTION	180-181
GRANDCHILDREN OF VETERANS	181-182
LADIES' AID SOCIETY	182-183
PARADE OF NAVAL VETERANS AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS .	187-197
EX-PRISONERS OF WAR	198-199
THE BLUE AND THE GRAY	200-203
IN MEMORIAM:	
GEORGE S. MERRILL	207-208
JOHN G. B. ADAMS	209-212
WILMON W. BLACKMAR	213-216

**FORMER
NATIONAL ENCAMPMENTS
IN
MASSACHUSETTS**

FORMER NATIONAL ENCAMPMENTS IN MASSACHUSETTS.

1871

THRICE before in the existence of the Grand Army of the Republic its sessions have been held in Massachusetts. The first for Boston, and the fifth in the career of the G.A.R., came in the month of May, 1871.

The meetings, commencing May 10, were held in the rooms of John A. Andrew Post, then located on the corner of Essex and Chauncy streets. It was so near the beginning that, as compared with later events, it might be called the day of small things. In all there were sixty-eight delegates present, representing seventeen Departments. Of this number, Massachusetts led with fourteen men. The meeting marked the end of John A. Logan's administration; and however much the same did for the organization, the latter was still in such an inchoate state that the Adjutant General frankly stated that he could not even approximate as to the membership. After listening to the address of the Commander, the Encampment lunched in a room belonging to the Post, on an upper floor of the same building.

The banquet in Faneuil Hall, in the evening, was something to remember, and today it seems like ancient history, so long have all the speakers been in their graves. The hall was elaborately decorated with flags and in the gallery was posted Gilmore's famous band, which discoursed the best of music during the feast. All remaining gallery space was taken by ladies and other friends of the soldiers who were on the main floor. While the meal was in progress, General Joseph Hooker entered the hall, and his coming was a signal for most enthusiastic cheering. As presiding officer for the evening, General Wm. Cogswell of Salem was introduced, who, in turn, presented as Toastmaster, General W. W. Blackmar of Boston. The latter, in most felicitous manner, gave his themes, and General Cogswell as happily named the speakers, who included in their number Generals Burnside, Logan, Hooker, Pleasanton, Kilpatrick, Devens, Fairchild, and Mr. Edward W. Kinsley of Boston, who spoke for the "Citizen Friends."

The second day's session was devoted to the election of officers, and the command was given to General A. E. Burnside, who went

thence immediately to the reunion of his own Ninth Corps and the survivors of his celebrated expedition then in session in Tremont Temple. In the evening followed a great reception and banquet given by the Loyal Legion, at the Parker House, attended by more notables of the Northern army than Boston ever saw at one time before or afterwards.

While the Encampment adjourned on the 11th, there was still to be had the reunion of the Army of the Potomac, its third, the same being held in the Globe Theatre, having as its particular star General George G. Meade, its most distinguished and successful Commander. It was on this occasion that James T. Fields read for the poet, Bret Harte, the latter's immortal poem, "The Old Major Explains."

During these three days Boston saw much of the veterans and they in turn saw a deal of the city, including Bunker Hill and the forts in the harbor. After thirty-five years not a man, soldier or citizen, mentioned in those days survives except in history and memory.

1878

In the above-named year the Twelfth Annual Encampment convened in Springfield. Though in the interval from 1871 the Order had grown, it still was within the power of a city no larger than that located on the Connecticut River to entertain the delegates and accompanying visitors. What Springfield lacked in size she made up in energy and application.

June 4 was the date of beginning, but owing to the lateness of trains bearing Post 2 of Philadelphia, it was nearly 12 noon before the parade started for the Armory of the Peabody Guards, which company, with the City Guards, formed the escort. Captain S. C. Wariner, lately of the 36th Mass. Vols. in the Rebellion, was the Chief Marshal and associated with him were other members of Wilcox Post, who made efficient Aides. The *Springfield Republican*, describing the parade, said that there were 700 men therein, including militia, bands and Posts of the Grand Army. The procession was graced by the presence of Governors Hartranft of Pennsylvania, Van Zant of Rhode Island, and Ex-Governor Marshall Jewell of Connecticut. There were 100 men of Wilcox Post in line; Post 2 of Philadelphia, bearing fifteen tattered battle-flags, marched with 200 veterans, and they were followed by Drake Post, South Manchester, Conn., Marion Post of Meriden, Nathaniel Lyon Post of Hartford, and Stanley Post of New Bedford. There were citizens on horseback and carriages conveying distinguished guests.

The parade was reviewed by the Commander-in-Chief, General John C. Robinson of Binghamton, N. Y., who, a West Point graduate, had lost a leg at Gettysburg, and so witnessed the passing, standing upon his remaining leg and a crutch. The decorations reflected great credit upon the patriotism and taste of the people, for not only were the public edifices aflame with color, but private dwellings as well, not alone on Main Street but throughout the entire city.

At the Armory, where the Encampment met, an address of welcome was given by Emerson Wight, mayor of the city. The organization, whose numbers could not be given in 1871 are now stated as 8,940, still far from the greatness to be attained in later years, but showing an upward trend, a fact which gives the comrades encouragement. During the preceding year General Wm. Cogswell of Salem, Mass., had been the Judge Advocate General, and the Rev. Jos. F. Lovering, also of Massachusetts, the Chaplain-in-Chief. It was at this Encampment that the badge, now so well known as the Little Bronze Button, became an entity, through the report of the Adjutant General, Joseph A. Farley, who stated some of the difficulties which hedged the effort to secure the cannon for badge-making purposes. The delegates numbered eighty-five. Corporal Tanner and John Palmer, both of New York and both to become Commanders-in-Chief in future days, were appointed to see about the alleged discrimination against the veterans in U.S. Government buildings in Albany.

In the evening of this day, Post 2 of Philadelphia exemplified in the Armory, before the local and visiting Posts, the secret work of the Order, much to the profit and pleasure of all beholders. Later the National Encampment and other visitors were received and entertained at the Springfield Club. Music was furnished by Brown's Brigade Band of Boston and the Orchestral Club of Springfield. While the house and grounds of the club were crowded, it was estimated that fully 4,000 people thronged the neighboring streets.

The next day, or the 5th, followed the election of officers, and General Robinson became his own successor and the Massachusetts Chaplain-in-Chief Lovering also was elected for a third term. In the afternoon of this day the officers of the Encampment and those of the Army of the Potomac were received and entertained by Mr. and Mrs. James M. Thompson of Highland Place, in a most tasteful and hospitable manner.

Following the precedent of 1871, Burnside's men had their reunions, though their gallant chief was detained in Washington by public business. Their meeting was in Hampden Hall and the banquet in the Massasoit House. Again the Army of the Potomac came

together through its representatives, with Henry Ward Beecher as orator and R. H. Stoddard as poet. While the most noted of the leaders of the Potomac Army were not present, still the day and place were not wanting in distinguished men. When Daniel E. Sickles, as he said, "rose to his *feet*," some soldier in the audience corrected him, saying, "You mean your foot," for he too had lost a leg at Gettysburg. The absence of President Hayes did not pass unnoticed nor unchallenged. Governor Alexander H. Rice of Massachusetts gave one of his eloquent addresses, and all the visiting governors spoke in similar vein. General Henry S. Slocum, who had commanded a wing of Sherman's army, was one of the noteworthy figures of the occasion.

1890

Twelve years later the Grand Army came again, this time to the Hub. The days of small things were far away and, instead of meeting in a Post room, Music Hall, one of the largest audience rooms in America, was none too large for its deliberations, and in place of a few veterans, skirmishing around Bunker Hill and the forts, 40,000 old soldiers paraded through the streets of Boston, amid the acclaim of five times that number of beholders. From the uncertain numbers of 1871, and the 9,000 of 1878, the G.A.R. had grown to almost half a million. So far from two days sufficing for the business of the Encampment, it took all the work-days from Sunday to Sunday, August 11 to the 16th, every day packed full of interest to visitor and visited. Whether Boston were the "Hub," the "Athens of America" or simply the capital of the old Bay State, for the nonce she was the most-sought-after municipality from ocean to ocean, and never had so many veterans gathered with so many friends, new and old, as responded to the call for the year 1890.

Many of the distinguished soldiers of the Rebellion were still this side the crossing, and the rank and file of the veterans were in their prime. No wonder that every train approaching the city came loaded with humanity, eager to see where the nation started. If the visitor were born in Massachusetts, he was just coming home again to note the changes of the intervening years; if born elsewhere, to see where the Pilgrims landed, where the "witches" suffered, to trace the footsteps of Britons as they went to and from Concord and Lexington, by angry farmers followed, to stand where Stark and Putnam raged, protested and retreated fighting, and where Warren fell.

What a week of sight-seeing it was to the hosts who had gathered from the prairies, the mountains and from the Pacific shore, to indulge

in reminiscence, history and all that have contributed to the fame of Massachusetts! The story of the preparations and the event itself fill a large volume of three hundred pages, just to tell what was done unofficially. Six days of reception and entertainment as only Boston can receive and entertain; for where, in other parts of the land, are all the essentials of social ability found so perfectly blended? Then among those active in the receiving force were Devens, Merrill, Adams and Blackmar, all full of vigor and earnest in efforts to please.

To meet the necessary outlay of caring for the visiting thousands, and to properly entertain them, while guests of the Commonwealth and City, the state and Boston contributed respectively \$50,000 and \$25,000, and private citizens responded to a call with contributions of more than \$50,000 besides. Though the private gifts were not entirely used, the generosity of the business men of Boston was none the less conspicuous and creditable. The liberal yet judicious manner in which expenditures were made spoke volumes for the honesty and intelligence, as well as judgment, of those who had the management of the Encampment in hand.

It was truly a magnificent cause which could call to its celebration Sherman, the last of the Paladins; Benjamin Harrison, President of the United States, and Levi P. Morton, Vice-President; four Cabinet Secretaries; McKinley of Ohio, a future President; five state governors and other famous men and women by the score. General Russell A. Alger, a subsequent Secretary of War and United States Senator from Michigan, led the hosts that paraded through the beautiful streets and avenues of Boston, past her historic State House, fragrant with memories of Sam and John Adams and a long line of worthies all the way down through the century to Banks and Andrew, whose foresight and determination had placed the Commonwealth in the very forefront of national defenders.

Such was the Encampment of 1890. For many a long year its glories were sung, not alone by those who directed its entertainment, but by the thousands who carried to their far-away homes an effectual refutation of the oft-repeated statement that New England is cold, hard to please, self-centred and unresponsive. For more than a decade all that a G.A.R. man, traveling anywhere throughout this great nation, on meeting a fellow veteran had to say, to secure for himself the best that the house or place afforded was, "I am from Massachusetts." The reply came quick and vigorous: "You are! Well, come right in, you fellows did the best thing for us in 1890 that I ever saw, and I've been waiting for this chance to even up. Come right in, the place is yours."



LUCIUS FIELD
COMMANDER DEPARTMENT OF MASSACHUSETTS
1904

THE
NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT
OF
1904

INVITATION AND PREPARATION.

THE veterans of the Bay State are not without memories and their share of a pardonable vanity, and it goes without saying that the success of 1890 left a most delightful impression upon the minds of those who had any part in its triumphs. Many a time in camp-fire and Post meeting was heard the remark, "Isn't it about time to invite the National Encampment to Boston again?" Of course, "Boston" was the word, for, say what we may, when a thousand miles from home the name of the city on her trimounts has a larger place in the minds of listeners than the Commonwealth whose capital she is.

It was not, however, till the Department Encampment of 1902 that any real action was taken looking to the entertainment of the veterans at the Hub. At the morning session of February 12, Comrade George H. Innis of Post 2 moved that the National Encampment be invited to meet in Boston in 1904, and it was carried. In the first morning session, February 10, of the Department Encampment of 1903, Comrade Innis moved that the action of the preceding Encampment in regard to the invitation to the National Encampment be indorsed, and it was carried unanimously. The same comrade further moved that a committee of ten be appointed to present the invitation of this Department Encampment to the next National Encampment to meet in Boston in 1904; said Committee having full power to add to its numbers and that this Committee be the Executive Committee to make all arrangements for the National Encampment in 1904, if it accepts our invitation. This motion also carried. Commander Judd subsequently announced the following as the Executive Committee on National Encampment for 1904:

George H. Innis of Post 2, Silas A. Barton of Post 29, Dwight O. Judd of Post 71, Lucius Field of Post 64, Elisha T. Harvell of Post 74, James Bruerton of Post 113, Wilfred A. Wetherbee of Post 62, William M. Olin of Post 26, Charles H. Baker of Post 5, and Edward H. Haskell of Post 62.

At San Francisco, near the close of the afternoon's session of the first day, August 20, of the National Encampment, in the hurry preceding an enforced adjournment, Commander Dwight O. Judd

of the Massachusetts Department said, when recognized by Commander-in-Chief Stewart:

Come to Boston and we will do our best for you. We had it four-teen years ago; we returned to the subscribers to the fund over twenty thousand dollars. We can do it in good shape. The invitation which is sent by our Department is reinforced by letters from His Excellency the Governor of the Commonwealth, from His Honor the Mayor of Boston, and from the chief railroad officials of the state, and there are others if necessary. I will simply say in behalf of Massachusetts, come to Boston and we will give you the time of your life.

Denver of Colorado had its merits as a convention city set forth in glowing terms, but it was evident that the veterans had their minds fixed on Boston, for before the result of a roll-call could be announced the Department of Colorado moved that Boston be the next Encampment seat, and the motion was carried unanimously.

In the Department Encampment of 1904, the one immediately preceding the National gathering, there was no official action regarding the same, except the adoption of a resolution, offered by Comrade George F. Hall of Post 113, committing the Department to the candidacy of Past Department Commander, General W. W. Blackmar, for the position of Commander-in-Chief. The proposition was received and carried with the utmost enthusiasm.

While the individual Posts of the Department were acting as seemed to them most desirable with reference to the approaching Encampment, no official action was had at Department Headquarters save through General Orders Nos. 4 and 6. The former, bearing date July 1, 1904, devoted the first four sections to the attendance and appearance of veterans, the naval parade, the many phases of transportation, and the procurement of music for the grand parade. The later and final order with reference to the Encampment was dated August 5, and has seventeen clauses, all devoted to the better carrying out of the details of the Encampment. It was Commander Lucius Field's happy privilege to make, in the closing item of his Order, the statement that the Department of Massachusetts had made a net gain of 94 members during the six months' term ending June 30, 1904.

For months before the date assigned for the Encampment, indeed during the entire interval following the San Francisco gathering, not only the veterans, but a large contingent of America's other population were talking of the approaching assemblage. While the West, where so many of the meetings had been held, exhibited all of the nation's intensity of action and has no equal in progress the world over, New England is recognized as the country's scene *par*

excellence of historic interest. Possibly the expectant visitor was not born here, but the chances were that some one of his ancestors was, and the son was anxious to run down to the seaside and so get a glimpse of the first homestead this side of the Atlantic. There were many thousands who were laying up their dollars for the necessary outlay in August. To the veteran himself, only one locality could present equal attractions and that would be the Southern land over which were fought the battles which cleared the flag of its stain and rendered this land free in deed as it long had been in name.

The Committee on Transportation was in constant correspondence with representatives in all parts of the country, and these parties, in turn, were answering all sorts of questions as to how they might reach the delectable land at the least expense and in the most convenient manner. Circulars by the million flooded the mails taking to all possible travelers the information sought, and the inducements which the excursion promised. Visitors and visited seemed to make the cause a common one, and if any seeker after knowledge concerning the proposed Encampment failed to find it he must have resided a long ways back, almost where Alexander Selkirk imagined himself, viz., "out of Humanity's reach." The press of the nation was by no means silent, and head-lines with all kinds of pleasant description set forth the advantages to accompany the midsummer trip to Boston and the sea. While the number of veterans in the Grand Army was far short of that when they resorted to the "Hub" in 1890, there were still so many that the din incident to their preparations made a great stir in the land.

Had the Clipping Bureau been sufficiently patronized, volumes of items might have been compiled, selected from journals representing America at large. From a very few chosen paragraphs the mass may be imagined. Says the *Mirror and American* of Manchester, N.H., July 14:

"In order to accommodate the veterans who will be in Boston during the Grand Army Encampment week of August 15, Sergeant-at-Arms Remington has decided to open the State House during the evenings of Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday that all who marched and fought under their old flags, which now grace Memorial Hall, may have opportunity to again look at the old banners."

From a column article in the Bangor, Me., *Commercial* the following is taken:

"As the Grand Army Encampment time approaches, the work of the Executive Committee continues to absorb more and more of the time

and attention of its members. This is true, also, of all the sub-committees. A great effort is being made to have the entertainment features, of themselves, such as will attract a large number of visitors; and in this line a great deal of work is being done on the automobile parade.

"This is not to be simply a long line of horseless carriages for the delegates to look at, but the latter are to be invited to step in and take a seat. They will then be taken on a ride over one of the most historical routes that could be found in this country. It will follow out the famous ride of Paul Revere. From within sight of the tower of the Old North Church, — from which the famous rider received his signal, — and from within sight of the Bunker Hill Monument, the party will move out on the Bay Road now known as Massachusetts Avenue.

"Over the Charles River into Cambridge the visitors will be taken past Harvard College and the old Washington elm, where Washington assumed command of the Army of the Revolution. Here, also, will be seen the old Longfellow home and the house where James Russell Lowell lived."

The article continues descriptive of what is to be seen on the trip and closes with an allusion to the Living Flag.

The *Monitor*, Concord, N.H., July 16, discourses thus:

"Fourteen years ago historic old Boston welcomed the Grand Army of the Republic, and the reception which New England tendered the 'vets' has long been remembered. The gala appearance of the Puritanical old city, and the magnificent military pageant which marched through the crooked streets, lined with cheering throngs, made the G.A.R. reunion of '94 a memorable event.

"In fourteen years many changes have taken place in the ranks of these sturdy soldiers; and while they may lack the quick step of their former Boston march, they are still ready for duty, and at the annual Encampment in Boston this year, August 15 to 20, it is anticipated that over one hundred thousand people will visit the city, and over forty thousand will be in parade. Visitors are expected from every quarter of the country, and the same care and watchfulness will follow the G.A.R. visitors which was exercised over the large gathering of teachers assembled here last summer. Boston is an ideal convention city. Hotel proprietors, citizens and boarding-house keepers all unite in doing their utmost for the ease and comfort of the visitors. As a city of interest, Boston is without an equal; the many famous landmarks, historical buildings and places in Boston and the suburbs make it doubly attractive as a convention city."

The Fort Worth *Register*, Texas, thus refers to action of the R. E. Lee Camp United Confederates, July 17:

"An invitation from the Kinsley Post, Grand Army of the Republic, an organization composed of gentlemen prominent in social and business circles of Boston, to a reception in Faneuil Hall, August 15, was received by the camp. It is the intention of the Kinsley Post to have as many Confederate soldiers as possible attend the reception.

"The invitation was received, filed and accepted and the commander was instructed to write a letter of acceptance."

The *Enquirer*, Cincinnati, July 31, remarks:

"The National Encampment of the G.A.R. will be held in Boston the week commencing August 15, and in point of numbers promises to be one of the largest gatherings of veterans since the close of the Civil War, while in magnitude of interest and entertainment it will equal, and perhaps eclipse, all previous meetings of this character.

"The grand old Commonwealth of Massachusetts, as well as the 'Hub,' aware that this is, probably, the last time that the Bay State will have within her borders a full representation of this glorious organization, intends to make the occasion a memorable one. Princely contributions from individuals to the entertainment fund have been supplemented by liberal appropriations by the state and city.

"Committees have been formed, and carefully prepared plans formulated, for the care, comfort and entertainment of the Civil War veterans, their families and friends. The skill, ingenuity and ability of those trained in the art of pleasing and entertaining will be fully tried and employed to edify and delight the great multitude of guests.

"Boston patriotism, backed by energy and the ambition to eclipse all previous efforts, will extend the New England hospitality which is commensurate with the grandeur and dignity worthy of the memorable event."

Supplementary to the work of Invitation Committees and Correspondence Clubs in the many Departments were the thousands of personal letters that comrades and their friends were writing to friends and acquaintances almost everywhere. While the dwellers in New England are well aware that their area is limited and that on the score of fertility her soil is not the richest, yet she also knows that extent of territory does not necessarily arouse interest. Were it so how brief would be the story of ancient Greece or that of Great Britain, how extended the annals of Russia and China! The works of man, for more than a quarter of a millennial, have glossed the entire section to a degree possessed by no equal number of square miles in the Western World. It was, then, with the utmost confidence that Boston, the metropolis of New England, extended her invitation to all interested to come down by Massachusetts Bay and stay a week. An

eager public heard the invitation and accepted it in a manner cordial and enthusiastic, and their visit is history.

Headquarters for those having in hand the work of preparation came early after the decision in San Francisco to assemble next in Boston. Fortunately the recently erected Old South Building, on the corner of Washington and Milk streets, afforded just the accommodations necessary, and from Room 347 went forth the voluminous correspondence which set in motion agencies, throughout this great country, whose aim was the gathering in Boston in 1904 of the largest possible array of the veterans who in their prime had furnished material for whole libraries of history. It was a place of most intense activity of the leading figures in the corps of directors, and for months many a clerk and secretary were kept busy with letters to every state and territory in the Union, besides those to all parts of the habitable globe, for the Civil War veteran has become a great wanderer on the face of the earth.

ORGANIZATION OF COMMITTEES.

THE Committee appointed in 1903 to extend the invitation to the National Encampment of that year to hold its next meeting in Boston was composed of men accustomed to the handling of large interests, and several of them were experienced in the very matters so soon to be again prominent. Comrades Innis, Olin and Haskell were members of the Executive Committee of the Encampment in 1890, and Silas A. Barton was the Secretary of the General Committee at that time. Hence they were no novices to whom were intrusted the preparatory labors of the approaching assembly.

When appointed, this Committee was given power to add to its numbers, and this it proceeded to do at an early date. From the nature of the case it was desirable that the members of the Committee should be residents of Boston or in the immediate neighborhood. For this reason a scanning of the names will reveal none farther off than Worcester, except that of Dwight O. Judd of Holyoke, who was the comrade inviting the Encampment to visit Boston, and was the Department Commander when the original Committee was appointed. Naturally he became the Chairman of the full Committee. The Vice-Chairman, Lucius Field of Clinton, was Department Commander when the Encampment came, and Elisha T. Harvell of Rockland was the Quartermaster of the Department. It appeared to be the aim of those selecting additional members to take those who had been Department Commanders as far as their proximity to Boston would warrant.

Indeed, outside of former Commanders, only the following were chosen: viz., J. Payson Bradley of Boston and Junior Vice-Commander of the Department, Allison M. Stickney of Medford, Charles S. Clerke and Cranmore N. Wallace of Boston. The name of James Bruerton only. of the original Committee, is missed from the list as finally arranged. Comrade Bruerton, who was elected Secretary of the Executive Committee and served till Nov. 21, 1903, on account of business demands resigned both as Secretary and member of the Committee, though strongly urged to remain.

The following rules of organization were adopted by the Executive Committee:

I. The name of this body shall be the Executive Committee for the National Encampment, G. A. R., Boston, 1904.

II. The membership of this Committee shall be twenty-one, but additional members may be elected from time to time if occasion shall require.

III. The officers of this Committee shall be a Chairman, Vice-Chairman, Secretary, Treasurer, and such others as may be found necessary.

IV. The Executive Committee shall have full and exclusive control of all moneys and other valuable considerations contributed for the purposes of the Encampment.

V. The Executive Committee shall also have charge of all details for the proper reception and entertainment of the Thirty-eighth National Encampment and of all other societies meeting at the same time.

VI. There shall be auxiliary committees as follows:

Accommodations	Finance	Music
Auditing	Grand Stands	Parade
Badges	Horses and Carriages	Press
Decorations	Information	Printing
Entertainment	Invitations	Reception
Faneuil Hall Entertain- ment	Medical and Public Comfort	Reunions Transportation

VII. The chairman of each auxiliary committee shall be appointed by the Chairman of the Executive Committee from the membership of the Executive Committee, subject to the approval of the Committee.

VIII. Members of auxiliary committees shall be appointed by the chairman thereof, subject to the approval of the Executive Committee.

IX. It shall be the duty of each sub-committee to organize by the selection of a Secretary, who shall keep the records of such sub-committee and make written reports direct to the Executive Committee, or through its Secretary.

X. No member of the Executive Committee, or any auxiliary com-

mittee or member thereof, shall in any manner involve the Executive Committee in any expenditure, liability or obligation without the authority of the Executive Committee previously granted by vote at a regular meeting and duly recorded.

In accordance with these rules committees were constituted as follows:

Executive.

DWIGHT O. JUDD, Holyoke, *Chairman*.

LUCIUS FIELD, Clinton, *Vice-Chairman*.

SILAS A. BARTON, Waltham, *Secretary*, Badges.

CHARLES H. BAKER, Lynn.

WILMON W. BLACKMAR, Boston.

J. PAYSON BRADLEY, Boston.

CHARLES S. CLERKE, Boston.

GEORGE W. CREASEY, Chelsea.

JOHN E. GILMAN, Boston.

ELI W. HALL, Lynn, Mass.

ELISHA T. HARVELL, Rockland.

EDWARD H. HASKELL, Newton.

GEORGE H. INNIS, Milton.

CHARLES D. NASH, Chelsea.

WILLIAM M. OLIN, Boston.

PETER D. SMITH, Andover.

A. B. R. SPRAGUE, Worcester.

ALLISON M. STICKNEY, Medford.

JOSEPH W. THAYER, Chelsea.

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BOSTON ALL READY.

HOWEVER far away the 15th of August seemed when the work of preparation began, the day at last was near at hand. Already the Far West had started its representatives and when, Saturday, the 13th of August, the blue-coated veterans began to appear at the great Union stations of the city, there were few railway lines in the land that were not proving that then all roads led to Boston rather than Rome, and could one have had a bird's-eye glance of the United States from Maine to Oregon he would have seen scores of trains, heavily loaded with excursionists, every one ticketed through to the sea. Need there be any wonder that Americans are the best informed people in the world? Large as their country is, they have given more time and money to its exploration than have the dwellers elsewhere to their surroundings, be they wide or narrow, and no one agency has done so much for continental travel as the Grand Army of the Republic in its annual Encampments. It has prompted the people in all parts of the land to know not only themselves, but the land in which they live. Not the least interesting of the many visitors to Boston at this time were the few scores of ex-Confederates, and if, at some future period, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Washington or Chicago should tender a reception to the whole list of surviving Confederates, more would be done to impress upon those honest Johnnies the extent and importance of the country they were mercifully saved from destroying than any other means yet employed. A march from the Battery to Central Park would be an eye-opener to the "Boys in Gray" hardly inferior to Gettysburg and Appomattox, though along entirely different lines.

Boston is ready. The governments of state and city had listened to the call for funds; the business public likewise had responded, and those delegated to expend the money had devoted themselves to their tasks till they were anxious to meet the visitors and to hear their plaudits of "Well done."

The Boston of 1904 and the Massachusetts of the same year had grown somewhat in numbers from the city and state of 1890. Then

Boston had a population of 448,477 souls, now 590,000, away beyond the half million mark; then the Bay State had inhabitants to the number of 2,238,943, now the population exceeds 3,000,000. Fourteen years mark great changes in humanity. Thousands of the vociferous observers then have paid the debt to nature due, but their places are more than made good by their children and the later arrivals from abroad, whose faces glow with curiosity as to what it is all about. The Parade is to be over a shorter route than that of the earlier date, for the marching feet have trodden life's pathway many a weary mile since then and they cannot endure the exactions of younger days.

It is to be essentially a parade of the men in the ranks. The officers of high position who led these veterans in the long ago have themselves joined their "Boys in Blue" beyond the river. Grant at Riverside, Sherman in St. Louis, Sheridan in Arlington, Thomas at West Point, Hancock, Meade, Hooker and scores of others for whom, erstwhile, the masses lifted high their shout are at rest. Only a few of the leaders remain. Then the President of the nation, himself a veteran, was pleased to let Boston and the veterans know how thoroughly his heart beat with theirs in the celebration of another year of life, but as these veterans from the ranks are the men who carried the guns and really did the fighting it is meet that they should receive the applause.

Perhaps the possibilities of display in bunting were never more thoroughly realized than when the good people of the city hung out the flag and the national colors on this occasion. Wherever it was probable that the eye of a visitor would wander, there something had been done to remind the beholder that the "Hub" appreciated his coming and intended he should know that he was more than welcome. Emblems of every possible form and design indicated recollections of some phase of the struggle in which some person or persons have peculiar interest. Until they were flung to the sun and the breezes, no one could have believed that so much red, white and blue had been latent in staid old Boston. So profuse and extended are the decorations, that they cannot all be put in place till Sunday, and many a patriotic citizen solaced himself, as he broke the Sabbath, with the reflection that he was sinning in a good cause.

In prominent store windows are seen relics of the struggle, and crowds readily gather to gaze, ponder and wonder. Perhaps no one item attracts more attention than the flag for which Colonel Elmer E. Ellsworth gave up his young life at the very dawning of the strife. This was the choice exhibition in the window of the Theodore Metcalf Co. The demand for seats on the grand stands exceeded all chances

for supply, and the pressure reached such a pass that every one having the least possibility of ability to furnish them was obliged to walk on back streets to avoid the rush for his ear. One of the choicest cartoons of Saturday showed the ever-genial General Blackmar receiving the request of a beautiful lady, and the wonder of the reader was whether his smile betokened "Yes" or "No." Meanwhile comes the statement over the telegraph that all facilities for transportation from the West are taken, that the Grand Trunk alone is carrying 5,000 people, that some entire Posts in Chicago are on the march and that the sale of tickets, generally, is unparalleled.

The tone of the public press becomes, if not warlike, decidedly reminiscent, and all of Boston's papers give themselves up to a rehearsal of what was, is and is to be. The *Herald* comes out in a Sunday edition of forty-eight pages, a large part of the same glowing with matter bearing on the coming *fête* and the causes which produced it. The accomplished cartoonist leads off with a figure, ycleped Miss Boston, of elongated frame, ancient face and corkscrew curls, courtesying low to a masculine shape, in the uniform of long ago, which returns the salute with equal politeness, and he is the veteran come to call on "Ye Ancient Dame"! Forty-four faces, taken from the Living Flag, serve to make every one anxious to see the display itself. When another Encampment comes to Boston, the originals of these pretty semblances will be the active men and women of affairs in this or some other place.

A whole page shows every one of the Commanders-in-Chief of the Grand Army from Stephenson to Black, thirty-three in all, the choicest of souvenirs of the veterans. On the next page are faces of nine former Commanders of the Massachusetts Department with sketches of its history. Also we have the faces of the Commanders of the other New England Departments. War songs and their authors with happy illustrations follow, and then comes Gettysburg with more representations of that greatest of death-struggles. There are two full pages given to New England's early response to the call of Lincoln, wherein the Sixth bore so conspicuous a part.

Nor is the Woman's Relief Corps forgotten, since along with a Headquarters scene are faces of Mrs. Sarah E. Fuller and Mrs. Elizabeth A. Turner, both so prominent in the organization of the Order, and the smiling countenance of Clara Barton, easily the Angel of the Rebellion, as well as the spirit of the world-wide Red Cross benevolence. Quite apropos, also, is the story of Austin S. Cushman, the first Commander of the Department of Massachusetts, with five illustrations of the man and his haunts. The editorial, devoted to the week and its lessons, is adequate and eloquent.

Scarcely had Boston read its papers on the 14th before it was roused to the reception of the rapidly arriving veterans and their friends. General John C. Black, his wife and family arrived at the South Station at 2.56 P.M. and were at once escorted to their hotel, the Vendome, where, for more than a week, there were to be for them very few quiet hours. Confederate guests of Post 113 come early, that they may miss no part in this national celebration. One of the noteworthy receptions of the day was at the South Station when seventy-six veterans from Detroit, under the command of Thomas McGraw, were met by a big delegation of Boston shoe men, for was not the visiting Commander one of them? With music and acclaim, the stalwart Westerners were conducted through some of the principal streets to the Brunswick, where their headquarters were during the Encampment. Seldom had Boston seen uniforms so natty as those which bedecked the figures of the Michiganders; black Prince Albert coats covered, in part, black trousers, regulation hats with gold cord surmounted Detroit heads, while beneath their chins shone the whitest of ties, hands were covered with buff gloves, which in turn clasped silver-headed canes. Something of a contrast these well-to-do citizens presented to what must have been their appearance when, at the close of the war, they came marching home.

Even the churches catch up the theme and pulpits ring with words suggested by the day and hour, although in many cases it is vacation time. The Rev. Dr. Thomas Van Allen of the First Church on Marlboro Street defends war as a salutary measure under certain circumstances. In South Boston the Methodist pulpit is occupied by veteran comrades who tell of the past and its lessons. At Camp "Jack Adams" there are more than a thousand comrades who are acting as advance guard of the approaching hosts. Are they happy? Says one grizzled veteran from Pennsylvania, "This is fine, splendid! I've been to all of 'em, but was never so comfortable before." How easily these men from everywhere get acquainted! Indeed, there is no introduction needed. Are they not all in blue, and is not the very air full of song and reminiscence? What a rehearsing of the old songs! Sherman, though long since mustered out, must have heard his old boys "Marching through Georgia," while "Brave Boys are They," "Just Before the Battle, Mother," and "Tenting tonight on the Old Camp Ground" made the very arches ring.

More than 100,000 people thronged the Public Garden this day and effectually tested all of its conveniences. So great was the crowd that at times the passage of the bridge had to be closed, while women fainted in the crush. Boston's policemen who had served in the war had the privilege, during the week, of wearing, in addition

to their other decorations, the badge of the Grand Army, and proud officers they were in these blooming days! At night more than a thousand electric lights set the Soldiers' Monument ablaze, while the Common and the Public Garden became fairyland. All this was prefatory to the week itself, for the Encampment was not advertised to begin till Monday, the 15th of August.

OPENING RECEPTIONS

WHILE the day had been a busy one, the night was, if possible, more so. Business for hacks and carriages of all descriptions was good as prominent officers, civil and military, hurried from one place to another. To them, with hand-shaking and speech-making, besides lunches *ad infinitum*, the evening was truly a memorable one. Readers of these pages will find certain names occurring in at least a half dozen places. At the Vendome, general Headquarters of the week, the Woman's Relief Corps gave one of the notable receptions of a remarkable night:

"At the Vendome the reception given in the State suite by the national officers of the W.R.C., Mrs. Sarah D. Winans, president, to General Black of the G.A.R., was a brilliant affair. The rooms were profusely decorated with flowers, palms and the national colors, arranged under the charge of Mrs. Etta A. Lockhart, chairman of the floral committee. Thousands of people surged through the lobby and the staircases of the hotel, attending this and another reception so arranged as to time that the guests could go from one to the other. Those present were mostly members of the W.R.C., representing all parts of the country, together with a sprinkling of G.A.R. men. There was a number of distinguished guests who were presented to the various receiving parties, including both state and army officials.

"In the State parlors, Mrs. Winans, W.R.C., stood in the receiving line with General and Mrs. Black, Miss Clara Barton, founder of the American Red Cross Society; Mrs. Lodusky Taylor, past national president of the Woman's Relief Corps; Mrs. Luckens of South Dakota, Mrs. Cook of Nebraska, both of the executive board; Mrs. Kate E. Jones, the national patriotic instructor, of New York, and Mrs. Annie M. Warne, the department president of the Massachusetts W.R.C. During the entire evening a woman's orchestra, which was stationed in one of the anterooms, played continuously.

"As soon as the guests were presented to the national receiving

party, they were ushered to another parlor, where they were presented to the Department of Massachusetts, W.R.C., which gave a reception in honor of the G.A.R. Those who assisted the State Department to receive were Mrs. Annie M. Warne, president; James H. Wolff, senior vice department commander of Massachusetts G.A.R.; Mrs. Harriet A. Ralph, senior vice-president; Mrs. Alice M. Goddard, junior vice-president; Past Department Commander D. O. Judd; Mrs. Mary L. Gilman, past department president; Miss Mary E. Elliot, department secretary; Mrs. Sawyer, chaplain; Miss Sarah Mecuen, department instructor; Mrs. S. Jennie Tirrell, Mrs. Alice Gifford, Mrs. Beal and Mrs. Noyes of the executive board, and Mrs. Elizabeth Robbins Berry, department press correspondent. Later in the evening Miss Clara Barton was escorted by Mrs. Harriet L. Reed, past national secretary, to the headquarters of the Massachusetts Department, where she made one of the receiving party.

"Among the notable guests who were presented at this second reception were Governor John L. Bates and Mrs. Bates, Lieutenant Governor Curtis Guild, Jr., and Mrs. Guild, General and Mrs. Black, General and Mrs. Blackmar, Colonel and Mrs. Haskell, accompanied by General O. O. Howard, Corporal and Mrs. Tanner of Washington, General Dalton of Governor Bates's staff, Captain Wallace Foster of Philadelphia, Mrs. Sarah White Lee, Mrs. Emma Stark Hampton, past national president, and the department presidents of a number of states. The following-named members of the State Department officiated as hostesses: Miss M. E. Mecuen, chairman; Mrs. Lizzie Richards, Mrs. Annie Higgins, Mrs. Mary Parkhurst, Mrs. Sarah J. Rice, Mrs. Minnie Bessee, Mrs. Florence Haynes, Mrs. Octavia Blair, Miss Mary Pettingill, Mrs. Dorcas Lyman, Mrs. Carrie Dustin, Mrs. Etta Paine, Mrs. Etta Lockhart, Mrs. Belle Russell, Mrs. Delilah Davis and Mrs. Etta Rice.

"Up in the New York headquarters of the W.R.C. at the Vendome a reception was held in rooms decorated with mammoth palms sent especially by Alexander Hamilton Corps 162 of New York City. Mrs. Wescott was at the head of the line, attended by several aides. All the members of the Post were in attendance. General Rogers of Farragut Post was among the five hundred who called to pay their respects. Comrades George W. Taylor, Past Commander Theron Parsons, Past Commander Thomas Miner, Past Department President Mrs. Sadie Carver, past department president of New York, Mrs. M. A. Tirrell, and Mrs. Pratt, the national press correspondent, were among those present."

In these noteworthy hours, memories of other wars than that of

the Rebellion are aroused, and Daughters of the American Revolution determine to bring back still earlier days and so tender a reception in Pierce Hall to General Black and Mrs. Winans, an affair replete with courtesies and pleasures.

"First in the social affairs of the week was the reception given in honor of General Black, commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, and Mrs. Sarah D. Winans, national president of the Woman's Relief Corps, by the members of John Adams Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. This organization of patriotic women has planned to keep open house throughout the week at the state headquarters in the Pierce Building in Copley Square, and Monday's reception, given in the afternoon from three until after five o'clock, inaugurated this week of hospitality.

"The reception was held in Pierce Hall where the guests of honor and others were welcomed by Miss Floretta Vining, regent of the chapter; Mrs. Curtis Guild, Jr., wife of the lieutenant governor of this Commonwealth; Mrs. Greenleaf Wadleigh Simpson, a vice-president general of the National Society, D.A.R., in which she represents Massachusetts; Mrs. C. H. Masury, state regent of the Massachusetts D.A.R.; General Francis G. Appleton, chairman of the advisory committee on coöperation in patriotic work, which embraces the four Revolutionary patriotic societies hereabout; Charles E. Adams, president of the Massachusetts Society, Sons of the American Revolution, and Mrs. B. S. Bailey. They all formed the receiving party, together with General Black, Mrs. Bailey, who is president of the Ladies of the G.A.R., and Lieutenant Governor Guild.

"Guests of the chapter and its members were presented to those in line by a corps of ushers including Mrs. Charles Wentworth Sprague, Mrs. Charles I. Tirrell, Mrs. Ella C. B. Richards, Miss Marianna P. Smith, Mrs. Walter R. Torrey, Mrs. Walter P. Gilbert, Miss Lilian M. Webster and Miss Marietta Murch.

"The reception committee was made up of Mrs. Lue Stuart Wadsworth, chairman; Mrs. Sprague, Mrs. Charles T. Small, Mrs. Lester M. Bartlett, Mrs. Tirrell, Mrs. Lillian Rich Gilligan, Mrs. Torrey, Mrs. J. Warren Berry, Mrs. William A. Wagner, Mrs. Francis S. Bryant, Miss Bertha A. Munroe, Mrs. H. D. W. Morris, Mrs. Robert Plummer, Mrs. Mary Southwick, Mrs. George H. W. Bates, Mrs. Samuel Thompson, Mrs. William White, Mrs. Fred H. Hosmer, Mrs. John Roberts and Mrs. Martha Koppmann.

"The hall was prettily decorated with red, white and blue, and a pleasing background for those who received was a mass of potted plants.

"Simple refreshments were served by Mrs. Carrie Thompson, Mrs.

George E. Fredrick, Mrs. Southwick and Mrs. Brinkbals. They were assisted by several young ladies."

Then there were others. It was a busy whirl and the man who tried to take them all probably gave up in despair ere half of them were seen. The veterans of New Hampshire had a tender place in their hearts for their Commander and so they, too, attacked the Vendome in a way to signify their determination to carry at least an angle thereof and here is what they did:

"No department commander has gained the love and respect of the veterans of his Post to a greater extent than has Colonel Henry O. Kent of Lancaster, N.H., and an evidence of that regard was given when he was serenaded at the headquarters of the New Hampshire Division in the Vendome. Junior Vice-Commander O. B. Warren led the 'attacking' party, who gathered on the Dartmouth Street side of the hotel, filling the broad space between Commonwealth Avenue and Newbury Street. Hanson's American Band, which accompanies Sampson's Post, G.A.R., assisted the serenaders, and Post 22 of Rochester and many other comrades took part in the event. From the balcony, Colonel Kent was introduced to the comrades by Assistant Adjutant General Frank Battles of Concord. Responding to the hearty greeting accorded him, Colonel Kent offered his heartfelt thanks and made reference to the relations which have long existed between New Hampshire and Boston, sons of the former coming here for their success in commerce, in divinity, in law and in legislation. He spoke with pride of the part which New Hampshire had played in the history of the country, first in helping the cause of freedom and later in preserving the Union."

Out of the score or more of others, the recital may end with this account of the reunion and reception of the Medal of Honor men, those heroes who by their special acts of bravery merited and received governmental recognition in the shape of a bronze medal, more precious by far than its weight in gold:

"About thirty members of the Medal of Honor Association of New England, with their ladies, met in annual session Monday evening at the American House. Previous to the meeting there was a reception at which the members had an opportunity to meet Lieutenant Governor Guild. General M. A. Dillon of Washington was also a guest at the reception. At the business meeting these officers were reelected: William H. H. Howe, president; General Hazard Stevens, vice-president; Henry W. Rowe, secretary and treasurer; General Edmund Rice, Charles W. Reed, George H. Maynard, Edgar C. Barker and Paul H. Weinert, executive committee."

Meanwhile there was ample amusement for those who were not present at receptions, and the electric display in street, avenue and public park made the night a blaze of glory. The *Transcript* of the 16th says of the night before:

“To say there was a crowd on the Common and Public Garden last night is putting it mildly. It seemed as if everyone of the tens of thousands that came to see the electrical show on Sunday night had returned and brought at least two friends. Every walk was jammed, and the police deserve great credit for the manner in which they handled the throng. At times there were blockades, and it was impossible for people in the crowds to move either one way or another, but these jams were of short duration, for the extra patrolmen were quick to separate the streams moving in opposite directions and to set them going again. Some changes were made in the electric lights yesterday afternoon, and these had the result of making the display still more brilliant. The searchlights on Lafayette Mall were lifted about thirty feet, and those on the island in the Public Garden pond strengthened, which made them more effective. More lights were added about the Washington statue, and this is now a brilliant centre-piece for the Public Garden display, as the Soldiers’ Monument is for the Common.

“The crowd began to arrive at six o’clock in the evening, and for the succeeding four hours there was a jam, the like of which the Common and Public Garden had never seen before. At nine o’clock the crush was at its height, and the many patrolmen had all they could do to keep the mass of humanity from coming to a complete standstill. At about that time the Charles Street entrance to the Common became completely choked, and the police had to stop the stream headed for the Public Garden and divert it to another exit on Charles Street. This plan proved to be effective, and was followed until the crowd was considerably thinned out.

“The subway was taxed to its capacity, and the Boylston and Park Street stations were crowded all the evening long. Often it required an hour or more to make a trip which under ordinary conditions could be made in fifteen minutes. Perhaps as dense a crowd as anywhere was that on the bridge in the Public Garden. The bridge had been tested during the afternoon and found to be capable of holding all the people that could find places upon it, so no danger was felt in that direction.”

THE GRAND PARADE.

AFTER all, the chief object of the annual gathering of the Grand Army is its great parade, when those who can make the march or think they can set out with all the enthusiasm of youth and do things of which, under other circumstances, they would justly think themselves incapable. Many a worthy veteran undertook the trial of Tuesday to his sorrow, for weakness compelled him to fall out and from some vantage point see the "old boys," his comrades, go sweeping by. No matter what the attractions in other directions, however many feasts and rambles may be devised, the veteran, his friends and admirers are anxious for the day of the parade. It must not be too hot nor should the mercury take a sudden tumble. Rain must be in abeyance. When a perfect day appears and the very heavens smile upon him, then does the survivor of the strenuous days rise to the occasion and mentally if not orally ejaculate, "This is my day."

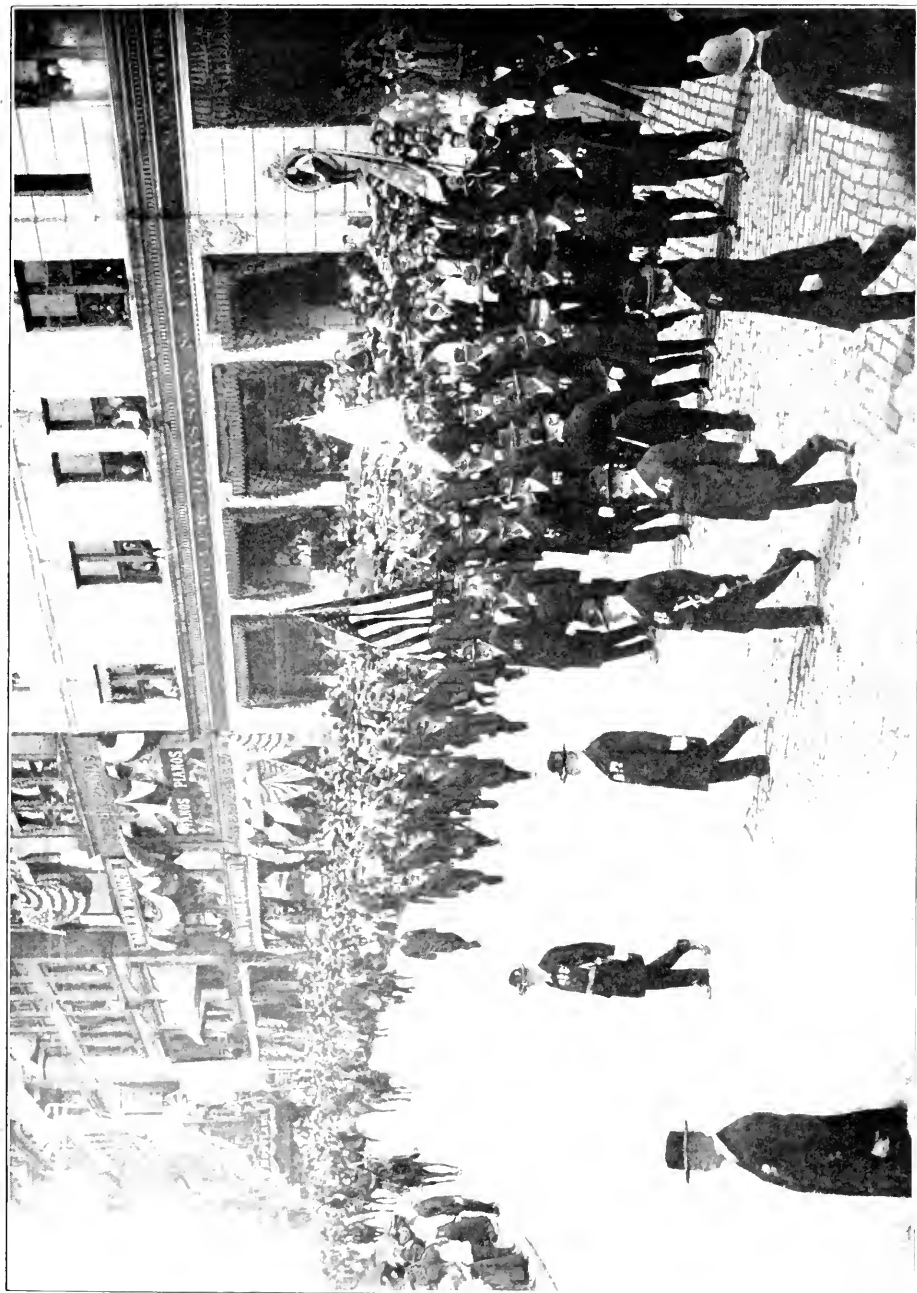
Old Probabilities and all concerned could not have done better had they yielded to the demands of the sight-seeing multitude and provided just what the crowds desired. The day began early in Massachusetts. There had been crowds in Boston before. Monday had witnessed an outpouring, but Tuesday was to demonstrate that all that had gone before was mere preparation, a small foretaste of what was to follow. Railroads and electricies were to be taxed to their utmost capacity. All of eastern Massachusetts is a network of means of transportation, and from the Connecticut River to the Atlantic beach seemingly everybody was on the move. Not alone the gray and aged veteran but his relatives of both sexes and all ages. They were saying that not again in their day would there be such an opportunity to see in line the men who aided in putting down the Rebellion, so from the Cape to the Tunnel they were turning their faces Bostonward.

Did it require patience to make the trip? Well, some. There was a luncheon to be carried, for once the line was in motion there would be no stopping till the end of the march, no matter how long it might prove to be, and who would leave the grand stand for such a paltry thing as food! The contingents from Brockton, Gloucester and Worcester ate early breakfasts to make sure of seats in the crowded cars, whether run by steam or electricity. Fortunately it was a good-natured company that packed those vehicles to the point of suffocation. All the trolley lines leading to the "Hub" recorded their highest mark

on this day, and when the average number carried by the ordinary car was one hundred, something of an idea may be had of the extent of the movement towards the great city.

Fortunate the person in whose possession was a ticket to the places provided for obtaining a good view of the parade. Repairing at once to the seat numbered on his or her check, there was nothing to do but wait the coming of the procession. Perhaps a reading of the Parade-filled morning papers will help to while away the intervening time, but how unhappy the people who are not so nicely placed! If by chance a front position is secured along the line of march, and it should be stated that not one inch of such space, from the beginning of the march to the end, was vacant, or if tall enough to look over the front array, the visitor was a subject of gratulation. Every point raised above the general level was seized at once and persistently held. There was not a vacant window from Arlington Street to Park Square, and the roofs of buildings, all along the way, bore burdens never carried before. After all there was many a weary pedestrian who, incapable of getting what he came for, turned away disconsolate and declared his intention of departing at once, for luck was against him. The great majority, however, held on, hoping in some way to obtain at least a squint of that they had come to see. It is a moderate estimate that a million people saw the "boys" of '61 to '65 parade thirty-nine years after Appomattox. If they waited, and the most of them did, they were amply rewarded. Of the parade itself let the daily press of Boston, whose reporters were almost omnipresent, tell the story:

"Undoubtedly for the last time in the history of Boston the Grand Army of the Republic as an organization paraded the streets of the city today. It is fourteen years since the veterans last paraded here, and those who witnessed today's event and compared it with the former procession, could not help noticing the depleted ranks and the increased feebleness of the soldiers who fought so nobly for their country in the days of the Civil War as compared with the previous parade. A conservative estimate places the number of men in line today as about 25,000. The morning broke with a clear sky and a cool atmosphere, but at the time for the parade to begin the sun's rays had had their effect, and the heat had become something intense, the only salvation for the paraders being a slight easterly breeze. Otherwise better weather for today's event could not have been asked for, and with a short route of only about two miles over Boston's best-paved streets the conditions could not have been more favorable for 'the boys in blue.' The latter seemed to appreciate the conditions



E. W. KINSLEY POST, DEPARTMENT OF MASSACHUSETTS

and went over the route with an enthusiasm and old-time spirit that have seldom been evinced at any of the Encampments of recent years.

“Never did the city hold a larger crowd than was on hand to cheer the heroes of bygone days, and enthusiasm was manifest everywhere. All of the stands were crowded and the sidewalks of the streets through which the veterans passed were lined from curb to building and every available spot inside and outside of the buildings was utilized by men, women and children anxious to get a look at the soldiers. To the discredit of the Boston Police Department the crowds in the down-town section were never more wretchedly handled, the eight hundred policemen being unable to keep the spectators from encroaching on the space provided for the marchers. The veterans themselves were not unmindful of the spirit shown by the spectators, and as they were cheered and applauded it must have brought back to their minds days when they marched through Washington at the close of the war.

“While the event of today was of course not to be compared as a military feature with the naval parade of yesterday, still it was fully as interesting to the onlookers, especially from a patriotic point of view. No organization but members of the Grand Army were in today’s procession, but the veterans of the Civil War who paraded yesterday were again in line. Plenty of music helped the paraders, bands and drum corps being numerous, and they confined themselves almost entirely to patriotic airs. A detail of Boston’s mounted policemen with Captain Edward F. Gaskin of the Court Square station in command headed the line, and then came the Cadet Band with E. W. Kinsley Post 113 as an escort to the Commander-in-Chief, General John C. Black. A solid phalanx of about six thousand men, the hosts of the occasion, — the Department of Massachusetts, — brought up in the rear. It took about five hours to pass a given point.

“The veterans formed on Commonwealth Avenue and adjoining streets and paraded over this route: Commonwealth Avenue, north side, Arlington, Beacon, School, Washington, Milk, Devonshire, Summer and Washington streets, Temple Place, Tremont and Boylston streets to Park Square and Columbus Avenue, where the soldiers broke ranks. As the veterans passed the State House they were reviewed by Governor Bates and his staff, and Mayor Collins and his official family with the mayors of Greater Boston reviewed the line from the stand in front of City Hall. The Commander-in-Chief and his staff reviewed the line on Boylston Street. The roster was as follows:

Platoon of Mounted Police.

Edward W. Kinsley Post 113, Boston, Commander George H. Graves,
escorting.

John C. Black, Commander-in-Chief.

Charles H. McConnell, Chief of Staff.

Staff. Charles A. Partridge, Adjutant General; George A. Harman,
Surgeon General; Winfield Scott, Chaplain-in-Chief; Charles Burrows,
Quartermaster General; Erwin B. Messer, Inspector General; C. R.
Kaplinger, Assistant Inspector General; J. Henry Holcomb, Assistant
Quartermaster General.

ILLINOIS.

Department Commander, Robert Mann Woods.

Assistant Adjutant General, Charles A. Partridge.

G. L. Nevins Post 1, Rockford, Commander Thomas G. Lawler.

George H. Thomas Post 5, Chicago, Commander Isaac W. Boyer.

Aurora Post 20, Aurora, Commander M. Marble.

Stevenson Post 30, Springfield, Commander Samuel T. Twyman.

General George A. Custer Post 40, Chicago, Commander O. A. Bishop.

Veteran Post 49, Elgin, Commander William H. Brydges.

Abraham Lincoln Post 91, Chicago, Commander William H. Browning.

William T. Sherman Post 146, Bloomington, Commander J. C. Means.

Waukegan Post 374, Waukegan, Commander Perry L. Austin.

George G. Meads Post 444, Chicago, Commander John N. Stewart.

Washington Post 573, Chicago, Commander Eduard Wernick.

Columbia Post 706, Chicago, Commander J. T. Darling.

WISCONSIN.

Post 1 Band, Cass Hendee, Leader, 17 pieces.

Department Commander, Pliny Norcross.

Assistant Adjutant General, E. O. Kimberly.

E. B. Wolcott Post 1, Milwaukee.

Lucius Fairchild Post 11, Madison, Commander George S. Martin.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Department Commander, John McNevin.

Assistant Adjutant General, Charles A. Suydam.

Staff. Thirty Past Department Commanders and twenty-six Delegates.

Lynn Cadet Band.

George E. Meade Post 1, Philadelphia, Commander George W. Newman.

Union Drum Corps of Lynn, Mass.

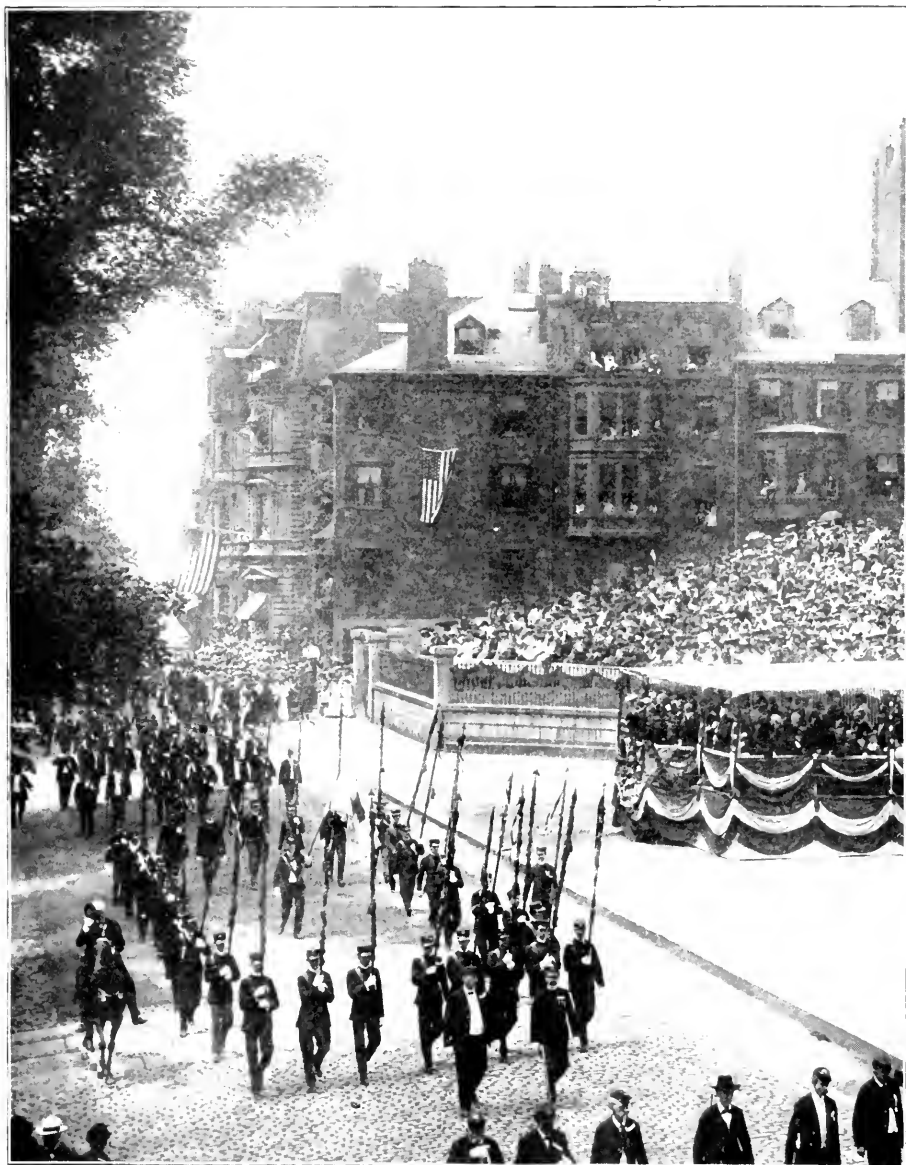
U. S. Grant Post 5, Philadelphia, Commander Thomas Hayes.

Fr. Mathew Band, Springfield, Mass.

Ellis Post 6, Germantown, Commander Theo. Schwernier.

E. D. Baker Post 8, Philadelphia, Commander Thos. J. Rivers.

John T. Greble Post 10, Philadelphia, Commander Charles F. Hubert.



PENNSYLVANIA BATTLE FLAGS

- General Zook Post 11, Morristown, Commander Edward Glass.
 Colonel Fred Taylor Post 19, Philadelphia, Commander J. R. Moon.
 Courtland Saunders Post 21, Philadelphia, Commander W. S. Bernwood.
 Captain Philip R. Schuyler Post 51, Commander Charles Maguire.
 Ninth Massachusetts Regiment Band.
 General D. B. Bierney Post 63, Philadelphia, Commander Albert B. Foster
 Oldham Post 527, South Bethlehem, Commander Hermann Budtz.
 Reno Post 64, Williamsport, Commander Thos. F. Sauerver.
 General John F. Reynolds Post 71, Philadelphia, Commander Augustus
 Hoguet.
 Robert Brine Post 80, Philadelphia, Commander Andrew James.
 E. B. Young Post 87, Allentown, Commander Charles C. Abele.
 Everett City Band.
 A. Patterson Post 88, Allegheny City, Commander J. M. Montgomery.
 Third Regiment National Band, Philadelphia.
 Anna M. Ross Post 94, Philadelphia, Commander William Fees.
 Winfield Scott Post 114, Philadelphia, Commander J. L. Feltz.
 Third Brigade Band, Philadelphia.
 McPherson Post 117, Pittsburg, Commander James Simons.
 Scranton Drum Corps.
 Lieutenant Griffen Post 139, Scranton, Commander Ezra H. Whipple.
 Cuningham Post 97, Wilkesbarre, Commander Geo. H. Troutman.
 W. B. Mays Post 220, Franklin, Commander J. Andrews.
 Naval Post 440, Philadelphia, Commander J. J. Byrne.
 Grand Army Band, Allegheny, E. Schmidt, Leader.
 Lietuenant James M. Lyle Post 128, Allegheny, Commander Thos. G.
 Sample.
 Carriage containing state flags.

OHIO.

- Cleveland Electric Railway Band.
 Department Commander, Benj. M. Moulton.
 Assistant Adjutant General, E. F. Davis.
 Staff.
 Memorial Post 141, Cleveland, Commander F. N. Taylor.
 J. C. McCoy Post 1, Columbus, Commander Thos. Smith.
 Brooklyn Marshall Band.
 Brooklyn Post 368, Cleveland, Commander G. G. Burlingame.
 Forsythe Post 15, Toledo, Commander R. Youst.
 McPherson Post 16, Trumbull County, Commander Hiram Ohl.
 Ashtabula County Post, Commander P. D. Bishop.
 Ford Post 14, Toledo, Commander Edward Waltz.
 W. H. Lytle Post 47, Cincinnati, Commander Roleutter.
 Miami Band, Hamilton.
 Weitzel Compton Post 96, Hamilton, Commander Thos. D. Smith.
 Mitchell Post 43, Springfield, Commander A. G. Titus.
 Scattered veterans of 34 Posts.

NEW YORK.

First Regiment Band, Boston.

Lafayette Post 140, New York, Commander Jos. J. Little escorting.
 Department Commander, Henry M. Burhaus.
 Assistant Adjutant General, William Sears.
 Staff.

Whitman Band.

General Dix Post 135, New York, Commander Geo. W. Dewey.
 Independent Marshall Band, Rochester.

O'Rorke Post 1, Rochester, Commander Wm. H. Johnson.

Post 62, Newton Drum Corps, John Scully, Major.

Chapin Post 2, Buffalo, Commander Chas. A. Orr.

Carriage containing General Kellogg and Aides.

Lynn Brass Band.

Fred Wilkinson Post 9, Buffalo, Commander M. M. Smith.

William Richardson Post 254, Commander Henry Messing.

C. F. Hammond Post 533, Round Point, Commander E. J. Bowker.

N. G. Lyons Post 43, Cohoes, Commander Isaac Shaw.

Broome County Veteran Fife and Drum Corps.

Broome County Battalion, Commander A. A. Lord.

Oliver Tilden Post 96, New York, Commander Morris Dietsch.

Vanderbilt Post 136, New York, Commander J. A. Murray.

Oliver Tilden Post Drum Corps.

General James S. Wordsworth Post 77, New York, Commander Charles
 Innas.

Veteran Guards Corps.

New Benedict Post 5, Albany, Commander Harrison Ravisson.

Lou O. Morris Post 121, Albany, Commander Thomas W. Healy.

Greater New York Division.

Grand Marshal, A. L. Schaeffer.

Adjutant General, Col. A. H. Rogers.

Chief of Staff, Gen. George Schappelle.

New York Zouaves, Commander Captain Earl.

New York Battalion, Past Department Commander E. A. Atkinson,
 commanding consolidated Posts.

New York Catholic Band.

Mozart 40th New York Veterans.

Reno Post 44, New York, Commander George A. Drew.

Maynard Brass Band.

Koltes Post 32, New York, Commander Philip H. Young.

Battery B, Cambridge, Fife and Drum Corps.

Alexander Hamilton Post 182, New York, Commander George Taylor.

Galpin Post 19, Little Falls, Commander Benj. Lane.

Little Falls Band.

E. S. Young Post 33, Amsterdam, Commander William Hobbins.

Sloane Post 93, Penn Yan, Commander Chas. Hicks.

- Brennan Post 284, Malone, Commander Eugene Mannix.
 Root Post 151, Syracuse, Commander J. W. Armstrong.
 Westchester County Association, Commander Edward Long.
 Rall's Band, Ossining.
 John C. Shotts Post 60, Yonkers, Commander Robert P. Light.
 Farnsworth Post 170, New York, Commander Henry Lillie.
 Cromwell Post 466, White Plains, Commander Edward B. Long.
 Kings County Veteran Association, Commander M. J. Cummings, comprising 10 Posts.
 American Waltham Watch Band, John M. Flockton, Leader.
 U. S. Grant Post 327, Brooklyn, Commander Myles O'Reilly.
 Rankin Post 10, Brooklyn, Commander S. Adamsky.
 Mansfield Post 35 Band, Louis Keggler, Leader.
 Mansfield Post 35, Brooklyn, Commander Robert Fairview.
 J. H. Perry Post 89, Brooklyn, Commander T. A. Josephs.
 Charles H. Burgess Post 185, Brooklyn, Commander D. W. Lee.
 Frank Head Post 16, Brooklyn, Commander Edward Fahey.
 Winchester Post 197, Brooklyn, Commander George A. Huzzey.
 G. K. Warren Post 286, Brooklyn, Commander B. T. Trumble.
 E. T. Taft Post 355, Brooklyn, Commander Col. H. S. Belmont.
 M. F. O'Dell Post 443, Brooklyn, Commander George P. Staley.
 Veteran Post 436, New York, Commander Harry Montague.
 Davy Jones Post 242, Orleans County, Commander F. E. Cahoon.
 Continental Fife and Drum Corps, Paterson, William E. Hennenon, Leader.
 George C. Strong Post 534, Brooklyn, Commander C. G. Curtis.
 W. W. Stevenson Post 669, Brooklyn, Commander James E. Smith.

CONNECTICUT.

- Department Commander, W. C. Hillard.
 Assistant Adjutant General, John H. Thatcher.
 Sedgwick Post 1, Norwich, Commander Nathan L. Bishop.
 Elias Howe, Jr., Post 3, Bridgeport, Commander Albert F. Fargo.
 Drake Post 4, South Manchester, Commander M. H. Keeney.
 Merriam Post 8, Meriden, Commander William H. Harvey.
 Stanley Post 11, New Britain, Commander George H. Holmes.
 Buckingham Post 12, Norwich, Commander W. M. Niblock.
 Trumbull Post 16, Southington, Commander Elisha R. Newell.
 Admiral Foote Post 17, New Haven, Commander Daniel B. Horton.
 Post 18, Danbury, Commander Wm. J. Mallory.
 Hobbie Post 23, Stamford, Commander J. H. Brown.
 Francis S. Long Post 30, Willimantic, Commander Henry F. Royce.
 Palmer Post 33, Winstead, Commander John H. Lyman.
 Van Horne Post 39, Milford, Commander J. P. Clark.
 W. W. Perkins Post 47, New London, Commander Henry B. Lawrence.
 Douglas Fowler Post 48, South Norwalk, Commander H. Brundage.
 Wadhams Post 49, Waterbury, Commander John Loucks.

Robert O. Tyler Post 50, Hartford, Commander Julius Weed.
 Mansfield Post 53, Middletown, Commander Delmar R. Lowell.
 Samuel Brown Post 56, Thompsonville, Commander J. P. Davis.
 Ferris Post 61, Stamford, Commander I. B. Brown.
 D. C. Rodman Post 65, East Hartford, Commander Charles A. Rhodes.
 John M. Morris Post 66, Wethersfield, Commander F. W. Smith.
 J. H. Converse Post 67, Windsor Locks, Commander Eleasar Cook.
 T. M. Redshaw Post 75, Ansonia, Commander J. F. Oulds.
 William T. Minor Post 85, Stamford, Commander George B. Christison.
 Kellogg Post, Commander Lieut. Chas. French.
 Redshaw Post 29, Commander Capt. S. C. Chaffe.
 Additional veterans not marching as Posts, 450 men.

NEW JERSEY.

Department Commander, James M. Atwood.
 Assistant Adjutant General, J. R. Durrell.
 J. C. Houlton Post 3, Jersey City, Commander Fletcher.
 Barrett Post 8, Trenton, Commander Samuel Louden.
 Lincoln Post 11, Newark, Commander R. Miller.
 J. A. Garfield Post 4, Newark, Commander Wm. J. Furze.
 Aaron Wilkes Post 23, Trenton, Commander George W. Fox.
 Parker Grubb Post 16, Burlington, Commander Decotor Abdu, Adjutant
 F. D. Bunting.
 Slocum Post 35, Paterson, Commander D. W. Stagg.
 Dahlgren Post 25, Elizabeth, Commander Thos. R. Trimble.
 Kilpatrick Post 64, Elizabeth, Commander Wm. Marsh.
 Mansfield Post 22, Bayonne, Commander F. C. Ludy.
 Marcus L. Ward Post 88, Newark, Commander Watson Ryno.
 Phil Sheridan Post 110, Newark, Commander Samuel D. Cobb.
 Additional veterans in line, not marching as Posts, 300 men.

MAINE.

Department Commander, E. C. Milliken.
 Assistant Adjutant General, A. M. Sawyer.
 Bosworth Post 2, Portland, Commander Charles H. Mitchell, escorting.
 Heath Post 6, Gardiner, Commander Dawson M. Dale.
 B. H. Beale Post 12, Bangor, Commander Thomas T. Tabor.
 Sheridan Post 28, Biddeford, Commander John J. Traynor.
 Cutler Post 48, Togus, Commander John J. Daly.
 Seth Williams Post 13, Augusta, Commander O. N. Blackington.
 James P. Jones Post 106, South China, Commander Samuel C. Starrett.
 W. L. Haskell Post 108, Yarmouth, Commander Herbert Soule.
 Thatcher Post 11, Portland, Commander George H. Pennell.
 Charles S. Bickmore Post 115, Edes Falls, Commander Wyatt T. Edwards.
 Eli Parkman Post 119, East Corinth, Commander Thomas G. Leathers.
 Wade Post 123, Presque Isle, Commander Charles W. Allen.

- Grover Post 126, Fryeburg, Commander T. L. Eastman.
 U. S. Grant Post 143, Biddeford, Commander George R. Andrews.
 William K. Kimball Post 148, South Paris, Commander James R. Tucker.
 Joseph E. Colby Post 41, Rumford Falls, Commander William Sargent.
 Knox Post 120, Lewiston, Commander Samuel Black.
 W. S. Heath Post 14, Waterville, Commander Charles H. Nelson.
 Edwin Libby Post 16, Rockland, Commander Frank Aylward.
 Custer Post 7, Lewiston, Commander E. B. Morris.
 Sedgewick Post 4, Bath, Commander Hugh T. Madden.
 Vincent Mountford Post 32, Brunswick, Commander O. T. Despeaux.
 Erskin Post 24, North Whitefield, Commander John Noyes.
 John F. Appleton Post 25, Farmington, Commander Charles Coburn.
 George Goodwin Post 32, St. Albans, Commander S. S. Parker.
 Farragut Post 27, Bridgton, Commander George H. Billings.
 G. H. Ruggles Post 27, Etna, Commander Anson Hutchings.
 Meade Post 40, Eastport, Commander Henry Harrington.
 Lafayette Carver Post 45, Vinalhaven, Commander Thomas G. Libby.
 Burnside Post 47, Auburn, Commander Franklin Martin.
 Hiram Burnham Post 50, Cherryville, Commander John Hailey.
 Kilpatrick Post 61, Fort Fairfield, Commander George W. Eastman.
 Brown Post 84, Bethel, Commander Frank C. Bartlett.
 E. G. Parker Post 99, Kittery, Commander Jethro H. Swett.
 Cloudman Post 100, Westbrook, Commander Philman Harriman.
 John R. Adams Post 101, Gorham, Commander Benjamin F. Whitney.

CALIFORNIA AND NEVADA.

Department Commander, C. T. Bliss.

Assistant Adjutant General, John H. Roberts.

Staff. J. A. Osgood, M. R. Flint, J. A. Barrows, D. P. Chapman, C. H. Dickey.

George H. Thomas Post 2, 150 men.

California Volunteer Veterans Association, 40 men.

Also delegations from G. W. Meade Post, Lyon Post, Appomattox Post and Lincoln Post. Total from two states about 200 men, mostly arranged in headquarters brigade.

RHODE ISLAND.

Department Commander, J. J. Wooley.

Assistant Adjutant General, Philip S. Chase.

Prescott Post 1, Providence, Commander J. Newton Hunt.

Burnside Post 2, Shannock, Commander J. T. Woodmansee.

Ballou Post 3, Central Falls, Commander Albert Freeman.

Arnold Post 4, Providence, Commander Franklin B. Ham.

Charles E. Lawton Post 5, Newport, Commander Alfred L. Trowbridge.

Smith Post 9, Woonsocket, Commander Alphonso D. Steere.

Slocum Post 10, Providence, Commander John Howarth.

Ives Post 13, Providence, Commander Stephen J. West.
 McGregor Post 14, Phenix, Commander Arthur W. Deane.
 Babbitt Post 15, Bristol, Commander George H. Peck.
 Charles C. Baker Post 16, Wickford, Commander Hugh Deakin.
 Tower Post 17, Pawtucket, Commander Thomas J. Gaddes.
 Budlong Post 18, Westerly, Commander Albert L. Chester.
 J. C. Nichols Post 19, Rockland, Commander Henry E. Nye.
 Bucklin Post 20, East Providence, Commander James Mallon.
 George H. Browne Post 25, Providence, Commander David C. Wyatt.
 John A. Logan Post 26, Ashaway, Commander John Bellamy.
 C. E. Guild Post 27, Pascoag, Commander William Blackmar.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Department Commander, Henry L. Kemp.
 Assistant Adjutant General, Frank Battles.
 Storer Post 1, Portsmouth, Commander Charles E. Dodge.
 E. E. Sturtevant Post 2, Concord, Commander Charles W. Dolloff.
 Louis Bell Post 3, Manchester, Commander Albert P. Barr.
 John Sedgwick Post 4, Keene, Commander L. D. Darling.
 C. E. Chadwick Post 5, Deerfield.
 Aaron F. Stevens Post 6, Peterboro, Commander John F. D'Orsay.
 John G. Fish Post 7, Nashua, Commander Calvin L. Andrews.
 Oliver F. Lull Post 11, Milford, Commander Oliver H. Foster.
 Major Jarvis Post 12, Claremont, Commander Martin J. Bixby.
 Parker Post, Hampton, Commander J. W. Warner.
 Colonel E. E. Cross Post 16, Lancaster, Commander Frank C. Grant.
 Charles W. Sawyer Post 17, Dover, Commander Albert F. Stackpole.
 Grimes Post, Hillsboro, Ephraim Weston Post, Antrim, and Peterboro
 Post, identified with Milford.
 Sampson Post 22, Rochester, Commander Ira B. Dennett.
 W. A. Cobb Post 29, Pittsfield, Commander D. D. Hanscomb.
 Marshall Saunders Post 48, Littleton, Commander E. M. Underwood.
 W. H. Savage Post 49, Alton, Commander C. E. Fifield.
 Nat Head Post 72, Fitzwilliam, Commander E. T. Platts.
 Bell Post 74, Chester, Commander Isaac N. A. McKay.
 Joseph Freschel Post 94, Manchester, Commander Ira D. Fellows, and
 Band.
 Additional New Hampshire veterans in line not identified with Posts, 400.

VERMONT.

Montpelier Military Band, 32 pieces.
 Department Commander, James E. Eldredge.
 Assistant Adjutant General, B. F. Bowman.
 Chamberlin Post 1, St. Johnsbury, Commander Albert Harris.
 U. S. Grant Post 96, Randolph, Commander John Hatch.
 Bixby Post 93, South Royalston, Commander M. J. Sargent.

Whitney Post 21, Turnbridge, Commander H. R. Hayward.
 Eaton Post 38, Rochester, Commander H. C. Kidder.
 Waterson Post 45, Chelsea, Commander J. B. Atwood.
 D. Lillie Post 61, Bethel, Commander W. F. Baker.
 Freeman Post 98, Brookfield, Commander J. W. Parmenter.
 Baxter Post 11, Gaysville, Commander E. C. Hager.
 Brooks Post 13, Montpelier, Commander A. C. Brown.
 Colonel Preston Post 64, Wells River, Commander J. A. George.
 Farnsworth Post 106, Lyndonville, Commander W. L. Guild.

POTOMAC.

Commonwealth Band, 25 pieces.
 Old Guards, Captain James M. Edgar, Commander, 56 men escorting.
 Department Commander, A. Hart.
 Junior Vice-Commander, A. P. Tasker.
 Assistant Adjutant General, Gilbert M. Husted.
 Chief of Staff, Llewellyn G. Estes.
 Past Department Commanders.
 Post 1, Commander John Finn.
 Post 2, Commander J. L. H. Winfield.
 Post 3, Commander Hazzard Wheeler.
 Post 9, Commander William G. Hall.
 Post 14, Commander Thomas H. Jenks.
 Detached Posts, 300 men.

VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA.

Department Commander, John C. Fowler.
 Assistant Adjutant General, A. A. Hager.
 Past Department Commanders John W. Rudder of Portsmouth, John W. Stebbins of Norfolk and B. C. Cook of Richmond, and 50 men, representing Warden Ewell, Curlolux and Dahlgren Posts of Norfolk, Silas Fellows Post of Portsmouth, Mulligan Post of Winchester, Va., and James E. Peachey Post of Newbern, N.C.

MARYLAND.

Dushane Post 3, G.A.R., Band of Baltimore, Samuel D. Bowers, Leader, 25 pieces.
 Department Commander, James Campbell.
 Geo. Prechtel, S.V.C., James C. Mullikin, J.V.C., Assistant Adjutant General John A. Thompson, Assistant Quartermaster General John C. Erdman, Inspector R. L. W. Simmons, Judge Advocate C. A. E. Spamer; Fred C. Tarr, Chief of Staff, and Past Department Commanders Frank M. Smith, Theo. F. Lang, Geo. R. Graham, Geo. W. Johnson, John R. King, Louis M. Zennerman and John G. Taylor, all of Baltimore.
 Wilson Post 1, Baltimore, Commander Thomas C. Collett, escorting.

Dushane Post 3, Baltimore, John T. Holmes, Commander.
 Reno Post of Hagerstown, Commander B. Morrison.
 Custer Post 6, Baltimore, Commander Fred C. Tarr.
 Lincoln Post 7, Baltimore, Commander George H. Brigham.
 Dennison Post 8, Baltimore, Noah Buckman commanding.
 Guy Post 16 of Baltimore, Commander David Pratt.
 Veteran Post 46, Baltimore, "Minnie" Johnson commanding.
 Naval Veteran Post 76, Baltimore, James H. Fitzgerald commanding.

NEBRASKA.

Department Commander Harnon Bross, Andrew Trainor of Omaha, S.V.C.;
 Joseph Hoageland of North Platte, J.V.C.; Chaplain Erastus Smith of
 Alma; Past Department Commanders C. A. Adams of Superior and
 C. F. Steele of Fairbury; delegates E. J. Adams of Superior, L. H.
 Horton of Stanton, E. F. Fisher of Taffield, R. R. Randall of Lincoln,
 J. W. George of Broken Bow, J. W. Stevens of Miller, J. P. Griswold
 of Hebron, and 200 men representing Farragut Post.
 U. S. Grant Post 110 of Omaha.
 Belknap Post of University Place.
 Kilpatrick Post 82 of Oakdale.
 George A. Custer Post 7 of Omaha.

MICHIGAN.

Salem Cadet Band, Jean Missud, Leader.
 Detroit Post 384, Commander Thomas S. McGraw, escorting.
 Department Commander, George H. Hopkins.
 Assistant Adjutant General, Fayett Wyckoff.
Staff. John J. Cornwall, S.V.C.; Dan J. Willson, J.V.C.; W. W. Root,
 Medical Director; William Putnam, Chaplain; George W. Stone,
 Chief of Staff.
 Detroit Post 384, Detroit, Commander Thomas S. McGraw.
 Dan S. Root Post 126, Belding.
 Charles T. Foster Post 42, Lansing.
 General I. C. Smith Post 451, Reed City.
 Custer Post 5, Grand Rapids, Commander J. W. McCrath.
 Fairbanks Post 17, Detroit, Commander George L. Holmes.
 Edward Pomeroy Post 48, Jackson, Commander S. B. Davis.
 General O. M. Pope Post 33, Detroit, Commander John Devlin.
 Bethlehem Post.

IOWA.

Department Commander R. T. St. John.
 Assistant Adjutant General, George A. Newman.
 Pension Commissioner, E. F. Ware.
 Brigade, 300 men.

INDIANA.

Department Commander, Daniel R. Lucas.
 Assistant Adjutant General, Joseph Balsley.
 John A. Logan Post 3, Lafayette, Commander A. C. Shearman.
 Auten Post 8, South Bend, Commander James K. Meacham.
 George H. Thomas Post 17, Indianapolis, Commander Garret H. Shover.
 Fairfax Post 240, Gen. John A. Logan Post, 6 men.

COLORADO AND WYOMING.

Department Commander, Thomas J. Downer.
 Assistant Adjutant General, D. W. Brown.

KANSAS.

Department Commander, Charles Harris.
 Assistant Adjutant General, Gilbert Burdell.
 Lincoln Post 1, Topeka.
 Topeka Post 71, Topeka.
 Washington Post 12, Lawrence.
 Post 25, Wichita.
 Post 85, Winfield.
 Post 43, Baker.

DELAWARE.

Department Commander, William Kelly, Jr.
 Assistant Adjutant General, J. S. Litzenberg.

MINNESOTA.

George N. Morgan Post 4, Minneapolis, Commander L. E. Carpenter,
 escorting.
 Department Commander, Colonel Harrison White.
 Assistant Adjutant General, Orton S. Clark.
Staff. E. H. Holbert, Chief of Staff; L. O. Merriam, S.V.C.; George A.
 Whitney, J.V.C.; C. G. Higbee, Medical Director; Rev. D. A. Tawney,
 Department Chaplain; E. N. Leavens, A.Q.G.; J. A. Leonard, J.D.;
 E. F. Barrett, D.I.; J. A. Everett, C.M.O.; James Mulvey, S.A.D.C.
 Rawlins Post, Minneapolis.
 Bryant Post, Minneapolis.
 Dudley P. Chase Post, Minneapolis.
 Acker Post, St. Paul.
 Garfield Post, St. Paul.
 George Cook Post, Stillwater.
 John A. Dix Post, Luverne.
 LaGrange Post, Windom.
 Alex. Wilkin Post, Manketo.

Frank Daggett Post, Litchfield.
 Stoddard Post, Worthington.
 F. M. Farrington Post, Hutchinson.
 John Ball Post, Winona.

MISSOURI.

Department Commander, Jerry T. Dew.
 Assistant Adjutant General, Thomas B. Rodgers.
 Ransom Post, St. Louis.
 Blair Post, St. Louis.
 Hassendeubel Post, St. Louis.
 Farragut-Thomas Post, Kansas City.

OREGON.

Department Commander, B. F. Pike.
 Assistant Adjutant General, J. E. Mayo.
 Sedgwick Post 2, Salem.
 George Wright Post 4, Salem.
 Thomas Post of Salem.

KENTUCKY.

Department Commander, William T. Bausmith.
 Assistant Adjutant General, T. F. Beyland.
 George T. Thomas Post 6, Louisville.
 Warren Post 12, Louisville.
 Rousseau Post 10, Louisville.
 W. T. Berry Post, Louisville.
 Delaney Post, Louisville.
 General Frye Post, Anchorage.
 General Joe Hooker Post, Eminence.
 Granville Moody Post, Bellevue.
 Bacon Post, Frankfort.
 Waltham Post, Shelbyville.
 J. H. Taylor Post, Bowling Green.
 Severe Post, Elizabethtown.
 Croxton Post 9, Ferris.
 Captain James West Post.
 Russell Post 171.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Department Commander, O. H. Michaelson.
 Assistant Adjutant General, J. O. Thompson.
 George Crook Post 3, Charlestown.
 Blondon Post 73, Charlestown.
 Andrew Mather Post 14, Parkersburg.

J. W. Holliday Post 12, Wheeling.

Meade Post 6, Fairmont.

Reno Post 7, Grafton.

Philip Bier Post 17, New Martinsville.

J. C. Caldwell Post 21, Moundsville.

Hoffman Post 62 of Morgantown.

Elkins Post 5 of Elkins.

Carriages containing Department President Mrs. Fanny Cecil, Department Secretary Miss Belle Michaelson, Past Department President Mrs. O. H. Michaelson and Past Department President Mrs. F. J. Daniels of the W.R.C.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Department Commander, H. P. Packard.

Assistant Adjutant General, L. A. Drake.

86 Posts represented by 105 men.

ARKANSAS.

Department Commander, E. T. Wolfe.

Assistant Adjutant General, W. G. Gray.

ALASKA AND WASHINGTON.

Department Commander, Frank M. Davis.

Staff. Captain Dickenson Post 31, of Seattle; A. D. Quint of George W. Emory Post 68 of Anacortes; H. G. York of Everett, Washington; W. C. Hawthorn of Stevens Post of Seattle; Thomas Shannon of Mead Post 9 of North Yakima; B. L. Bull of Mead; George W. Scott of Post James Wakefield of Forty Mile Creek, Ala.; C. L. Connor of Reno Post, Spokane; William Bronson of Miller Post, Spokane.

NEW MEXICO.

Department Commander, Theo. W. Heman.

Assistant Adjutant General, John M. Moore.

UTAH.

Department Commander, Hy P. Burns.

Assistant Adjutant General, W. P. Roe.

TENNESSEE.

Band.

Department Commander, Ben A. Hamilton.

Adjutant General, Frank Seaman.

Edward Maynard Post 14, Knoxville.

Post 3, Memphis.

Phil Sheridan Post 67, Nashville.
Post 35, Jonesboro.
Post 58, Sevierville.
Post 94, Port Harriman.

LOUISIANA AND MISSISSIPPI.

Commander, Charles W. Keeting.
Adjutant General, R. B. Baquie.
Forty veterans from various Posts.

FLORIDA.

Department Commander, Henry Marcotte.
Assistant Adjutant General, G. H. Spencer.

MONTANA.

Department Commander, Henry H. Blake.
Assistant Adjutant General, Charles F. Gage.

TEXAS.

Department Commander, John L. Boyd.
Assistant Adjutant General, James S. Dunlap.

IDAHO.

Department Commander, Clement F. Drake.
Assistant Adjutant General, J. J. Whittier.

ARIZONA.

Department Commander, I. M. Christy.
Assistant Adjutant General, W. F. R. Schindler.

GEORGIA.

Department Commander, Commerford.
Adjutant General, Averill.
Post 14, Colony.
Post Fitzgerald, Fitzgerald.

ALABAMA.

Department Commander, Henry Chairsell.
Assistant Adjutant General, E. D. Bacon.

NORTH DAKOTA.

Department Commander, D. F. Sigfried.
Adjutant General, H. J. Rowe.
General Cook Post 33, Devils Lake.

Willis A. Gorman Post 6, Grand Forks.
 John Brown Post 14, Casselton.
 John F. Reynolds Post 5, Fargo.

MASSACHUSETTS.

U. S. Grant Post 4, Melrose, Commander Albert A. Carleton.
 Department Commander, Lucius Field, commanding.
 Assistant Adjutant General, Edward Preble.

Staff. Edward T. Raymond, Chief of Staff; Horace E. Marion, Medical Director; Philip S. Moxom, Department Chaplain; Elisha T. Harvell, A.Q.G.; Jonathan Smith, Judge Advocate; J. Albert Blake, Inspector; D. H. L. Gleason, C.M.O.

FIRST DIVISION.

Commander James H. Wolff, S.V.D.C.

William Logan Rodman Post 1, New Bedford, Commander Thomas W. Cook.

William H. Bartlett Post 3, Taunton, Commander Alonzo M. Shaw.
 General Lander Post 5, Lynn, Commander John I. Parker.

Charles Russell Lowell Post 7, Boston, Commander John McDonough.

E. W. Pierce Post 8, Middleboro, Commander Walter H. Smith.

George H. Ward Post 10, Worcester, Commander Daniel E. Denny.

Abraham Lincoln Post 11, Charlestown, Commander George H. Huff.

Reno Post 9, Hudson, Commander C. G. Brigham.

Fletcher Webster Post 13, Brockton, Commander John W. Bean.

John A. Andrew Post 15, Boston, Commander James F. McKenzie.

E. K. Wilcox Post 16, Springfield, Commander Charles H. Emerson.

General Sedgwick Post 17, Orange, Commander William H. Foster.

Colonel Prescott Post 18, Ashland, Commander Granville C. Fiske.

Horace M. Warren Post 12, Wakefield, Commander Horatio Bumpus.

Edwin V. Sumner Post 19, Fitchburg, Commander George T. Jones,
 Adjutant Andrew Connery.

Joseph Hooker Post 23, East Boston, Commander Bradford H. Blinn.

Major E. F. Fletcher Post 22, Milford, Commander Edward E. Cook.

A. B. R. Sprague Post 24, Grafton, Commander William H. Moody.

Thomas G. Stevenson Post 26, Roxbury, Commander William B. Gove.

F. P. H. Rogers Post 29, Waltham, Commander J. Q. A. McCollester.

William H. Smart Post 30, Cambridgeport, Commander C. Parker Cox.

Washington Post 32, South Boston, Commander John Mahoney.

Burbank Post 33, Woburn, Commander Bernard Fletcher.

Phil H. Sheridan Post 34, Salem, Commander Charles H. Frye.

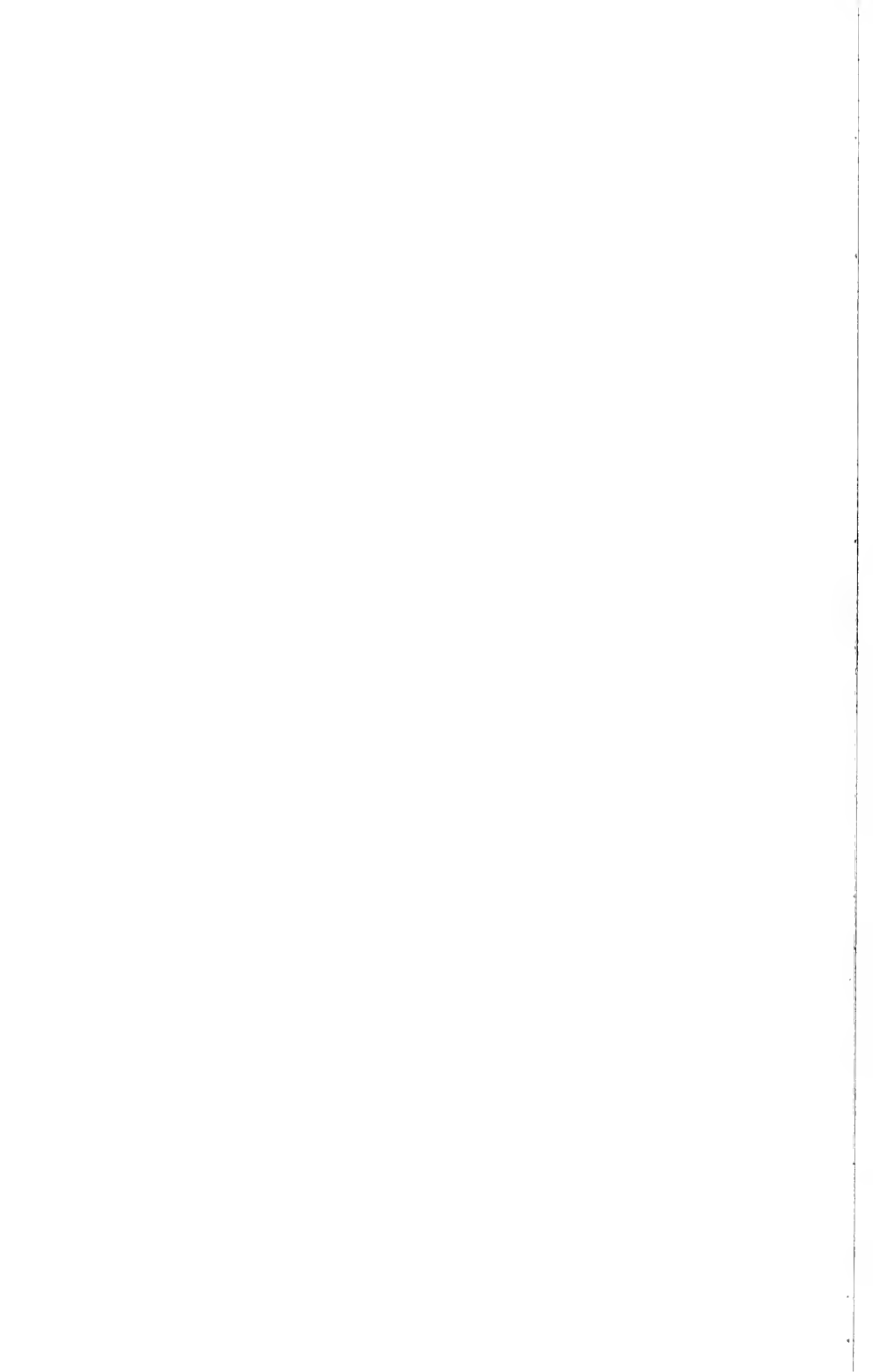
Theodore Winthrop Post 35, Chelsea, Commander William A. Gardner.

F. A. Stearns Post 37, Spencer, Commander Charles N. Hancock.

Dexter Post 38, Brookfield, Commander George H. Deane.

Needham Post 39, Lawrence, Commander Thomas Green.

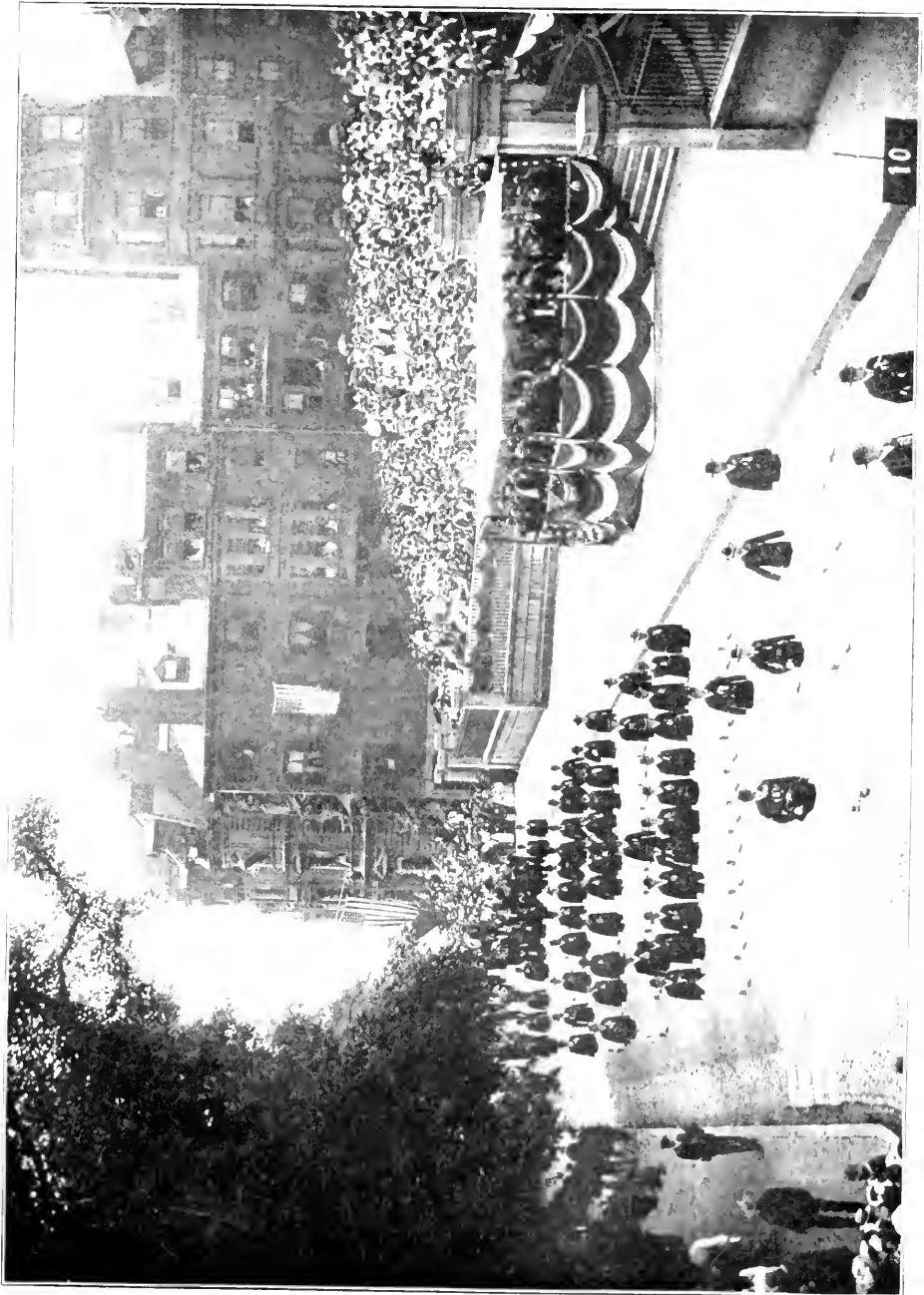
Lyon Post 41, Westfield, Commander L. W. Steiner.



- Captain Horace Niles Post 110, Randolph, Commander Samuel A. Foster.
 Joseph E. Simmons Post 111, Pembroke, Commander Bailey D. Damon.
 D. G. Farragut Post 116, Gardner, Commander S. Augustus Howe.
 General James L. Bates Post 118, Swampscott, Commander John I. Adams.
 Timothy Ingraham Post 121, Hyde Park, Commander David W. Lewis.
 E. P. Wallace Post 122, Amesbury, Commander George N. Janvrein.
 Parker Post 123, Athol Centre, Commander Enoch T. Lewis.
 Justin Dimick Post 124, East Bridgewater, Commander Charles D. Jones.
 Robert A. Bell Post 134, Boston, Commander Edward A. Ditusus.
 Willard C. Kinsley Post 139, Somerville, Commander Edwin M. Norton.
 Charles Devens Post 27, Oxford, Commander Silas Newton.
 B. F. Butler Post 42, Lowell, Commander Earl A. Thissell.
 C. L. Chandler Post 143, Brookline, Commander Benjamin E. Corlew.
 Charles W. Carroll Post 144, Dedham, Commander William H. Clements.
 William A. Streeter Post 145, Attleboro, Commander George Blackwell.
 Isaac B. Patten Post 81, Watertown, Commander Alvin F. Tolman.
 A. D. Weld Post 148, Winchester, Commander John T. Wilson.
 Major J. L. Stearns Post 149, Charlestown, Commander P. J. Bench.
 General H. B. Berry Post 40, Malden, Commander George J. Hunt.
 Francis Washburn Post 92, Brighton, Commander Joseph H. Haskell.
 E. S. Clark Post 115, Groton, Commander Henry P. Shattuck.
 George W. Perry Post 31, Seitate, Commander Bardin A. Prouty.
 George A. Custer Post 70, Commander Arthur H. Bachelor.
 Colonel William B. Greene Post 100, Methuen, Commander Franklin W. Cluff.
 Huntington F. Wolcott Post 102, Milton, Commander George A. Fletcher.
 Ward Post 90, Danvers, Commander I. E. Frye.
 H. H. Legge Post 25, Commander Edward Clegg.
 Friedrich Hecker Post 21, Boston, Commander F. B. Bamberg.
 General W. F. Bartlett Post 99, Andover, Commander George K. Dodge.
 Franklin Post 60, Franklin, Commander Fred A. Hartshorn.
 George G. Meade Post 119, Lexington, Commander Charles G. Kauffman.
 Francis Gould Post 36, Arlington, Commander Alexander H. Seaver.
 Arthur G. Biscoe Post 80, Westboro, Commander R. O. Stockbridge.
 James A. Garfield Post 120, Lowell, Commander F. W. Cragin.
 Otis W. Wallace Post 106, Rockport, Commander James M. Breen.
 General James Appleton Post 128, Ipswich, Commander Charles W. Bamford.
 Hubbard V. Smith Post 140, Athol, Commander J. C. Blake.
 W. W. Rockwell Post 125, Pittsfield, Commander John White.
 Isaac Davis Post 138, West Acton, Commander H. T. Clark.
 W. L. Baker Post 86, Northampton, Commander John P. Thompson.
 Samuel Sibley Post 137, East Douglass, Commander Jesse B. Sweet.
 E. M. Stanton Post 147, Amherst, Commander O. W. Prouty.
 Gilman C. Parker Post 153, Winchendon, Commander Charles T. Stearns.
 Martha Sever Post 154, Kingston, Commander George A. Graves.

- Marcus Keep Post 155, Monson, Commander George W. Seymour.
 James A. Perkins Post 156, Everett, Commander Freeman A. Langley.
 John A. Hawes Post 159, East Boston, Commander John A. Wheeler.
 Alanson Hamilton Post 160, West Brookfield, Commander George H. Allen.
 Woburn Post 161, Woburn, Commander John Maloney.
 Manton E. Taft Post 162, Turners Falls, Commander Joseph F. Bartlett.
 General J. G. Foster Post 163, South Framingham, Commander Davis P.
 Howarth.
 William Wadsworth Post 165, Duxbury, Commander John W. Alden.
 Malcolm Ammidown Post 168, Southbridge, Commander Joseph W.
 Seagrave.
 George K. Bird Post 169, Norwood, Commander Edward H. Dunbar.
 John Rogers Post 170, Mansfield, Commander Reuben Purdy.
 Washburn Post 175, Lancaster, Commander Benjamin F. Wyman.
 J. C. Freeman Post 55, Provincetown, Commander H. P. Hughes.
 Old Concord Post 180, Concord, Commander George F. Hall.
 Sergeant Plunkett Post 184, Ashburnham, Commander Albert Needham.
 Ladd and Whitney Post 185, Lowell, Commander Charles H. Richardson.
 John A. Logan Post 186, Cambridgeport, Commander David A. Stevens.
 Preston Post 188, Beverly Farms, Commander Eben Day.
 Gettysburg Post 191, Boston, Commander Richard Middleton.
 Veteran Post 194, Reading, Commander Lambertus W. Krook.
 Berkshire Post 197, Pittsfield, Commander Oliver L. Wood.
 William B. Eaton Post 199, Revere, Commander Daniel D. Poole.
 Boston Post 200, Boston, Commander William G. Whitney.
 Henry Clay Wade Post 201, Cottage City, Commander Francis P. Vincent.
 E. B. Nye Post 203, Bourne, Commander George I. Briggs.
 Theodore Parkman Post 204, Centerville, Commander Thomas H. Soule, Jr.
 Y-an-no Post 213, Hyannis, Commander Edward F. Steere.
 General Lawton Post 146, Lawrence, Commander Roscoe Doble.

The various Posts began to assemble early on the Back Bay streets, but at ten o'clock, the hour set for starting, many of them were not ready to move. This caused no apparent concern to the Commander-in-Chief, General John C. Black, and one minute after the hour of ten he gave the word for the line to move. First came the mounted policemen, then the band of the First Corps of Cadets, and next E. W. Kinsley Post 113, in command of George H. Graves, with James Bruerton as his adjutant. There were nearly one hundred members of the Post in line, and, all dressed in Prince Albert coats, black trousers, black slouch hats, white ties and white gloves, they presented a very imposing sight. Next came General Black mounted on a bay charger, followed by Assistant Adjutant General Charles A. Partridge and a staff of 165. At the rear of the mounted aides





were five barouches containing several past commanders-in-chief and past department commanders. Among the prominent ones noticed were "Corporal" Tanner and General W. W. Blackmar, who was later elected Commander-in-Chief.

Following the Commander-in-Chief and his staff came Department Commander Robert Mann Woods of Illinois with U. S. Grant Post 68 of Chicago for an escort. This Post numbers about 650 members, and it had something like one hundred in line. After the leaders of the line had passed Charles Street the Commander-in-Chief made a short stop before passing the State House. Then the orders to proceed were given, and the head of the line passed by. Department Commander Wood of Illinois noticed, however, that none of the Posts that were to follow the escort had turned in Beacon Street from Arlington Street, and he waited for them to come along. In this he showed good judgment. As a result the staff passed over the route fully fifteen minutes in advance of the main body.

Following the escort to the commander of Illinois came G. L. Nevins Post 1 of Rockford, Ill. This was preceded by the drummer boys of '61, with "Chelsea Joe" McMahon at their head as drum major. "Chelsea Joe" has a wide acquaintance, and he of the gray curly locks was cheered over the entire route.

At the beginning of the line one of the prettiest sights was the hollow square formed by the Sons of Veterans marching with the Department of Pennsylvania, each of the sons carrying one of the thirty-two battle-scarred flags brought on by the Post to this city. An odd sight was presented by a woman parading with the comrades of Post 8. She was Mrs. May F. Patterson and she marched by the side of her husband, William. The Pattersons now reside in California, but Mr. Patterson still maintains his membership in Post 8, and he and his wife were invited to parade with that Post. Several departments carried their battle-scarred flags, and these attracted as much attention and applause as did the veterans themselves.

An object that excited a good deal of interest was the famous "Custer gun," one of the most precious relics of the Civil War. This novel cannon is a composite souvenir, for it was cast at Fort Pittsburg, Pa., from relics contributed by every state in the Union. The gun is made of three division bugles, four regimental bugles, two brass drum rims, forty-four United States cavalry buckles, five spears of infantry flags, five eagles of cavalry and artillery flags, two eagles of division flags, nine pairs of Confederate spurs, twenty-four pairs of Union spurs, twenty-four copper cents captured at Lexington, 108 Spencer carbine copper cartridges, thirteen brass caps taken

from shells, four pounds of buckles taken from artillery harness, five sleeve buttons, five white metal watchcases of army service type, four pounds of brass buttons, sixteen army spoons and five relic gold army dollars.

The gun weighs 252 pounds and is finely polished and engraved. It has figured in nineteen Encampments and twenty reunions. It was named after General Custer, and his shoulder straps, engraved, appear on its band.

Comrade Joseph Trax, a quaint veteran, who hails from New Castle, Pa., brought the gun along with him, for he is its custodian. He had charge of it in the parade, and he fired salutes from it all along the line of march. It was drawn by a dozen veterans. It was not necessary to stop in order to fire and reload, for cartridges were used.

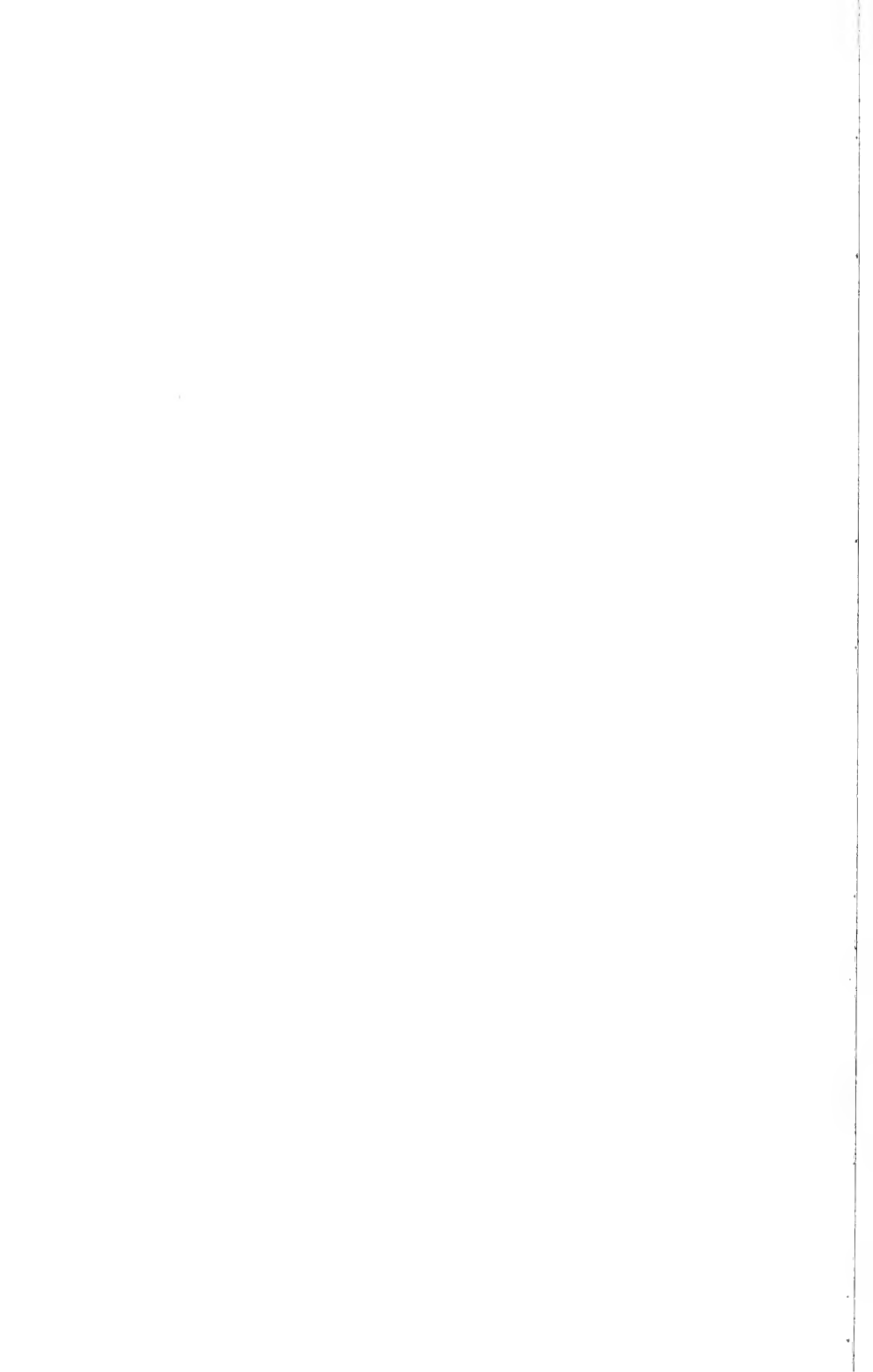
Trax himself is almost as interesting as the wheeled relic. He is a droll talker, is brimming over with patriotism and can spout war from dawn until sunset. He is a little man, with very brown skin, and served as Custer's orderly, of which record he is very proud. He is a member of Custer Post 588 of Moundville, W. Va., and served with Company B, Second Virginia Cavalry, in the Civil War.

At the head of the Department of Georgia in the parade was a real reconstructed "reb" marched beneath the Stars and Stripes. The flag which he carried has only thirteen stars on the blue ground and is a remarkable relic. Captain William Friend, who fought with the Thirty-eighth Massachusetts, and who has lived for some years in the Fitzgerald community for Civil War veterans in Georgia, got the flag from a man named Wiley, in Macon. It is shot-riddled and powder-stained, and the fact that it has the original thirteen stars bears out the story, long treasured in the Wiley family, that it was taken from a jolly-boat of the old frigate *Constitution* during the War of 1812. At any rate, it is a rare old flag. Marcus Luke, the "Confed" who carried it, fought four years against the Union forces.

A member of Colony Post 14 of Fitzgerald, Ga., carried a large branch of cotton plant covered with green buds, which he brought from the South with him.

From end to end of the great procession there was always some feature to catch the eye and hold the interest of the spectator, despite the inevitable blue sameness of the trudging column. Sometimes it was a superbly mounted officer who had not forgotten how to ride a spirited steed for all his gray hairs; sometimes a banner or a stand of colors lent a bright splash of warm color to the scene; an occasional file of veterans in the treasured old accoutrements of forty years ago





marched proudly by; trim and dainty maidens, daughters and granddaughters of veterans, tripped gayly along in the picturesque costumes of the vivandiere; here and there an empty sleeve brought out a cheer for the maimed old soldier who left his arm on Southern battlefields, and more rarely a veteran stubbed along on a wooden peg-leg, or imitated the swinging stride of forty years ago as best he could on crutches; but the one thing that brought the sitting thousands in the grand stands to their feet with a shout and stirred the weary blood of the standing crowds was the tattered and war-stained battle-flags under which the comrades of these men fought and so many of their comrades-in-arms laid down their lives for the nation.

No more gallant figure was seen along the line of march than that of General Black, Commander-in-Chief, as he headed the line, mounted on a superb bay, which caught the proud spirit of the occasion every whit as keenly as the old soldier, its master. Behind rode an even hundred of the staff and aides of the Commander-in-Chief, also finely mounted on steeds that showed a uniformity of coloring and conformation remarkable in such an impromptu gathering of horseflesh. It was a noble company, and received cheer on cheer from the moment the Commander-in-Chief gave the order "Forward!" to until 11.12 o'clock, when the party galloped up to the Boylston Street reviewing stand and dismounted for the grand review. And magnificent as is the figure of General Black on horseback, there were those who admired his bearing even more during the long hours when he stood in the front of his box with campaign hat doffed to the passing colors and his face suffused with feeling as his comrades marched by him as the crowning tribute to his term of service as head of the Order.

Directly after the staff came a line of carriages in which rode a number of veterans well known to the Grand Army comrades, who were cheered and called by name all along the line. Chief among them were Corporal Tanner and General Blackmar, the latter the choice of many for the post of Commander-in-Chief to succeed General Black.

As escort to General Black, his staff and guests, marched Kinsley Post of this city to the stirring music of the Cadet Band. Kinsley Post never made a better appearance.

Then came the forty-five departments of the Grand Army of the Republic, rank and file. Commander Robert Mann Wood led off with his Illinois command, first place in line being held by U. S. Grant Post 28, with its own fife and drum corps. This organization bore a bass drum which saw service in the war between the states. Another fife and drum corps beating the long roll headed the National Association of Civil War Veterans; and then came Past National Com-

mander Lawler on foot at the head of Rockford Post 1 of Illinois. A pretty little girl in full Zouave uniform marched with the Post. George H. Thomas Post 5 attracted much attention by its display of the old colors, now furled and carefully protected from the elements, but which saw hard service on many a stricken field. These colors were escorted, as was their due, by an armed color guard. Meade Post 444 of Chicago, was few in numbers, but made up for it by including one lively old veteran who danced rather than marched over the route, as the sound of martial music stirred the lagging blood in his veins. Columbia Post 706, of Chicago, made a fine appearance in its dandy uniforms and by good marching.

The Wisconsin Posts, next in line, had a particularly natty appearance in their white duck trousers and army blue dress coats. At the head of the Pennsylvania division, which was one of the longest in line, if the Massachusetts division be excepted, Meade Post of Philadelphia carried some thirty old battle-flags, tattered and bloodstained, at which the stands rose and cheered *en masse*. Nearly every Pennsylvania Post carried more or fewer of these old stands of colors, and the passage of this division along the line was punctuated with a rolling volley of cheers. Phil. Schuyler Post 51, of Philadelphia, was headed by a detachment of "Lambs," children of the regiment, a handsome young girl leading a docile little lamb as mascot. A battery of two guns followed as the second feature of the Schuyler Post's display, and the third and crowning feature was the original signal-gun used at the famous old refreshment booth at Philadelphia, 1861 to 1865, which every veteran who passed through the Quaker City remembers with enthusiasm. The rear guard of this Post wore in their hats the insignia of the famous old "Bucktails." A vivandiere in white and the national colors headed Patterson Post of Allegheny, which paraded with full ranks. Anna M. Ross Post 94, of Pennsylvania, was led by a particularly smart band, that of the Third Infantry of the National Guard of Pennsylvania. A veteran stubbing along on a peg-leg in the ranks of Winfield Scott Post was the target of hearty cheers as his Post passed. There was another great cheer all down the line as the naval veterans of the Keystone State passed in close formation, marching like anything but webfeet, and every one an admiral so far as blue and brass could make him. All in all the Pennsylvania division was one of the finest appearing in the long line.

A band playing "Maryland, My Maryland," preceded the mounted commander and staff of the Department of Ohio, who, true to the nickname of their state, wore great strings of buckeyes around their horses' necks and as sashes for their own adornment. A huge counterfeit of

a buckeye borne on a tall pole by a mounted man was carried in the line at this point. Two dainty maidens, one golden-haired in brown and the other brown of curl and dressed in white, headed Brooklyn Post of Ohio, while immediately in their rear came one of the best features of the parade — a rugged old veteran togged out in the clothes he wore when he was mustered out in 1865. If all the Northern troops had been uniformed as was this veteran, no wonder the South lost, was the verdict all along the route of the parade.

The New York Department was headed by the dandy Lafayette Post, spic and span in white duck trousers and braided blue full dress coats. A spray of goldenrod blossomed in every New York button-hole. White duck helmets were the distinguishing mark of John A. Dix Post 135. As befitted a Post of Hibernian extraction, O'Rourke Post of Rochester, N.Y., went on parade armed for anything that might turn up, their old-style muskets attracting much attention. Chapin Post, of Buffalo, bore proudly in its midst twenty-five old battleflags, to which all hats came off, and a continuous cheer rolled down the lines of spectators as they passed. Post 9, of Buffalo, presented a particularly trim appearance in new uniforms of regulation blue. Oliver Tilden Post, of New York, was headed by its own fife and drum corps, which beat out the martial music as only squealing fifes and rattling drums can do. Not a few veterans of the famous old Zouave regiments, with their baggy trousers of blue, their gold-braided red jackets, topped off with the tasseled fez, were in line with the New Yorkers. The New York Catholic Protective Band of a hundred pieces, and every one making all the music the lusty lungs of youth could extract, led Post 578.

The banner of the Queens County battalion was upborne by sailormen who carried in support the old ensign and union jack of the U.S.S. *Brooklyn*; not the armored cruiser of today, but her namesake of Civil War times. A negro Post of New York, which bears the name of our own war governor, John A. Andrew, attracted much attention and hearty cheers. Nine old war banners carried by Post 32, of New York, were honored by a color guard, every man of whom wore an empty sleeve. Another Post passed down the line singing the old war songs of the sixties to the accompaniment of a stirring band. Its singing of the "Battle Cry of Freedom" as it approached the reviewing stand brought every one of the spectators to his feet with a cheer. In the rear of J. B. Sloane Post, of Penn Yan, N.Y., came a little cart trundled by an attendant, in which an old veteran, who has spent the last fifteen years in it without being able once to sit up, took his proud part in the parade. A rolling volume of cheering marked his

progress over the route, as it has in many other cities, for he rarely misses an Encampment. U. S. Grant Post 327, of New York, was in dress uniforms of dark blue and made a most impressive appearance. With Mansfield Post paraded a whole rank of survivors of the famous old Brooklyn Zouaves, in the faded uniforms of forty years ago. The band which headed George C. Strong Post, of Brooklyn, evened up matters for the predominance of "Marching Through Georgia" by striking up "Dixie" as it approached the reviewing stand. This band was uniformed in the old blue and buff Continentals, and won much applause.

Sedgwick Post 1, of Connecticut, made a fine appearance, and the rattling drums of the Deep River Fife and Drum Corps was another feature of the Nutmeg State's showing. A one-legged man on crutches was in the van for New Jersey. A novel feature was introduced by the Potomac Division, whose band stopped in front of the reviewing stand while one of the musicians sounded the call, "All quiet along the Potomac tonight." The delegation made an interesting appearance as it marched past the reviewing stand, the Old Guards leading, closely followed by the past department commanders, Custer's brigade and other Posts. Detroit Post, a body of wonderfully well-preserved men uniformed in black broadcloth and black crush hats, had an ovation. One of "Sherman's Bummers" came by bearing a rooster perched high over his head, and created some amusement as he saluted so vigorously that the bird almost fell off. The splendid marching of the Detroit Post won a continuous volley of cheering from end to end of the parade. It was easily the best appearing single Post in the whole parade.

The Nebraska Posts were closely followed by the Eighteenth Iowa, whose band played "Marching Through Georgia" vigorously, as it passed the stand. Post 19 of Indiana came past with an interesting band composed of boys from the Soldiers' Orphans' Home in that state playing "On the Wabash." Then came John A. Logan, Thomas and Bass Posts, also from Indiana. Cook's band of seventy-five men from Denver, Colo., came by playing "Onward, Christian Soldiers," and bearing their banner of "On to Denver, 1905." The Kansas division was led by the famous "Sunflower Brigade." From Delaware came a small delegation, including some negroes. The Minnesota Department was one of the finest in the parade, most noticeable of all being John A. Rawlins Post of Minneapolis, uniformed in black and wearing silk hats. Posts from Missouri, Oregon, Kentucky and West Virginia rapidly followed.

As the various divisions passed they became smaller and smaller

in numbers, but many bore with them the insignia of their states. Florida, for instance, carried a small alligator proudly aloft in line. The Vermonters wore every man a sprig of the Green Mountain cedar. The Louisiana Department all carried sugar cane. An enormous pair of steer's horns was borne along the line of march by the men from Texas. The North Dakota soldiers carried sheaves of wheat. "Uncle Sam" was a leading feature of the North Dakota Department.

Last of all came the splendid veterans of our own Bay State, with full ranks and in particularly trim blue uniforms. The color-bearer of Lyon Post 41, of Westfield, was Adam Swan, who carried the colors of the old Tenth Massachusetts Regiment through all the battles in which that regiment participated. Swan is a great favorite with the members of his Post.

Alexander Johnson, whose drum corps went ahead of the big George H. Ward Post 10 of Worcester, pointed out to his friends a representation of himself in the figures on the Shaw memorial, opposite the State House. The resemblance to Johnson, even so many years after the war, was very noticeable to his friends who saw the figure this morning.

"Chelsea Joe," who joined John A. Andrew Post 15 of this city just before the parade, attracted attention and applause as he went over the line of march with his comrades.

Brigadier General Henry C. Cook, U.S.A., retired, marched with his comrades of Borden Post 46 of Fall River. The General has seen forty years of continuous military duty, both in the volunteer and regular armies.

Three medal of honor men marched with Borden Post of Fall River — John M. Deane, Joseph Wholehouse and George Woodecock.

Every member of Abraham Lincoln Post 11, of Charlestown, carried a small American flag, and this display was greeted with applause all along the line. An amusing feature of this Post's display was a line of men, every one more than six feet tall, each with a letter on his breast, so that the whole spelled the words "Bunker Hill."

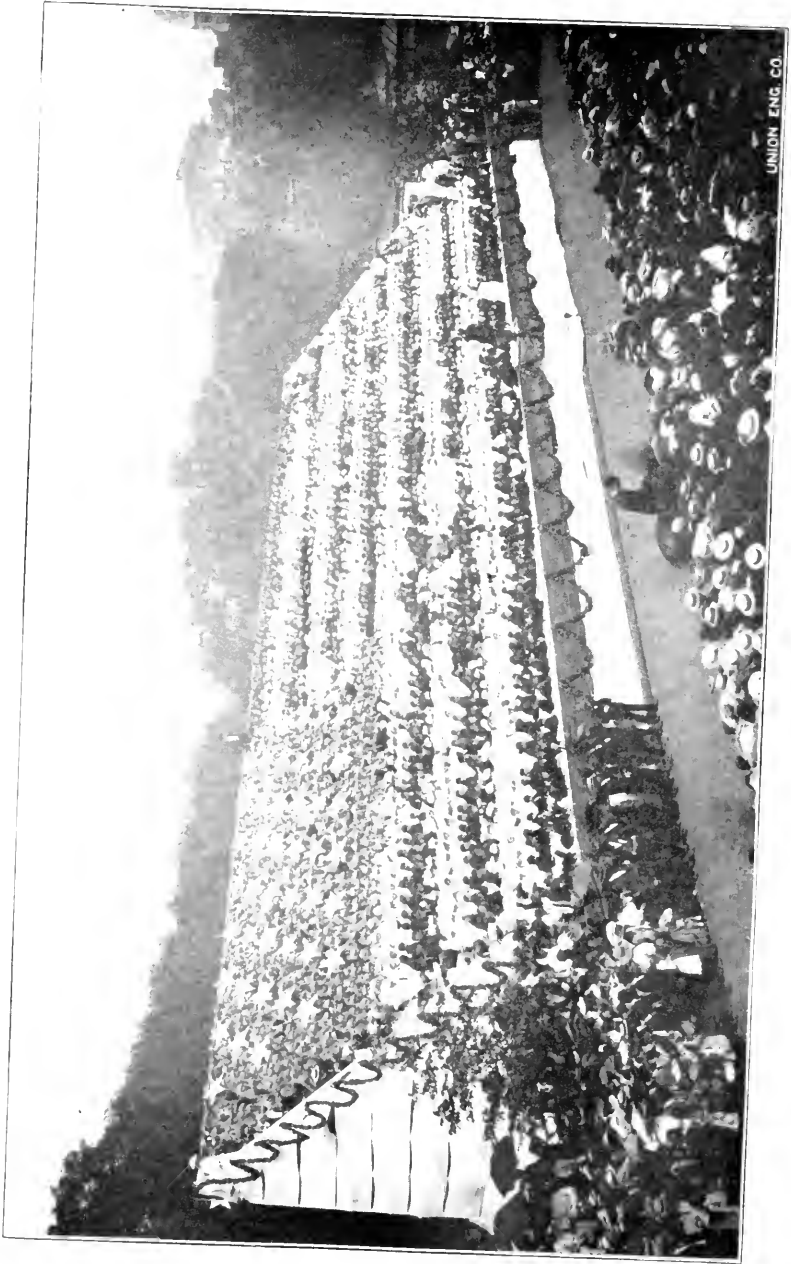
The members of Warren Post 12 of Wakefield carried rattan canes, presented to them by the Wakefield Rattan Company.

THE LIVING FLAG.

The children participating in the flag came to the stand any time after nine, when the first of them arrived, and by ten o'clock practically all of them were on hand and in their allotted places. The sight was beautiful and was most unusual, in this city at least. This is the third time that a living flag has been arranged on occasions of G.A.R. Na-

tional Encampments, but to Boston remains the honor of presenting before the veterans probably the largest flag of this kind ever planned. In the upper left-hand section of the grand stand hundreds of small boys in blue blouses and caps formed the field for the forty-five large white stars, which were about the size of small umbrellas, made of cardboard, and they served to keep the sun off the boys sitting near them. Other boys in red caps and blouses and girls dressed likewise, two tiers full, made up the top stripe of the flag, and next below came two rows of girls in white blouses and caps, and so on, alternating through the thirteen stripes. It was a grand and inspiring sight, and the children made one of the most interesting features of the entire day's events. While the children were waiting for the first of the procession to reach the corner, several aides went among them with ice water. Arrangements were made also to provide the children with a substantial luncheon, contained in paper bags which were given out about five hundred at a time, by which plan the singing could continue by the 1,500 not occupied with eating.

It was just eleven o'clock when the procession first reached Temple Place, and at that time the force of policemen had pushed the great crowds back far enough to permit the procession to pass. In this work they were aided by the outriders, whose horses seemed to frighten many people into hugging the sidewalk as closely as they could. With the approach of the first horse in the procession, its rider and the men in line immediately behind were greeted with the great chorus singing "The Star Spangled Banner," the entire two thousand children singing with a will all of the many verses of this stirring hymn. Section A of the chorus then sang Keller's "American Hymn," better known as "Speed Our Republic." This was followed by the singing of Mrs. Julia Ward Howe's "Battle Hymn of the Republic," given by Section B. That the children might not get tired, the great chorus was about equally divided, alternating in the pieces, except the opening number and also "America," both sung in unison. However, after about four numbers, the division became a forgotten thing, and all the children sang all the numbers, making a stronger, better effect. Their selections included, besides those named, "Freedom's Land, America," "Hail Columbia," "Way Down South in Dixie," "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean," "Shouting the Battle Cry of Freedom," and "Marching Through Georgia." One piece after another was given with ringing voices, led by a prelude which was played by W. H. Chambers, a veteran of the Twenty-eighth New York Regiment. This served to give the children a chance to catch the key of the piece they were to sing. They were conducted by James M. McLaughlin, instructor of music in the public schools of this city.



UNION ENG. CO.

THE LIVING FLAG



The veterans in line appreciated to the full this compliment paid them, which was the outcome of an idea on the part of Mrs. Lue Stuart Wadsworth. The children when they sang their selections were greeted in return by almost every company or department passing, and the greater proportion of the men in line removed their hats as they passed the Living Flag, and in not a few cases the marchers gave ringing cheers for the singers. Some selections were repeated under these conditions. The street crowds in return cheered lustily whenever any especially venerable men passed them and also whenever any old-time, ragged and worn flag was carried by. The children had a fine chance to see the parade as it came through Temple Place, directly in front of their seats, and the flag itself could be viewed by the marchers just as soon as they entered Temple Place from Washington Street. The program of ten numbers proved to be a continuous performance, for it did not take very long to sing all the selections, and the children were eager to start right in again on another round of the program.

Mrs. Wadsworth looked personally after the great chorus, keeping the children in order and encouraging them to patience and to keep them from being too restless. She had many assistants, including women volunteers. Further care was taken to provide for the welfare of everybody through members of the M.V.M. medical staff, who were on hand to aid Mrs. Wadsworth. These included Lieutenant Commander S. V. Merritt, surgeon in the Naval Brigade, Lieutenant David Cheever of the First Corps of Cadets, and Lieutenant Benjamin F. Sturgis of the Second Corps of Cadets. These doctors had as assistants, in event of any need, three Spanish War Veteran nurses from the Salem Hospital. Sergeant Wooldridge and Corporal Lawrence of the Ambulance Corps also were there with their outfits of everything needed for first aid to the injured. The plans for any emergency were therefore complete. Several times the ropes which kept the crowd back in the streets had to be let down when pushing and struggling were at their worst, to allow an ambulance to get through, but in the immediate crowd itself there were no accidents.

Taken all in all the Living Flag may be viewed as a notable success, the children doing their part well, so carefully had they been rehearsed under Mrs. Wadsworth's personal oversight and Mr. McLaughlin's conductorship.

Just in front of the Living Flag grandstand stood an old veteran with a Kearsarge flag with thirteen stars and all tattered and stained, which served to arouse cheers from the multitude. The bearer of it stood in position to mark the line of march. No bands played as they came through Temple Place or till after they had passed the

head of West Street, in Tremont Street, therefore there was no instrumental music to prevent the singers from being fully heard.

BANDS.

All along the line of march great enthusiasm was shown over the music which the many bands provided and which was almost continuous at many points along the line of march. Just about as soon as one body of musicians had passed out of hearing, another band came into view and hearing, and they all won many plaudits from people on the streets and filling every available window throughout the route. The music, therefore, proved one of the strongest features of interest and one of the great elements making up the entire success of the parade.

Bands represented places from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from the far North to the extreme South, so numerous were they. Each had an extensive repertory apparently, for they chose their selections so that one band did not immediately play a number which the band ahead of them had just given. This gave great variety to the music of the day. Seemingly all the old-time favorite tunes were played, especially those of Civil War remembrance. "Marching Through Georgia," "Yankee Doodle," "Maryland, My Maryland," "Way down South in Dixie" and such pieces alternated with the "Directors' March" and other modern selections. "Onward, Christian Soldiers," the music of which was written by the late Sir Arthur Sullivan, was a great favorite, and many of the bands played it somewhere during the line of march. It aroused much enthusiasm. Scotch airs were among those played, including "Auld Lang Syne" and "Annie Laurie." Perhaps the number heard more frequently than any others was the present popular air of "Bluebell," which as a song has patriotic words which are now pretty widely known, and this lent interest to hearing the many bands play the piece.

One band, that accompanying a Post from Baltimore, played apparently only one piece, "Maryland, My Maryland," and this they played so well that they were heard with genuine delight. It made it easy for the players, too, and as no set of onlookers would hear them play the number more than at the time of passing by, it was well enjoyed and loudly applauded.

The many bands presented a great variety of uniforms, usually bright and more or less ornamented with gold braid, so that they all made a fine appearance in the procession. The many fife and drum corps in line also came in for a share of popular approval and they

served to add variety to the music of the day. The men or boys making up these corps wore some extremely handsome uniforms.

One noticeably fine set among them all was the Cook band or corps from Denver, dressed in red and white as Zouaves. This drum corps was not a stranger to Boston, as it was present at the Encampment here in 1890, and had attended every Encampment since then. It is an independent body and bears the name of Colonel George W. Cook, Past Commander of the G.A.R., Department of Colorado and Wyoming. In all the years that it has played at Encampments it has never received nor asked any remuneration from the Grand Army or any other military body. The drum corps is the pride of Colonel Cook, now a mine owner, who ran away from home at the age of twelve to serve as drummer boy in the Army of the Cumberland. When it was first started it was a drum and fife corps with twenty-four members, but it has developed into a band of fifty-five pieces and a drum corps of twenty pieces. Of the original organization there are now with it ten members, including Major George Heale, its leader. The boys came here in three special cars at Colonel Cook's expense, and make their home in the cars. Sunday night they gave a public concert in Dominion Square, Montreal, which was attended by 40,000 persons.

DISTRIBUTION OF FLOWERS.

The Boston branch of the Floral Emblem Society, with its headquarters at the Girls' Latin School, was exceedingly busy. Mrs. Alice Parker Lesser was in charge during the morning, and with one assistant she gave bouquets and *boutonnieres* to entire state delegations. A great many of them marched through Copley Square to form in the side streets off of Commonwealth Avenue. The moment the veterans caught sight of Mrs. Lesser on the curb they broke ranks, regardless of orders, and swarmed about her, and were greatly delighted with the pinks and roses that were pinned upon their coats. By half-past ten more than five hundred bouquets had been given away, and before noon the number was in the thousands. The Department of Indiana received red roses, and the men from Nebraska almost broke into cheers when great bunches of goldenrod, their own state flower, were handed to them.

The Department of Iowa received yellow asters, and the Department of New Jersey received yellow asters, pinks and roses. The Posts of Maryland were drawn up two blocks away, but enough flowers were carried over in boxes to supply the entire contingent. The commander of one Post came to the society's headquarters to express his

thanks for the state. He said that there seemed to be no limit to Boston's thoughtfulness. Massachusetts, at the end of the line, was the last department to be supplied, after which the society closed their rooms until the conclusion of the parade. Throughout the entire afternoon from two o'clock tea and coffee and a light luncheon, with cake and candy, were given to all veterans and their wives who called, and the rooms were filled with a constantly shifting throng.

Mrs. Oliver Ames did much to make the society's venture a success, sending more than five hundred pinks and several hundred roses on the morning of the parade. Ladies in many of the surrounding towns, especially Brookline, were also exceedingly generous and care was taken that the supply of flowers did not fail during Encampment week. The flowers were given out mornings and refreshments served during the afternoons. The society was assisted by the Pansy Club during the week.

COMMENTS AND INCIDENTS.

After his return to the headquarters from the reviewing stand, General Black was seen by a *Globe* reporter and questioned as to his impressions of the big parade. He said:

"I am exceedingly tired, but I am anxious to say that this is the gala day of my life.

"The decorations are marvelously beautiful, the attendance exceeds anything since the Encampment here fourteen years ago, and the cordiality of the people is beyond comparison.

"I am too tired to say much, but just tell everybody that everything was more than best."

Gen. Charles H. McConnell, chief of staff, grew enthusiastic in talking with a *Globe* reporter about the parade. Said he:

"Massachusetts simply covered herself with glory. It wasn't generally expected that she would put more than 5,000 men in line in the parade, and she had 7,000 if she had one.

"It was the longest parade we have had since we held our Encampment here in 1890, and the crowd which viewed the procession was also the largest I remember seeing at any Encampment parade since we were last in this beautiful city. I am filled with admiration for the grand showing your state made today, her men all looked very fine, were well dressed, had excellent music and marched well too."

Governor Van Sant of Minnesota: "Rich as Boston is in memories, nothing so impresses me as these marching men. I marched

with them forty years ago, and what touches me most is the difference now."

Ex-Governor Boutwell: "No one thing stands out from the rest. All is wonderfully impressive, but not as much so as when these same men were first starting out for the war. I saw them go, I saw them in the field, I saw them return, but the going was the most stirring of all."

Lieutenant Governor Guild: "The battle-flags stand out from the whole grand scene as the most stirring thing of all. The same torn colors, going before the same marching men, the very scenes of the Civil War come before one's eyes."

Major Edward Buford of Nashville, Tenn., was the only ex-Confederate in General Black's official reviewing stand, and he showed the greatest interest in the parade. As the great bodies of grizzled, battered veterans passed by and paid their homage to the commander, the major stood up in his seat and led the applause in many cases. As company after company rolled by, and the old battle songs again rang out, the major turned around to an old past commander and said: "Sir, we don't know why we did it, but when I see this vast body of battle-scarred veterans and this great body of sight-seers paying them the homage which they justly deserve, I thank God with you that we are still united and can never be divided. God bless the North and the South and God bless the Union." As the others were scattered over the stand, there was very little organized demonstration. When the G. C. Strong Post of New York fife and drum corps came by and started up "Dixie," all the old fellows wherever they were jumped up from their seats and waving their hats in the air gave a hearty cheer. All the old patriotic airs, which the ex-Confederates had dinned in their ears during the great campaign of the war, were received with applause by the "boys in gray," and every U.S. flag was treated with the greatest respect. As the battle-scarred banners passed by all the ex-Confederates bared their heads. All bitterness and strife seemed to be forgotten. As one old fellow expressed it, "When I see all these fellows who have fought for that flag marching through these cheering thousands, I want to be there myself. There is no man in that parade who loves that flag more than I do, and I can say the same for all my party. It makes us feel badly to think that we cannot be there, but I tell you, we will be there in a few years if we live. The past is over and forgotten.

We did what we thought was right, and so did you. We have found that we were wrong, and no more ardent followers of that flag are to be found than the men of the solid South."

The beautiful bronze Shaw memorial was handsomely decorated with a red-knotted wreath of laurel for its hero, and dotting bunches of yellow goldenrod on the heads of men and horses. The veterans did not see much of it, but the thousands on the great stands in front of the State House saw and appreciated it.

"The only man from Indian Territory," in the person of David Redfield, whose personal card said he was "postmaster of Ardmore, Ind. T., and vice-president of the national association for Indian Ter.," was there, and was given a rousing reception. He came alone, and as soon as he reached this city he went to a sign painter and had a banner inscribed, "The last and best state." He is a member of Chickasaw Post 18, which has a membership of forty-two men, and served with the army of the border under General Steele.

The Beau Brummel Post in the line was the J. A. Rawlins Post 216 of Minneapolis, G. E. Dennis, commander. Each member was spotlessly attired in a silk hat, Prince Albert coat and striped trousers with patent leather shoes, and carried a nobby cane.

Ell Torrance, past commander of the G.A.R., and a member of the Beau Brummel Post, was there in line with the boys, and his beautiful diamond-studded badge, a gift of the organization on his retirement a few years ago, shone out in the sunlight like a beacon. The badge, containing 132 diamonds, was one of the most elaborate affairs of the kind ever seen on the streets of this city.

An enthusiastic colored man in the uniform of the Grand Army who marched with the Wisconsin outfit was so greatly moved by "Dixie" that he left his place in the line, and in the limited space at his disposal on the asphalt pavement did a cake-walk which threatened to disrupt the song, as the children wanted to stop singing and cheer him on in his exhibition.

General Barre of Nebraska was recognized on the reviewing stand by the Nebraska Department and he was repeatedly cheered. When the Vermonters came by Senator Redfield Proctor was spied in line by Senator Lodge, and the two exchanged greetings.

It was the orders that none of the bands should play while passing the Living Flag, but there was one band which got along just as the children were singing "The Star Spangled Banner," and it sounded so good to the commander of that particular division that he shouted out an order for the band to play, and the musicians struck up the tune with a will, and that didn't do any violence to anybody's feelings at all, for the music was good, and the children sang with greater enthusiasm than ever, so that the interpolation was thoroughly enjoyed all the way along the line.

Governor Van Sant of Minnesota, who stood on the reviewing stand beside Governor Bates, was recognized by the Minnesota men, who wanted to know "What's the matter with Van Sant?" and answered their own query by replying that "He's all right."

Ex-Governor Hiram A. Tuttle of New Hampshire was seen among the Granite State veterans.

When the Iowa Department was passing one picturesque old fellow dropped out of line, stood alone in the middle of the street, and sang with great gusto and much gesticulation a solo while the crowd yelled and cheered vociferously. The old vet then was obliged to "hot foot" it down Beacon Street to catch up with his comrades, who, by the time he had finished, were passing the Bellevue.

A Post of Kansans shouted in chorus when they reached the reviewing stand:

Kansas, oh! Kansas,
The land of renown,
Birthplace of Freedom,
And home of John Brown.

The Virginia Posts marched past to the strains of "Maryland, My Maryland," the first Southern air heard during the parade. It called forth loud cheers.

The West Virginia Department startled the crowd by an unexpected salute to the governor from their brass cannon.

A big delegation of old soldiers from the District of Columbia, finely uniformed and splendid-looking men, swung into Tremont Street just as the leader of the voices in the great flag was lifting his baton for beginning the song that puts the blood of old soldiers everywhere

a-tingling and makes them stir their feet, "Marching Through Georgia." It was great to see the shoulders of the old men in blue go back and their chests come out. And how their eyes did sparkle and with what grace and unanimity they did remove their big campaign hats and bow to the ranks of little boys and girls in red and white and blue sitting up there above them and singing to them with all the power of their lusty lungs! The veterans from the District of Columbia refused to move on at all, but stood there, marking time and giving thanks to the children in pantomime until a whole verse of the song had been sung, and then they moved along, under orders, reluctantly, and gave way to other delegations.

At Winthrop Square came the first let up and the way broadened out so as to make it a little more comfortable for the marchers. Swinging round through Otis Street into Summer, at the corner of Kingston, the crush was at times terrific. The openings of the cross streets were roped off on both sides of Summer Street and those at the very ropes were kept on the rack.

"Oh!" screamed a woman, "I shall certainly be cut in two."

Two policemen sprang to her aid, and it was only by hot muscular exertion and a liberal use of fists that enough impression was made on the rear to get the woman out.

The crowd was so immense that the people in it grew scared of each other because of the very pressure they were themselves exerting.

Governor Bates came down the long flight of State House steps to the reviewing stand with Governor Van Sant of Minnesota, being escorted by Adjutant General Dalton. Senator Lodge and Lieutenant Governor Guild were escorted by General Brigham of the Governor's staff, and former Governors Boutwell and Long by General Carpenter. Former Governor Crane was escorted by Surgeon General Marion, and General Barre of Nebraska by Colonel Capelle. Then came the other members of the Governor's staff, all being present except General Dewey, Major Hayden and Major Stevens.

Others on the reviewing stand were Councillors Lowe, Watson, Sullivan, Hoag and Irwin, Colonel W. M. Olin, Representative Cecil Adams of Lowell, Mrs. Van Sant, Congressman Butler Ames of Lowell, the Rev. and Mrs. L. B. Bates, Mrs. John L. Bates and Mrs. Curtis Guild, Jr., and Mr. and Mrs. George F. Washburn. Booker T. Washington sat up in the middle of the left tier. Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes of the United States Supreme Court and Mrs. Holmes and Baron Kanaka had seats in the front row of the right section.

Justice and Mrs. Holmes and Baron Kanaka, upon being discovered by Lieutenant Governor Guild, were invited to the reviewing stand, as were also, later, Justices Fessenden and Schofield of the Massachusetts judiciary.

General John C. Black, Commander-in-Chief, gave the order to march at the corner of Dartmouth Street and Commonwealth Avenue, at 10.01 A.M., only one minute behind time.

The last man left the same corner at 3.37 P.M. in the last platoon of General Lawton Post 146, of Lawrence.

The Commander-in-Chief reached the reviewing stand on Boylston Street at 11.10 A.M., and the last platoon of General Lawton Post saluted him at 4.22 P.M.

It took the parade just five hours to pass a given point. It required an hour and ten minutes to cover the route.

The time occupied by the entire procession in covering the route was five hours and thirty minutes. But after General Black and his staff started there was a delay of thirty-five minutes before the Department of Illinois, headed by Post 28 of Chicago, moved from the corner of Dartmouth Street and Commonwealth Avenue.

At 2.30 P.M. there was a light shower, and at 4, twenty minutes before the finish of the parade, it rained smartly for fifteen minutes.

Behind the New York Department Sergeant George R. Shebbero of the 6th New Jersey Infantry was trundled in his cart. Sergeant Shebbero was drawn by his colored attendant, C. M. Brown, and as he passed Governor Bates he raised his head, that being as much of a salute as the recumbent veteran could offer. The Governor and Lieutenant Governor Guild leaned over the railing and gave the crippled veteran a cordial greeting. The sympathy of everyone went out to him and he was cheered all along the line.

Following the department marched the 135 men of General John A. Dix Post of New York. On the way up Beacon Hill one of their number, Colonel John T. Prior, dropped to the street near the corner of Joy Street. Two physicians, who responded as soon as they saw him, fall, applied emergency restoratives, but the comrade died late in the afternoon at the Massachusetts General Hospital. This was the only fatality of the day. It affected the Post, for the serious condition of their comrade was known as the column solemnly marched past Governor Bates.

Whether total abstainers or not, the veterans will not soon forget the thoughtful services of the W.C.T.U., whose generous proffers of iced lemonade relieved many a parched mouth beneath that torrid August sun.

The fact that Governor Bliss of Michigan had arrived at the hotel in the morning, and was to march with his comrades at the head of the department, was known quite generally soon after his arrival, and there was in consequence a very cordial reception for his Excellency, both in and out of the hotel. The Detroit Post naturally had the head of the department line. Governor Bliss expressed himself as not being at all wearied after his long journey and said that he was quite ready to march in the ranks with his comrades. The Governor has a distinguished military record. He served in the 10th New York cavalry.

Scattered along Hereford and Newbury streets were the delegations from the South and Southwest. Some of the men in the lines included many men from the Mexican border and other towns along the Rio Grande. The Texas, New Mexico and Montana men had about the fewest of almost any of the departments. Montana had six men in the line, while New Mexico had only five, including the governor of the state, the Hon. E. Stover.

The man most generally pointed out in this contingent was General B. D. Pritchard, known as a soldier of unbounded courage and iron physique, and the man who was connected with the capture of Jeff Davis. General Pritchard went to the war with the 4th Michigan Cavalry, and while operating in Georgia became a terror to the Confederates. This cavalry regiment was noted for its short and highly successful dashes into the enemy's camps and taking prisoners, and when information came to the general that the leader of the Confederacy was near him, he planned a daring raid to capture this much-desired individual. He not only captured Davis in the raid, but John H. Regan, the postmaster-general of the Confederacy; former Governor Lubeck of Texas, Alexander Stevens, the Vice-President of the Confederacy; Jefferson D. Howell, an officer of the South, and brother of Mrs. Jefferson Davis; Clement Clay, who was supposed to have been an accessory in the assassination of President Lincoln.

Department Commander T. W. Heman of the New Mexico Department is a typical Westerner, and is a fine fellow to meet. "We

have traveled about 2,500 miles to get here," he said, "but then we don't notice distances down there at all. Why, there is a man in my neighborhood who opposed the opening of a railroad through his back yard, so he fenced it off and got an injunction. His back yard extended only a distance of a little over forty-six miles. God only knows what he would have done if they had attempted to cross his front yard."

"This is a hot day," he continued. "We have some hot weather down in New Mexico. That is the sun country, but the air is different and is not so sultry."

The New Yorkers were led off by the John A. Dix Post, carrying the original flag of the rebellion, which called forth from the intrepid Major General Dix: "If any man tears down the American flag, shoot him on the spot."

The Ellsworth flag, from the Jackson house in Baltimore, in the capture of which the gallant colonel of the famous Fire Zouaves, E. E. Ellsworth, was shot down, was carried in the column.

The Duryea Zouaves in the New York Department, wearing the short jacket, the full trousers and leggings, and the old red cape and sash, well remembered in the early army days, were striking figures in this department.

It was one of the prettiest sights of the whole parade, the finish in Park Square. Every flag and banner stood out straight, and every band was playing, and the veterans marching upright, convinced that they had almost reached the "Vendum" Hotel. The throng was enthusiastic, too, and all sorts of instruments were used to make a noise. One of the most effective was a gong and a stick. This sounded altogether like an ambulance gong and deceived the people again and again. But there were many times when the real gong of the ambulances sounded, and for a time there was hardly an interval of five minutes when somebody was not taken away to one of the hospitals.

THE CAMPFIRE.

GRAND and successful as had been the great event of the day, there were other exploits for the evening, and hardly had the last notes of the parade died away before were heard the opening strains of the camp-fire in the immense hall of the Mechanics Institute. The account, as printed in the *Boston Globe*, is given in full:

"It is probable that the G.A.R. camp-fire held in Mechanics Building was the most original as well as the best thing of its kind ever held within the history of the organization. About 5,000 veterans attended, occupying the fullest seating capacity of the hall, and the program, planned by Comrade Olin, was largely musical, and made up of Civil War songs, sung by a chorus of veterans.

"The veterans were evidently quite at their ease, for many removed their coats and sat in their shirt-sleeves; and the familiar manner in which some of them addressed 'Billy' Olin, as they frequently called the secretary of state, who presided, sometimes cracking jokes in a good-humored way at his expense, showed how wide-spread is his reputation as a jolly good fellow.

"The affair had been announced in advance as a 'smoker,' and it was promised that clay pipes and several hundred pounds of tobacco were to be distributed for the purpose of offering up patriotic incense, but neither was in evidence, and through some misunderstanding the militiamen who did guard duty forbade smoking in the earlier part of the evening, thus establishing a rule which was not violated, even after it became generally known that every man was expected to smoke as much as he liked.

"In one respect the camp-fire was in marked contrast with the one held fourteen years ago in the same hall, namely, in the absence from the platform of any distinguished officers of the Union Army, the only guests who sat there being the Governor, with Adjutant General Dalton and a couple of members of his staff, Mayor Collins, Lucius Field, department commander of Massachusetts, and Louis Wagner, past commander-in-chief of the national body, who represented General Black, the present commander, who was too much fatigued by the day's experience to be present.

"The only other special dignitaries that could be observed by a cursory survey of the great audience were Lieutenant Governor Curtis Guild, U.S. Senator Lodge, Ex-Governor John D. Long, Major

General Oliver O. Howard and Judge Emmons, who formed a little group in one corner of the balcony near the stage.

"The 5th Regiment band, under the leadership of Comrade John M. Floekton, who entered the army as a drummer boy at the age of ten, occupied the centre of the stage, and contributed handsomely to the enjoyment of the evening by its spirited rendition of martial airs and accompaniment to the chorus singing.

"In the main the idea conveyed by the program was that of carrying the veterans through a day in camp in the old days of their army experience, beginning with the reveille, ending with taps, and sandwiching in the various bugle calls of the day, interspersed with songs, speeches and various other entertaining features.

"As a preliminary, the fun began soon after 8 o'clock with the marching upon the stage, to the strains of the band, of Comrade Olin's chorus of the fifty best singers he could find among the ranks of local G.A.R. members, led by Comrade John E. Gilman. They were received with uproarious applause, and they made a striking picture, all hearty-looking men, in spite of their generally silvered locks, as they lined up, two deep, at the front of the platform.

"Comrade Gilman started the ball a-rolling by singing an improvised ditty descriptive of the rollicking spirit supposed to be characteristic of the 'vets' on such a reminiscent occasion. It was sung to the tune of 'Ta-ra-ra-boom-de-ay,' with that descriptive phrase for the chorus, in which his brother vocalists and band, dominated by the bass drum, joined, and the effect on the audience was electrical, calling forth rousing cheers and a big encore.

"A bugler then sounded the reveille, which was followed by a brief address from Commander Lucius Field of the Department of Massachusetts. While he was thanking the members of his own department for the splendid appearance they had made in the day's parade, and assuring them they would be taken care of in excursions and other forms of entertainment during the rest of the week, cries of 'Louder' came from several quarters. This brought forward Comrade Olin, who shouted that patience was in order, the department commander was doing his best, and that only the voice of "Jerry" Bradley (meaning Colonel J. Payson Bradley), could be heard in every part of so large a hall.' That created a great laugh, and the cries of 'Louder' ceased. 'The Battle Cry of Freedom' was then sung with marked spirit by the chorus, the audience joining in.

"After a corps of veteran drummers and fifers had given an exhibition of their dexterity at sounding familiar army calls, an original

form of trooping the colors, planned by Comrade Olin, was given under the leadership of Comrades J. Payson Bradley and Allison M. Stickney. Seventy banners were borne in procession up the aisles from the rear of the hall to the platform, to a stirring march by the band, the entire audience standing and cheering with great enthusiasm.

"When ranged across the front of the stage, two rows deep, the standard bearers went through a drill with the flags, at the conclusion of which Colonel Olin created something of a sensation by leading suddenly from behind the barrier of silken colors a handsome woman, all in white, Miss Adah Campbell Hussey, who sang with fine effect 'The Star Spangled Banner.' The theatrical effect of the situation was perfect, and aroused the veterans to the highest pitch of enthusiasm, which could only be allayed by an encore.

"After the bugle call, break camp, the Beethoven, Harvard, Schubert and Weber quartets, comprising a corps of the very finest male vocalists in Boston, sang 'The Soldier's Farewell' with wonderful feeling. There were more bugle and drum calls and then came the singing of 'The Battle Hymn of the Republic' by the 'whole gang,' as Colonel Olin expressed it. It was encored again and again, one of the veterans in the audience crying in vain for the verse in regard to hanging Jeff Davis to a sour apple tree.

"Governor Bates, having then been introduced, spoke as follows:

"I hope that great bandmaster of Chicago will never die, for if he does we shall lose Olin. (Laughter.) This is the only other place in the Union where they have a Sousa, except Chicago. (Applause and a cry of 'That's so.')

"I have had a very interesting day. I think the next largest army in Boston to the G.A.R. has been the army of reporters. (Laughter.) I have watched them whenever I have had a chance, a long line of them, as opposite from the reviewing stand they stood, and they were even on the stand helping me review.

"They surrounded me and I watched them with a great deal of interest. I noticed every time a conspicuous figure came along in the procession one of the reporters would look at him, watch him, and next approach him and ask: "What is your name? Where do you come from? How tall are you? How much do you weigh? How big round? How did you get hurt? Why didn't you keep away from the powder?" and all those questions. (Laughter.)

"Finally one of them came up behind me, touched me on the elbow and said: "Governor, would you mind telling us what is the

most impressive thing you have seen today?" I said, "This procession has been going by for four hours and ten minutes already and they tell me there are twenty or twenty-five divisions yet to come. How can I tell the most impressive thing until it has all passed by? Come round after this river of enthusiasm has flowed by and I will tell you."

"He could not wait. The paper had to go to press this afternoon, and I could not tell him what was the most impressive thing I had seen today. Was it the closed business houses and the holiday proclaimed by universal consent? Was it the sight of a great multitude gathered on the streets making the welkin ring, climbing on the tree-tops and on the house-tops, almost shutting out the heavens in their desire to see this great parade? Was it the women who line the march and waved their handkerchiefs and clapped their hands, the princesses of our homes and the queens of our hearts? (Loud applause.)

"Was it the decorations in red, white and blue, in bunting and in silk and in flowers, that greeted you on every hand? Was it the wrinkled faces of war-scarred veterans, the sight of the empty sleeve of the hero and the crutch of wood that took the place of the leg of flesh and bone? Was it the battle-flags furled, riven by the storm and tempest of war, dimmed with smoke and stained with man's blood, that brought cheers as they went by and choking tears to all the multitude?

"Ah, all these things impressed me much, but there was something else in the tramp, tramp of this great army all day long. It was the spirit of the men.

"I saw again the spirit of '61 and '65. I recognized in those veterans' hopeful, courageous faces the souls of men who had the spirit of the American eagle that could mount even to the heavens and surmount all obstacles. And I thought of the perils ahead for our nation, of the problems we have to solve, and of the rival foes without and beyond, and I said, "The nation is safe, for here we see the American spirit, and what we saw in '61 we shall see if crisis comes yet again."

"We shall see the powder of dust rising in the northern sky — aye, in the southern sky, too (applause) — and when the wind shall tear away the veil we shall see the march of the burnished bayonets and we shall hear the cry again, "We are coming, Father Abraham, three hundred thousand more." (Enthusiastic cheers.)

"The greeting of Massachusetts! It cannot be said in the word "welcome," but rather in the spirit of a verse that says:

“Say not welcome when you come,
 Nor farewell when you go,
 But a welcome we'd never give you,
 And a farewell we'd never say,
 For in our hearts you are always with us,
 And will be every day.”

(Applause.)

“Hearty cheers were given for the Governor, and then a quartet sang ‘Where Are the Boys of the Old Brigade?’ The breakfast bugle call was sounded, after which Comrade John M. Flockton gave a sample of the way drum solos used to be rendered by the drummer boys of '61-'65. ‘Dixie’ was next sung with up-to-date frills by a quartet; there were more bugle calls, and then Mayor Collins was introduced and spoke briefly thus:

“Gentlemen of the Grand Army of the Republic: After your march through the thronged streets today you know it would be presumptuous as well as idle for any man, officer or otherwise, to attempt to express the welcome of Boston.

“Never since the history of the town has there been in the downtown streets through which you went such an outpouring of Boston people, and never such an inrush of others who desired to come and testify their respect for you.

“It was enthusiasm, not curiosity; and it was enthusiasm tempered and idealized by respect, by gratitude and even by reverence.

“It would be idle, therefore, for any man to offer formally the welcome of Boston. It lies at your feet today. (Hearty applause.)

“May God send you back to your people as well as you have come. May God prosper and guide you; and when you return may you find all within your gates happy and joyous at your home-coming.’ (Prolonged applause.)

“The four quartets combined sang ‘Tenting on the Old Camp Ground,’ and before the hearty plaudits it evoked had subsided the author and composer of that famous war song, Walter Kittredge of Reeds Ferry, N.H., was led upon the stage to be enthusiastically cheered by the thousands of veterans to whom it has been familiar for a generation past.

“Comrade Francis L. Pratt next sang his famous ‘Flag Song,’ and in such fine voice that he made one of the pronounced hits of the evening. In succession then followed the songs, ‘Nellie Was a Lady’ and ‘Comrades in Arms’ by the quartet, ‘The Vacant Chair’ and a rattling quickstep by the band, and then, in place of the absent Commander-in-Chief of the G.A.R., General Black, Past Commander Louis Wagner of Pennsylvania spoke in the main as follows:

“I am complimented at being called upon to represent the G.A.R., but am still present by the merest accident. I wish to thank the comrades in Boston and her people for this grand welcome, and this great and renewed evidence of the intense patriotism having possession of every man, woman and child in this great Commonwealth. (Applause.)

“To us who in 1861 to 1865 fought and bled, some of us, for the suppression of the rebellion and the supremacy of this starry flag, it means much. (Applause.) We always come here gladly. We know Boston and Massachusetts well, and Boston welcomes the coming and speeds the parting guest.

“I thank Governor Bates; I thank Mayor Collins, too. God bless him for his prayer for us. And I thank the Department Commander for the memorable welcome that has been extended to us.” (Applause.)

“As the hour was getting late and it was necessary to transform the hall into a dormitory for many of the tired veterans, several numbers were eliminated from the program, which was brought to a close about 10 o'clock, after Colonel Olin's chorus had sung 'We Old Boys,' with Captain W. H. Brown of Marblehead rendering the solo part, and the entire audience of 5,000 had sung 'America.'

“The tattoo and taps by bugle and drum brought to an end the most memorable camp-fire that Boston has ever seen, at least.

“The combined quartets, who furnished the finest vocal music that probably was ever heard at a G.A.R. reunion, comprised Robert Martin, Charles W. Swain, William W. Walker, Dr. George R. Clark, A. C. Prescott, Arthur F. Cole, L. G. Ripley, W. E. Davison, W. H. Rose, D. E. Newland, E. L. MacArthur, A. H. McKee, Jewell Boyd, Leslie M. Bartlett, W. B. Phillips and T. R. Parriss.

“The very efficient corps of ushers was furnished by Veterans' Guards Corps 1, special escort to Post 121 of Albany.”

THE RIVER CARNIVAL.

WHATEVER sameness there may be in ordinary parades, the exhibition on the Charles River, Waltham, Wednesday evening, was unique and merited every word of praise that it received.

There was never such a crowd in Waltham, in all her history, as went there to view the carnival, and for such a gathering it was handled in a skilful manner by all the transportation companies.

It was during the month of May that the idea of holding a river carnival as a feature of the Grand Army Encampment was suggested by Past Department Commander Silas A. Barton of Waltham, Secretary of the Executive Committee. After consultation with Ernest D. Donnell of Waltham, who has personally managed all of the river carnivals ever held on the Charles River, the latter was told to make the arrangements. Major Donnell is a hard worker, and he gathered about him the members of the Canoeists' Illumination Association, representing all the boathouses along the river, who went to work immediately to arouse the enthusiasm of the 4,000 canoe owners and secure entries.

The board of aldermen appropriated \$100 to decorate the bridges, and the affair was indorsed and supported by the Waltham Business Men's Association.

The Metropolitan Park Commission, represented by Superintendent Habberly of the Charles River reservation, had done everything possible to make the carnival a success, allowing organizations to construct the large features in the coves along the river, and readily granting permission for the erection of grand stands on the bank.

"Waltham and the carnival," was the cry of 5,000 people at the North Station in the evening as they struggled for a seat in the regular and special trains provided. The officials sent out their specials just as quickly as they could be filled, so that there was but little of the discomfort usually attending large crowds. At about five o'clock the rush began, and from that on until after eight it seemed as if there were only two termini on the Boston & Maine system, Boston and Waltham.

The grand stand devoted to the use of G.A.R. veterans at the carnival was the axis about which the most brilliant spectacle and the greatest interest revolved.

Admirably situated upon the flat marsh land just below the Prospect Street bridge, the great structure, almost 200 feet in length, with a depth of sixteen tiers of seats, was easily the vantage point of the entire route. Some thirty-five yards separated the structure from the river, but this rather added than detracted from the general splendor of the illuminated procession, for the distance proved sufficient to eliminate the rough details of the floats, which could not be hidden from the opposite shore.

Another feature which was distinctive only from the visitors' grand stand was the excellent spectacle of the illuminations that lined the river upon the Crescent Street side.

It was due to efficient management of the guard detail from

Co. F, 5th Regiment, under Colonel Oakes, that the filling of the grand stands was unattended by either confusion or accident. The G.A.R. visitors were a little tardy in appearing, but close to 7.45 they arrived in goodly sized squads, and a hurrying and scurrying for seats followed.

"Always room for one more" was about the only rule that had no exception.

The crowd was essentially a Grand Army assemblage, with but few outsiders. General O. O. Howard with friends, and Chief Shaw also with a number of friends, were recognized and pointed out. The Hon. E. T. Harvell of Rockland and Ex-Senator Charles H. Innes were also noticed. It was an unusually good-natured and appreciative assemblage that stormed the grand stand. The hurrying comrades who walked up and down the line seeking seats that did not exist were greeted with not a little jollyng.

It was 8.15 o'clock when a burst of light from the great crown that surmounted the tall chimney of the American Waltham Watch Company announced that the parade had started. This crown was composed of more than 400 vari-colored electric lights. It was about 20 feet in diameter, and, located 175 feet from earth, it was visible for miles around. Synchronized with this flash was the movement of more than two miles of life and color, some 400 gayly dressed canoes and nearly a half-hundred floats being represented in the pageant, while about 4,000 canoes lined both banks of the stream. It was 11 o'clock before the end of the procession reached the starting point, after covering the designated route.

Immediately following the large steam launch of Commodore Doty came the float of the Young Men's Debating Club of Waltham, entered by Frank P. Kenney, William A. Quinn and Arthur T. O'Neil. It represented a sacrifice to a Chinese god, the god sitting on a throne in the centre of the float, while members of the club, in Chinese costume, were about it.

The next in line to attract particular attention was the single canoe decoration of R. D. Smith — a large torpedo, made of the national colors and illuminated by candles. Following that came one of the most admired features of the procession — Cleopatra's barge, representing the Egyptian queen setting forth to greet Mark Antony. The barge was modeled after the celebrated picture. High in the stern sat the queen, surrounded by nymphs, graces and cupids, represented by school children, while amidship sat a group of galley slaves manipulating lusty sweeps which propelled the barge.

The "Mayflower" float of Massasoit Colony, United Order of

Pilgrim Fathers, was a beautifully executed conception. Here again an historical picture furnished the basis for the design. The "Mayflower" of the evening was a detailed reproduction of the little vessel that touched Plymouth Rock.

"The Flag Our Fathers Saved" was a beautiful idea, although it came to grief at an early stage of the proceedings, being so large that it could not pass under the arches of the Prospect Street bridge. It was entered by General N. P. Banks Camp, Sons of Veterans, and Mother Stickney Tent, Daughters of Veterans. It consisted of a series of gauze-covered boxes, colored to form an immense reproduction of "Old Glory," each of the boxes containing a light.

"Cuba's Appeal to Columbia" was a pretty conceit, executed by members of James M. Dermody Camp, L.S.W.V. A young woman was dressed to represent Columbia, while before her, in an attitude of supplication, knelt another young woman, who represented Cuba. In the stern of the boat were a half score of the soldier boys, in costume, a quartet from which made melody as the float passed up the stream.

Everybody shivered when the mammoth iceberg entered by Fred W. Young of the Norumbega boathouse drifted into view. This was the most massive feature of the pageant. A great spread of canvas, painted and covered with mica, representing an iceberg, was mounted on several boats. On one of the rear peaks of the berg were located two shivering Esquimaux. It was down on the program as "A Gust from Baffin's Bay, through the courtesy of the ice trust."

A shivery feature from another point of view was the "Red Cross Field Hospital," entered by Dr. Allen Greenwood, Dr. H. D. Chadwick and Mr. Frank Barnes of Waltham. It represented a field hospital tent. On an operating table a dummy patient was laid. Around it were grouped four or five nurses from the Waltham Training School for Nurses, sterilizing instruments, administering ether or preparing antiseptic bandages. Dr. Greenwood was operating.

The noted picture, "The Spirit of '76," furnished the inspiration for the float of the hairspring department of the American Waltham Watch Company. The ancient fifer played "Yankee Doodle" to the tempo of the youthful drummer boy, while another lad waved an American flag.

Norumbega Lodge, Knights of Pythias, presented an allegorical picture, "The Return of Damon," for whom Pythias had been held as hostage. A member of the lodge, in costume, was mounted on a lay figure of a horse, accompanied by two mailed attendants and two headsmen. This feature attracted great applause, particularly from the large K.P. stand on the south bank of the river.

The Baseball Club of the jewel department of the watch company represented themselves seated about the banquet table, celebrating the championship of their league.

While one float represented Cleopatra setting forth to greet Antony, the float of St. Joseph's C.T.A. Society of Waltham represented Antony in his barge in pursuit of Cleopatra. The figures on the barge were all appropriately costumed.

The American Baseball Club from the watch factory had a pretty feature, and one particularly appropriate to the occasion. It was entitled "Unity." A group of soldier boys were represented on the float, and across a field gun the blue and the gray clasped hands.

C. G. Metz's automobile boat was one of the mechanical novelties of the procession and came in for much appreciative applause. An automobile body was placed on a canoe, steadied by concealed outriggers. It was operated by steam which furnished power directly to the wheels of the automobile. These wheels were made turbine fashion, and propelled the odd craft swiftly and safely.

F. A. Ballou had an odd thing — an immense dragon suspended above two canoes, and brilliantly illuminated. A mechanical device enabled the head of the dragon to be turned from side to side, and another bit of mechanism opened and closed its yawning mouth. As a bit of realism, one of the occupants of the canoe gave a thrilling growl simultaneously with each opening of the yawning mouth.

"Lincoln Freeing the Slaves," an idea borrowed from the statue in Park Square, was the offering of the Hogan Associates of Waltham. Eugene Holl represented President Lincoln, with his hand on the head of the kneeling slave.

William Nelson of the Quinobin Club had an excellent representation of Ericsson's monitor — the "cheesebox on a raft" — and he displayed a bravery and intrepidity worthy of the original in quenching without serious damage a fire which was started by one of his Japanese lanterns, and which at one time threatened to put his craft out of commission.

Of the smaller features worthy of special mention was the "electric butterfly," presented by G. M. Goetting. The insect was placed in the bow of the canoe, and was illuminated by a number of tiny electric lights fed from a storage battery. The effect was beautiful.

The camp scene of the Waltham Canoe Club was a feature generally admired as it glided over the route, and among other features deemed worthy of note were the Ferris wheel entered by Neil Jepseh; Arthur Sadler of the B.A.A., walking on the water with a pair of miniature boats; the Venetian gondola of E. L. Milton, with its accompani-

ment of pretty costumes and beautiful singing; the float of Governor Gore and Prospect lodges, I.O.O.F.; the torpedo boat destroyer of Frank R. Bradford, the airship of Paul G. Putnam, the illuminated flag of John J. McMackin, the animated shark of J. E. Mullen, the canoe of H. B. Mansfield beautifully decorated with goldenrod, the Chinese pagoda of Henry V. Manning, the gondola of R. D. Smith, the Chinese sampan of E. R. Moore, the camp scene of the Crescent Canoe Club, and the single canoe, dressed with lights, of N. F. Humphrey.

There were more than five hundred single canoes in line, and above a hundred thousand people saw the show.

"Well," said the man from Ohio with resignation, "that beats the fireflies on the Alleghany, sure;" while another observed, "If I'm not stark, staring mad after all these gaudy shows the folks at home will hear some great yarns."

The decorations and illuminations along the banks of the river were quite in keeping with the moving scenes and were, by far, the most gorgeous ever seen in Waltham. A splendid reception was given the distinguished guests and visitors at the offices of the American Watch Company which was very prominent in the carnival, and no feature of the parade attracted more attention than the electrical decorations on the factory. These could be seen for miles around, particularly the crown of red, white and blue light surmounting the 175-foot chimney. The first flash from this great beacon announced to the waiting throngs the start of the parade from the basin near the pumping station of the Waltham water works. This lofty crown was made up of 416 16-candle-power lights, was six feet high in its solid portion, with the points extending two feet higher.

Another striking feature of the electrical illuminations was the electrical balance wheel, ten feet in diameter. Huge electric stars attached to the roof marked both wings of the building.

No small part of the illumination was the lighted factory windows, nearly all the 50,000 electric lights in the building being turned on.

Even this scene of splendor must end, and between nine and ten o'clock wise people began to steal away to catch a car or train.

At 11 o'clock the citizens had departed, at 11.30 the small boys, but at one o'clock the hobo delegation was still upon the mammoth stand, with expectation good that the morning sun would rise upon their sleeping forms.

For the river carnival there was paid from the Encampment funds, \$2,324.00.

THE AUTOMOBILE RIDE.

INNOVATIONS were among the surprises that Boston had in store for her visitors. They had themselves moved through a sea of faces on Monday and Tuesday; they had seen the outpouring of patriotism in the Mechanics Hall camp-fire; Wednesday evening they had beheld a realization of dreams in the Waltham water display; and now, on the afternoon of Thursday, they were to have the landscape of a twenty-mile section of the Bay State flit by them, though the flitting was to be theirs rather than the land's. All other Encampment points had proffered the delegates more or less extended tours on steamboat, railway train or trolley, but to Boston came the inspiration of taking these representatives from far and near in a ride by automobile, that product of iron and brains which more than any other one item signals the introduction of the twentieth century. Perhaps it is not too much to affirm that no other city in America has so many interesting historical points within easy reaching distance, hence in part the anxiety of the veterans to be aboard and away.

Concord and Lexington! Was there a delegate in that whole list of above a thousand who had not dreamed of these two places and hoped that the day might come when he might behold them? Today his hopes are to be realized, and there are very few vacant places in the cars reserved for these patriotic visitors. It was no small task to collect the hundreds of cars necessary for so formidable an array, but here they are some time before their passengers are ready for them. Possibly as a mere sight-seeing excursion it had been better if the speed had been less, if there had been fewer cars in the line, but it would not have answered what the projectors started out to do, hence the results as set forth in the columns of the *Globe* of the following day:

"Tablets of historic import, like the one in Arlington Center which tells of the capture of eighteen British soldiers by the old men of Menotomy, as Arlington used to be called away back in Revolutionary times, flicked past the dust-filled eyes of Grand Army veterans during yesterday's automobile tour, like swallows awing.

"Autos numbering up in the hundreds took delegates from Symphony Hall out over a route to Concord all a-whisper with bygone deeds of daring which led up to and culminated in the Declaration of Independence and the surrender at Yorktown.

"The site of Jason Russell's house, where that long dead worthy of tender memory was captured with eleven others and cruelly put to

death by British soldiers retreating from Concord and Lexington, was a blur to the eyes of delegates, for the trip to Concord was a run-away, dust-throwing flight from the moment of the start at 1.30 o'clock.

"Some of the old soldiers might have been interested to see the spot, also in Arlington, where eighty-year-old Samuel Whittemore killed three redcoats on the 19th of April, 1775; but the landscape was making tall strides the other way when they got opposite that spot, and the dust was up and doing as if cyclones were at play in the streets. Historic spots and things were very much on the move, and nine-tenths of the veterans were holding on to car-sides or their hats from start to finish.

"As arranged some few days ago the start was to be made at one o'clock, but there were things doing subsequent to the election of General W. W. Blackmar in Symphony Hall which delayed the delegates who were to see the place where the 'embattled farmer stood and fired the shot heard round the world.'

"Great touring cars, lesser ones, runabouts and buckboards began to arrive about 11.30. Some were assigned to division A, others to division B, and they lined up near the curbing in St. Stephen and Gainsboro streets and in Huntington Avenue, to await passengers and the signal to get away. Each car was decorated with silken flags, and when the long procession got straightened out there was fluttering snappily in the air a glorious trail of red, white and blue showing the direction.

"Section A, awaiting the start order in Huntington Avenue, began to move at 1.30, and as the police all along the two routes taken to Concord had been notified to respect the flag-bedecked autos by keeping their stop watches tucked away in their inside pockets, the desire to make previous records over the road to the 'Minuteman' look like bad money was quickly apparent.

"Also, it was obvious by the rapid heart-beats of the fast machines that veterans were to have about as much in mind concerning many places of peculiar interest when the tour was finished as they had at the start. They did, however, stop for a few minutes at the old battlefield in Lexington, where they were told by kindly disposed citizens that the first organized resistance against British oppression was made on what is now Lexington Common, and that the first blood in the War of the Revolution was shed there.

"Such interesting reminders of other days as the old Munroe Tavern, in which is a chair that George Washington sat in when he visited Lexington in 1789, and the stone cannon marking the spot where Earl Percy's guns covered the retreat of the defeated British,

were parts of the general scheme of the flying landscape too vague for even younger eyes to con.

"But nevertheless the veterans had the time of their lives. Not one in a hundred had ever been in a 'devil wagon' before, and the exhilaration of veritably flying through the air either made most of them forget things historic or put them into a guessing, speculative frame of mind, in which broken heads, fractured limbs and sorrow and heartaches for loved ones at home loomed vividly every time a venturesome chauffeur took a sharp curve at full speed or brushed the dust from the hub of some other swiftly moving wheel.

"The committee in charge of the tour certainly did its part toward making it a success. Charles H. Baker, Elliott C. Lee, president of the Massachusetts Automobile Club, Joseph B. Maccabe and Leonard D. Ahl looked sharp after the preparations, and were exceedingly keen in keeping those not entitled to the ride from snuggling themselves down into the cushions.

"Several who never heard the whiz of a bullet or smelled the odor of burnt powder tried to insinuate themselves into the gayety of the occasion, but were detected before the machines left the rendezvous.

"About half of the cars took a route through the Newtons and Waltham, the rest going by the way of Cambridge and Arlington. One of the cars on the Newton route ran into a boy, who was said to have been bicycling on the wrong side of the street. Report came along the line that the lad escaped without serious injury, but that the machine, a big Columbia, was put out of commission by the sudden application of the brakes. They worked to a nicety not to be excelled. Had they not the boy would have been killed.

"Comrades who were whisked over this part of the route remarked that there was a milky-way sort of a streak all along, in which trees, houses, telegraph poles, historic spots and cheering, shouting, flag-waving people figured in a dizzy sort of a blend. But they enjoyed the sport and passengers were as interested as drivers to get to Lexington ahead of the crowd that went the other way.

"Fringing the sides of both ways to the first stop were thousands of children, women and men. Houses were decorated and the people, supplied with flags, gathered on lawns and along the sidewalks to wave greetings and cheer. Boys kept up a continuous 'hi-yah' through the towns and back again, and quite all of Lexington seemed to have gathered on and around the Common to welcome the veterans.

"Breakdowns were surprisingly frequent, due probably to the

heat which tends amazingly toward tire trouble, and to very fast running. Those disposed to loaf leisurely along and give their passengers an opportunity to see the points of interest and the beauties of the country on that side of Boston soon found isolation from the main body threatening them if they didn't cut loose, consequently all engines were made to throb for quick miles.

"On the Cambridge route fifteen breakdowns were counted before Lexington Common was reached. Some were caused by punctured tires, some by the cracking of spark plug insulation, some by breakage of other vital parts.

"One big car, held up between Lexington and Concord by the bursting of a tire, held four Ohio veterans. The chauffeur was having some difficulty in replacing the huge round of inflated rubber after mending the puncture, and two of the passengers were doing all that they knew how to help snap it into place, when a comrade in a passing car, recognizing one of the stalled veterans, yelled:

"Hello, Joe; going t' stay awhile?"

"Just long enough to pry a new hoof onto th' hoss," was the reply.

"That there were no smash ups either going or returning seems somewhat remarkable, for there were street cars to avoid, carriages, bicycles and people crossing the streets to look out for, to say nothing of big machines which, reaching the statue of the 'Minuteman,' first started on the return after only a few minutes' wait. Once the return was taken up the danger of collision was somewhat pronounced, as there were lines of cars going rapidly in opposite directions and a constant smother of dust in the air.

"There was no let up in the pace set by the leaders, and interesting places in Concord also had wings.

"The distance from Boston is about twenty miles, and some of the cars were at the old battle ground in less than an hour after starting. Had it not been for the delay at the start many visitors who wished to see Sleepy Hollow Cemetery, where on Authors' ridge repose the remains of Emerson, Hawthorne, Miss Louisa M. Alcott and Thoreau, would have had an opportunity, but as soon as the statue of the 'Minuteman' was reached everybody seemed suddenly seized with a desire to return.

"The veterans did, however, see the old North Bridge, the spot where the gallant Captain Davis fell, and the statue by a native sculptor, D. C. French, which was dedicated on the one hundredth anniversary of the Concord fight.

"The 'old manse,' which was built as a parsonage for Rev.

William Emerson, a patriot of the Revolution, and to which Hawthorne brought his bride away back in the '40s, was visited by many of the veterans; also the Wright Tavern in Monument Square where the minutemen made their headquarters on the morning of that memorable fight. This house has not been changed since the 'minutemen' met there. It is still used as a tavern.

"More time would have enhanced the enjoyment of the day, but each veteran of the more than one thousand that raced over the roads to the old North Bridge enjoyed himself to the limit. Those with whiskers carried away considerable real estate picked up in transit, and when the lot of men that went out to see the historic places was landed in the city again they looked as if they had just come in from the firing line, and many of them had thirsts like the thirsty sword."

Owing to his unavoidable detention and his excessive weariness General Black could not take the ride with the crowd, hence, that he might lose none of the glories of the week, a special trip for him and his family was proposed and taken Friday morning. While the General may not have ridden as rapidly as did the excursionists of Thursday, he doubtless saw a great deal more.

ELECTRICAL TROLLEY PARADE.

MECANICS HALL could not hold all of the many thousands who wished to have a part in the glorious reception, so a show for their delectation was arranged, again an innovation in the line of sights and wonders. Boston was so generous that one thing at a time did not suffice, so she drafted some of her trolleys into service and thereby left another glittering impression on the minds and memories of those beholding.

"It was a fitting climax to the succession of magnificent spectacles provided for the entertainment of the Grand Army visitors which was given Thursday evening, when fully 200,000 persons crowded three broad avenues in the upper part of the city and witnessed one of the grandest electrical parades ever arranged.

"It was a reminder of the big Grand Army procession, from the fact that the parade went over a rather short route, which forced the thousands desirous of seeing the parade into a terrific jam, which was at some places so bad that the police had all they could do to handle the throng.

"Copley Square has been crowded on several occasions, but never

before have so many persons been squeezed into streets of the square and the grass plots. The entire square was a swaying sea of faces, every one in the crowd being anxious to get as good a position as possible.

"The same is true of other points along the line. The jam at the intersections of Columbus Avenue and Dartmouth Street was enough to stall the passage of the parade for several minutes, and at the corner of Massachusetts Avenue and Columbus Avenue the crowd was so dense that it was only after the greatest exertion that the railway tracks could be cleared.

"People came from far and near to view the illuminated floats. Every inward bound car and elevated train was filled to the limit, and many hundreds were unable to get aboard the cars and were forced to walk.

"The crowd gathered as early as 7 o'clock, although the parade was not scheduled to start from the car barn until 8.15. Copley Square was the principal point, the majority of the veterans remaining in town gathering there, while hundreds of others took up a position at Mechanics Building.

"It was expected that little difficulty would be experienced, but the police, after their experience with the crush on Tuesday, did not take any chances, and as many men as could be spared were distributed along the line of march. The police of Divisions 5, 10 and 16, through which the parade passed, had the greatest responsibility, but details had been sent from other stations to assist.

"The parade was scheduled to leave the Lenox Street car house at 8.15, and it got under way just on time. Just one hour later the automobile bearing Colonel William H. Oakes, the Chief Marshal, and the members of the Entertainment Committee, had returned and took up a position on Columbus Avenue, near the starting point, and reviewed the parade.

"Sergeant Guard of Division 11 led the parade, followed by Chief Marshal Oakes in an auto with Colonel Charles H. Baker, Chairman of the Grand Army Entertainment Committee, Hon. Joseph Maccabe and Chief Shaw. Then followed an open car carrying the Boston & Maine Railroad Y.M.C.A. band of thirty pieces, Edward H. Casey, leader.

"Next in line was General William A. Bancroft's private parlor car in which rode these members of the Seventeenth of June Carnival Association: President Frank H. Bagley, Edward A. Carter, Edward H. Carter, Bernard J. McCarron, James M. Ginty and James D. Coady.

"Then followed the sixteen floats, each typical of an important epoch in the history of the United States, gorgeously decorated and brilliantly illuminated with vari-colored incandescient lights. In the groupings on the floats appeared about 125 young men and women of Charlestown, who helped illustrate the glory of America's advance in the progress of nations.

"As the floats swung out of the car barns on to Columbus Avenue they were greeted by an enthusiastic cheer from the crowd. It was with difficulty that any progress could be made, and there was a delay in turning into Massachusetts Avenue, so dense was the crowd. Then the procession wound itself like a living thing into Massachusetts Avenue, where it was greeted by throngs that crowded the railroad bridge and filled every point of vantage.

"The beauty of the spectacle was brought out more grandly than ever when all the floats had turned into broad Huntington Avenue and passed down slowly through a lane of humanity wedged in tightly from one side of the street to the other. The music of the band and the thousands of lights passing slowly down the street were an inspiring sight and brought forth salvos of applause.

"In front of Mechanics Hall the parade was greeted by an immense throng of old veterans and then it passed along to Copley Square, where the largest crowd along the line was met. At this point Sergeant Goode and a number of officers worked like Trojans to keep an open space, and the parade could only pass along at a snail's pace.

"Turning into Dartmouth Street similar crowds were met with and there was a dense throng in the open area of the Back Bay Station, where a good view was secured. The floats were kept about one hundred feet apart and the motormen upon them added in no small measure to the beauty of the spectacle by maintaining the distances.

"The crowd at the corner of Columbus Avenue and Dartmouth Street was stretched far down both streets and once more the parade was brought to a stop on account of the jam. From that point on to the car barn it was a straight run, and as the parade moved along the avenue was ablaze with light.

"At Columbus Square Captain O'Lalor of Division 5 was personally in charge of his men and good order was maintained despite the fact that the crowd was wedged in tightly. At Massachusetts Avenue Chief Marshal Oakes turned out and reviewed the parade.

"That the young women on the floats were deserving of the compliments they received for their display of patriotic spirit no one can deny. Nearly all of them were gowned in light-weight white dresses, many cut low in the neck, and wore no wraps on their shoul-

ders despite the rather cool atmosphere. They were uncomplaining and apparently enjoyed themselves, as not a plaint or murmur was heard upon the return, although they must have suffered considerably.

"The young men and women who took part in the display were transported to and from Charlestown in special cars. The closing of the streets through which the parade passed caused a small shake-up in the car service. Superintendent Gould of Division 2 had a large staff of aides at work and at the proper time all the car service was diverted to other streets.

"After the parade there was a general scramble on the part of the crowd to get conveyances for home and every car was quickly swamped.

"All the extra cars available had been run out and naturally there was a severe congestion that took nearly two hours to remedy.

"However, the crowd was uncomplaining for the most part, as they had enjoyed one of the finest spectacles Boston has seen for many a day."

EXCURSIONS AND SIGHT-SEEING.

THOUGH the encampments and conventions were over, and though many of the veterans of both sexes were leaving Boston, the city was yet noticeably crowded with "boys in blue" and their associates. There were still many sights to be seen and hundreds of people were saying, "This is the only chance of my life to see Boston as she really is." Custodians of noteworthy points had kindly thrown wide open the places of supreme interest to all wearers of the little bronze button, and the veterans were prominent in their inspection of King's Chapel, the Old North Church with its recollections of lanterns and Paul Revere, the Old South where Warren spoke and whence the "Mohawks" set forth to make the cup of tea in Boston Harbor, and Bunker Hill Monument, up whose hundreds of steps the aged men climbed for the glorious vista disclosed from its upper chamber. If there was a society of any kind within a radius of ten miles of the "Hub" that did not offer a reception to all or a part of the visitors it was a strange oversight. The man or woman who attended all of them had very little time left for sleeping.

BASS POINT AND FISH DINNER.

Among the features of Friday were the excursion down the harbor and the dinner at Bass Point, tendered the delegates and their lady friends. The steamer *Myles Standish*, with its Old Colony name,

having a carrying capacity of 1,600, was assigned to this task, and at 11 A.M. from Rowe's Wharf it steamed away with as merry a party as the harbor waters ever bore. The fish dinner at the Point was up to the standard of that famous place, and the appreciation of the visitors was quite in keeping. Sixteen hundred Grand Army veterans and friends, with war-time appetites, made an attack on the viands, and before they left the tables they had entirely consumed the objects of attack.

For the sake of those who like statistics a *résumé* of the items served may prove of interest in coming days. It included 5,600 pounds of deep sea perch, 1,900 pounds of scrod and 800 pounds of lobsters. There were 324 gallons of clams, 350 of clam chowder, 330 of milk and cream, with 110 of coffee. In the bread line there were 3,400 rolls, 350 loaves and 350 cakes, besides six barrels of crackers. Of cucumbers 1,000 disappeared and 2,000 bananas were consumed. Also 30 bushels of tomatoes, 28 of lettuce, 10 of radishes, while 20 bushels of potato chips and 30 gallons of olives found lodgment on the well-spread tables. In preparing this food 500 pounds of butter, 500 pounds of lard and 300 pounds of sugar were used. More than 50,000 dishes were laid. Four hundred and seventy-five men and women were engaged in preparing and serving the dinner.

It was one of the biggest and best dinners ever served at Bass Point. All the hotels and many private houses accommodated guests, and the entire program was gone through without a hitch.

To many of the veterans and their friends at the dinner, the affair was a novelty. Many had read, with wonder, of shore dinners, and to those from the Western states, many of whom never before saw salt water, the meal was a revelation. All voted it a success, and as the big crowd rose from the tables and strolled on the rocks at the point there were few indeed who did not express themselves as more than satisfied with the dinner they had eaten.

On the way great interest was manifested in the fortifications in the harbor, and in lighthouses and government buildings passed. The trip included a sail along the North Shore as far as Salem, where the steamer turned and headed for the base of attack, Bass Point.

By this time the appetites of everyone on board had been sharpened by the bracing salt sea air, and all were anxious for the dinner. Shortly after one o'clock the party landed at Bass Point wharf, and the crowd of hungry people, young and old, made a grand charge on the places they were assigned to. At the Relay House 800 people were served, and at the Bass Point House the remainder, about 750, were seated.

During the excursion appreciative resolutions were offered by Colonel W. W. Smith of Topeka, Kansas, extolling the hospitality of Boston and its boundless resources for pleasure and entertainment.

KEARSARGE VETERANS.

As guests of the Kearsarge Veteran Association, 500 former sailors of the U.S. Navy in the Civil War were given a sail down the harbor Friday morning on the steamer *Lincoln*.

"Admiral" Andrew Houghton was not able to get away from his duties to accompany them, and Shipmate King was put in charge. The guests came from all parts of the country, and some of them had not seen the ocean for years. Naturally they were as delighted as children to get once more out where they could see the rolling waves.

The steamer left at eleven, and a number of veterans of the Grand Army, who were lingering about the wharf without any place in view, were invited to join the party. The program of the day included a sail about the islands in the upper harbor, and then as far out as Boston Light.

A sub-committee of the association had charge of the commissary department, and put on board sufficient to feed all, even though the sea air doubles their ordinary appetites. The party landed at Rowe's Wharf at four o'clock in the afternoon.

LEXINGTON.

LEXINGTON, August 19. — All day this town was the centre of attractions for the members of the Posts at the National Encampment. Throughout the day hundreds availed themselves of the opportunity to visit the places which have a prominent place in history.

The visitors are provided with a small pamphlet, issued by the local G.A.R., explaining the historical places and how to get to them; and to add to the convenience of the visiting delegations citizens volunteered to help the local Post and its auxiliary, the Woman's Relief Corps, in conveying the visitors around.

The centre of attraction for all seemed to be the Hancock-Clarke House, where the relics of the battle of Lexington are kept, and the attendants are kept busy answering questions and explaining the history of each article.

Each visitor was requested to register at the old house, and it is estimated that 1,000 have registered every day this week.

WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS AT REVERE BEACH.

REVERE, August 19. — The delegates to the Convention of the Woman's Relief Corps were entertained at Revere Beach by the Massachusetts Department.

The headquarters were at the Hotel Pleasanton. When the train with the officers of the Massachusetts Department arrived at Crescent Beach station, Color-bearers Mrs. B. H. Hunt and Miss E. Annie McLean of Corps 68 of Dorchester led the way to the hotel.

The guest of special honor was Miss Clara Barton, the founder of the Red Cross Society. She was everywhere greeted with the greatest respect. Men and women on the promenade recognized her, men uncovering their heads and women applauding as she passed.

The delegates invited to the dinner served in the hotel at twelve numbered 400, and the crowd was so great that to handle them without confusion a line was formed on the shore side of the driveway, and the delegates marched across to the hotel, headed by the color-bearers.

Following the colors came the Massachusetts Department officers, Mrs. Alice M. Goddard, Department Junior Vice-President, escorting Miss Barton; Mrs. Annie M. Warne, Department President; Mrs. Harriet A. Ralph, Department Senior Vice-President.

Mrs. Augusta Wales, of the Entertainment Committee, ably handled the general arrangements for the dinner.

Mrs. Alice M. Goddard, chairman, presided at the tables, and divine blessing was invoked by Mrs. Harriet J. Bodge of Connecticut, Past National President.

Among those seated at the guests' table were: Miss L. C. Hopkins, Past National Inspector; Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. Hitt, Mrs. Hampton, Mrs. Bodge and Mrs. Fuller, Past National Presidents; Miss Clara Barton; Past National Chaplains Mrs. Knowles, Mrs. Clark, Mrs. Parker; Past National Secretaries Miss Bross, Mrs. Reed and Mrs. Wright; Mrs. Annie M. Warne, Department President of Massachusetts; Mrs. Ralph, Department Senior Vice-President; Miss Elliot, Department Secretary; Mrs. Sawyer, Department Chaplain.

After dinner about an hour was spent on the beach, and at three o'clock the delegates took a special train for Lynn. At that point the committee of Massachusetts Department officers turned over the visitors to a local committee on entertainment.

DAUGHTERS OF VETERANS AT MEDFORD.

Within the portals of the ancient Royall House of Medford the Sarah E. Fuller Tent 22, Daughters of Veterans, of Medford, tendered

an informal reception Thursday to all the visiting women connected with the Grand Army. More than 1,500 women, members of the various auxiliary organizations of the Grand Army, together with many delegates to the National Convention of Sons of Veterans, as well as numerous veterans, their wives and friends, availed themselves of this opportunity of inspecting this relic of Revolutionary times and enjoyed the hospitality of the Medford Tent.

The preparations for the reception of the guests were in charge of Miss Bertha J. Whitney, who is a daughter of General Jophanus H. Whitney, and Mrs. Elizabeth J. Joyce, assisted by an efficient committee of arrangements.

The visitors were taken in charge by young lady guides, who explained the many articles of interest.

Among those who attended were Mrs. Carrie A. Westbrook of Elmira, N.Y., retiring National President of the Daughters of Veterans, and her secretary, Mrs. Annie Clark Gage; Department President Mrs. Ida E. Warren of Worcester; Junior Vice-Commander of the Sons of Veterans L. W. Friedman of Birmingham, Ala., and members of the council in chief, H. S. Speelman of Cincinnati, O., and J. H. McGuire of Indianapolis.

THE WHITE SQUADRON.

During the entire week, visitors were welcomed to that part of the U.S. Navy that could be sent to Boston. The world-wide distribution of the nation's ships prevented a larger assemblage, but those present were worthy the admiration of all visitors, from the century-old *Constitution*, lying at her Charlestown moorings, to the proud ship-of-war the *Massachusetts*, with all her modern equipment. Farragut's old flag ship, the *Hartford*, drew her quota of admirers, and it was a large and varied array of voyagers who climbed aboard the cruisers *Columbia*, *Minneapolis* and *Des Moines*; the gunboats *Nashville* and *Detroit*; the torpedo-boat destroyers *Whipple*, *Worden*, *Truxton*, *Hull*, *Hopkins*, *Lawrence* and *McDonough*, every name being a reminder of the mighty past. The vessels themselves were embellished with their full complement of colors, pennants and flags, making a display as gorgeous as that which, sweeping before the vision of Joseph Rodman Drake, drew from him his inimitable "American Flag." While the ships were not drawn up in any particular order, and if they were not seen in race or conflict, they played an effective part in the pleasures and success of Boston's magnificent Grand Army week.

THE HARBOR AND NANTASKET.

The Entertainment Committee had reserved Saturday, the 20th of August, and the last day of the week, as a send-off for the visitors, one that they would remember to the latest day of their respective lives. There is little doubt as to their memory of the day and its events, though from some other reasons than those in the minds of the proposers when they devised the Harbor Excursion as something to astonish the people from the vast interior. Notwithstanding the threatening looks of the heavens, as the hour of advertised departure of the steamer neared, the folks who expected to go put in an appearance, one by one, till at 11.30 the *Myles Standish* left her wharf with above 650 excursionists aboard. Already the rain was falling in such torrents that the decks were deserted for the drier spaces below and within. The days of sails are a long ways in the past, yet now and then one poetically inclined is heard repeating,

“A wet sheet and a flowing sea,
A wind that follows fast,”

doubtless thinking that Allan Cunningham had no better conditions for his effusion than Old Neptune was now giving these, his latest guests.

Plymouth was the ultimate aim of the party that was crowded within the stanch old steamer, but a mile outside was sufficient to let the officers know that their passengers would be happier nearer shore, hence the prow was turned towards the inner waters and again there was a chance to see and enjoy the harbor sights. Very many of the good people who had essayed the trip were strangers to the sea, and they were quite content to leave the vast beyond for some pleasanter day. Everything on the waters that had a whistle tuned up as the *Standish* came near and ear-splitting salutes were constantly in order.

Fortunately ample provision for lunching had been made and a continuous repast was in progress from the time of leaving the dock till the return, late in the afternoon. Elegant leather cigar-cases, well filled, were distributed as souvenirs of the day, and nothing was forgotten that could contribute to the happiness of the passengers. At 1.30 p.m. the steamer drew up at Nantasket and gave her people a chance to inspect the Vanity Fair of Eastern Massachusetts, and, though the wind still blew great guns and the rain was still falling, some of the hardy Western mountaineers of both sexes did not hesitate to look up all that was seeable on so wet a day. The great

majority, however, of the voyagers gathered upon the veranda of the great hotel and sang war songs to the edification of themselves and the habitants.

Some of the travelers accompanied General Blackmar to his near-by farm, known by him and others as "World's End," and thus had a chance to see one of the most complete estates in the Commonwealth. After a two-hours' wait the *Standish* starts on her return trip, the rain having exhausted its fury. A meeting was convened in the main cabin over which Comrade Dwight O. Judd of Holyoke, Chairman of the Executive Committee, presided, and opened his remarks by saying that Boston had made good his remark in San Francisco when he gave his invitation, viz., "Come to Boston and we will give you the time of your life." He also paid a deserved compliment to Chairman Charles H. Baker, of the Entertainment Committee, for the successful work accomplished by him and his associates.

Comrade Lewis B. Rice of Port Huron, Mich., presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That we, comrades of the Grand Army, members of the Woman's Relief Corps, Ladies of the G.A.R., gathered from all parts of the Union, wish to express our appreciation of the kindness and courtesy of Captain S. B. Brown of the steamer *Myles Standish*, and of all the officers and crew of the boat, as well as of the Hon. Charles H. Baker, Chairman of the Entertainment Committee, and of Major George E. Henry, Chairman of the sub-committee having in special charge the commissary department today.

"We thank you, one and all, for the delightful sail and for all the good things, including music and song, that have carried us back to the old days of '61-'65."

Captain Brown was called down from his pilot-house and General Blackmar made a speech brimful of humor, good will and patriotism, and, as the enthusiastic company united in singing "America" for a closing piece, the vessel drew up at the wharf and the last official bit of entertaining on the part of the Encampment workers was ended.

PLYMOUTH AND THE W.R.C.

While the sterner sex, though not unaccompanied by representatives of the gentler, was battling with the waters of Boston Harbor in a vain effort to reach the cradle of New England, in other words, Plymouth, the good women of the Relief Corps, having accepted the

invitation of Collingwood Corps of that historic town, proceeded thither by train and had none of the humid experiences afforded those who sailed upon the *Myles Standish*. It did seem a trifle strange that anything bearing so valiant a name as that of the Captain of Plymouth should fail in accomplishing any task, but while the *Standish* was plowing the waves of the harbor, the swiftly moving train was taking its precious freight of humanity direct to "Ye Ancient Towne," there to be received, dined and taken in carriages to every point of interest in what is, all things considered, the most interesting, if not sacred, place in the New World.

They saw the Rock beneath its symmetrical canopy, they rode along Leyden Street with its memories of that terrible first winter; they entered the successor of the First Church and gave their opinions as to the artist's success in depicting the features of the prominent Pilgrims; climbed the sides of the First Burial Ground, and spent the remainder of their time in Pilgrim Hall with its inexhaustible collections of items bearing on 1620 and nearer dates. All came away with a more exalted notion of the value of the heritage their masculine friends had imperiled their lives to save.

LAUNCHING OF THE CUMBERLAND.

Had the over-active President of the United States seen fit to take a part in the G.A.R. Encampment, it is probable that even he would have voted the week pretty nearly up to his standard of strenuousness. Land and sea touch each other in Boston, and it was a happy thought to project the committing to the waves of the latest naval creation during the season of veteran presence in New England's metropolis.

Almost 100,000 people, including a vast array of "old salts," who knew what battles meant, assembled in and about the Navy Yard in Charlestown on Wednesday to see the beautiful *Cumberland* glide into the ocean's arms. There was a distinguished assemblage besides, in which were Governor Bates, Navy Secretary Paul Morton of the President's Cabinet, Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Speaker Cannon of the House of Representatives, and many others, none more notable than Rear Admiral Thomas O. Selfridge, Jr. (retired), who had been an officer on the old *Cumberland* when she was sunk by the *Merrimac* in Hampton Roads.

All that music and gunpowder could do to add to the interest of the occasion was had, and the visitors thronged through the ancient inclosure at will. Peter Norton, a survivor of the old *Cumberland's* crew, "broke out" the flag from the masthead of the new, as Miss

Pauline Morton, the Secretary's daughter, broke a bottle of champagne over the ship's bow and the *Cumberland*, within sight of the frigate *Constitution*, slid down her ways to form a part of the country's glorious navy of which "Old Ironsides" floats, today, a relic of her mighty past. Thus were the new and the old most delightfully blended.

To every naval veteran, resident or visitant, perhaps this was the event of the week, nor were the Charlestown Posts slow in taking all that was their due in helping on the *fête*. Post 11 had fully a thousand army and navy veterans in line, and that was only a small portion of the throng which exulted in the unusual sight.

REUNIONS. OPEN HOUSES.

NO less than fifty assignments were made for reunions of companies, batteries, regiments, Posts, state associations, etc., in the preliminary pamphlet of information, issued by the committee in charge. Not only did these take place, but apparently as many more, not down in the list, took place, occasioning a deal of delight to those having a part in them. There were gatherings representing nearly if not quite all the states in the Union, and seemingly a goodly portion of the more than two thousand organizations that, first and last, bore arms in suppressing the Rebellion got some of their members together for a jollification in Boston.

There were near-by Posts that kept open house during the entire week and some Posts, a little too far out for that, engaged quarters in the city and hung out their ensign as a token of extended latching. Nothing was too good for the man with the bronze button, and, if he failed to get all he wanted, it must have been through his own failure to make his wants known. For helping thirteen Boston and other near-by Posts to thus entertain there was paid out from the funds \$3,700.00.

Joe Hooker Post of East Boston entertained many veterans from all parts of the nation to whom the name was an awakener of memories precious of the gallant general thus commemorated, and of the time when he was the "most soldierly figure that ever sat in a saddle." Dahlgren Post of South Boston was attractive to those who had served in the navy or the army, for Ulric as well as his father is commemorated in that one family name. It came near being a sleepless period for the members of the Posts in Boston, or did the comrades belonging take turns in playing the hospitable hosts?

Did the limitations of this book permit, whole pages could be

used in describing how U. S. Grant Post of Melrose entertained a like-named Post from Chicago; how all of the "boys" waxed eloquent and enthusiastic over Mrs. Mary A. Livermore, who with them was a guest of Captain Aaron F. Walcott; in like manner much space might be given to James A. Perkins Post of Everett, that took in and entertained Reynolds Post of Philadelphia, and the prolonged merry-making accorded the Philadelphians of Phil Sheridan Post 55, "The Tambo" by Post 26 of Roxbury would fill the entire volume. The visitors were not only received and fêted, they were welcomed and taken care of during the whole week. Could the old schoolhouse on Washington Street, where met Posts 7, 15 and others, tell the story of that August week in the way of entertainment and exchange of camp-fire tales, there would be material found for many a new "Munchausen."

Lynn is not so far away but that a ride of a few minutes will carry the traveler there. Her local Post, General Lander, No. 5, is one of the most famous in the entire organization and, for many years, was the largest. Perhaps it is not too much to affirm that, however grand may be the housings of other Posts, no one has so interesting an assembly room as Post 5 possesses. Upon her walls may be seen the photographed faces of all the hundreds of men who have passed on to the majority. The idea is unique, for while other assemblies may have their members pictured and hung in frames, it remained for Post 5 to turn all of its interior walls as well as a portion of its ceiling into one magnificent picture frame, wherein appear the semblances of the mustered out with spaces reserved for those still in service. Here reigned free-hearted hospitality from the opening day, and the week ended with a camp-fire which made the arches ring. The guest book revealed a visitation of thousands during the Encampment period.

When the flag fell at Camp "Jack" Adams, as it did, 10.30 A.M. Saturday, the 20th of August, the Encampment for 1904 was officially over, but so great a commotion of patriotism could not subside at once. Scattering bluecoats for many a day betrayed a ripple from the breezes of the entertainment week. While visited and visitors enjoyed every moment of the Encampment and would not, were it possible, undo any of the acts performed, yet wearied, if not surfeited humanity was not averse to hearing what Saturday and the lowered flag seemed to say, viz., "Break ranks!"

ENCAMPMENT PROCEEDINGS.

HAVING outgrown the capacity of any Post room, and Music Hall, where the sessions of 1890 were held, no longer being available for convention purposes, the Encampment convened in Symphony Hall on Huntington Avenue, Wednesday. After the hurly-burly of the preceding two days, there were those who really appreciated the change from a purely spectacular performance to the more quiet and businesslike meeting of delegates, intent on the good and progress of the Grand Army.

The hall had been beautifully decorated with the national colors, and at 10 A.M. the space was well filled with representatives from all parts of the country which they and their comrades, living and dead, had done so much to preserve intact. The delegates were desirous of seeing, at least, the beginning of the affair, though they were content that a less number should transact the real work of the meeting, as was evident in the gathering of the afternoon, when great vacant spaces proclaimed the fact that some of the representatives were intent on seeing still more of the sights of Boston.

With the promptness characteristic of the true soldier the gavel of General John C. Black fell at the allotted time, and prayer was offered by the Chaplain-in-Chief, the Rev. Winfield Scott of Scottsdale, Arizona. The Committee on Credentials reported that the whole number of those entitled to vote in the Encampment was 1,477. From the indications, though Boston is a long ways from some of the places represented, it would appear that a large part of those having the privilege were present at the opening.

Before General Black commenced the reading of his address he invited to seats on the platform Generals O. O. Howard, P. J. Osterhaus and Grenville M. Dodge. Also the same invitation was extended to all Past Commanders-in-Chief of the Grand Army. General Henry B. Carrington of Hyde Park, Mass., the only surviving officer of the Regular Army who had attained the rank of colonel at the breaking out of the war, was introduced to the Encampment.

The address of the Commander-in-Chief, touching on the themes usually heard from on such occasions, was replete with the eloquence and fire for which the speaker has long enjoyed a wide reputation. As the Official Proceedings of the Encampment form a volume much larger than this, there is no attempt to give here any more than a *résumé* of the business done. The several National officers submitted

their respective reports, whose reading absorbed a large portion of the morning.

Perhaps as interesting a feature of the session as any was the report of Comrade Eli W. Hall of Lynn in behalf of the Committee appointed to invite President Roosevelt to be present. The letters of the President to Generals Blackmar and Howard are printed in full in the official record and, however much enthusiasm their presentation caused, there were not wanting hearers who remarked that a little more presence and less literature would be more agreeable to the "boys in blue."

The day was a good one for the presentation of gavels, for at an opportune moment Lucius Field, Department Commander, Massachusetts, came forward with a beautiful implement composed of historic woods, and in fitting words turned it over to the care and keeping of General Black. The gavel had been on exhibition in the corridor before the assembling, and there attracted a deal of attention lying in a receptacle made from wood of Faneuil Hall, the same having recently undergone repairs. The whole affair was the work of Reuben L. Reed of South Acton, a workman noted for tokens of this kind. There were in the trimmings of the box no less than sixty noteworthy pieces of wood, gathered from ships famous in the war and from historic spots in the vicinity of Boston. In the gavel itself are thirteen specimens of wood gathered from battlefields of the Rebellion. The second gavel came from Past National Chaplain T. H. Haggerty of Missouri, also made from thirteen bits of war-wood personally gathered by him, including pieces from Wilson Creek where General Lyon fell, from the place where Grant received one of his commissions, where Lincoln and Sherman had resided and from Appomattox. This significant object the Chaplain presented in person. With such patriotic implements General Black had no difficulty in preserving proper order throughout the Encampment.

There were other presentations, as when Chief of Staff Charles H. McConnell of Chicago gave General Black a magnificent diamond studded Past Commander-in-Chief's badge, doing his part in pleasant rhymes under the title, "Our Bayard." In the same connection, Chief McConnell presented to Mrs. Black, who was at her husband's side on the platform, a beautifully engrossed poem, framed in gold and packed ready for transportation. When the lady accepted the gift the "boys" cheered heartily and heard her appreciative words with delight, she proclaiming herself a daughter of the old Bay State and as having seen, at the age of twelve, the Massachusetts Sixth when it was receiving from Governor Andrew the colors soon

to receive their baptism of fire in the streets of Baltimore. General Black also feelingly spoke in receiving the badge, so admirably given. In the same hour Past National Commander T. J. Stewart was made the recipient of an elegant tea service in silver, the same having been voted him at the San Francisco Encampment. The giving by Comrade Sample and the receiving by General Stewart were alike eloquent and fitting.

During the forenoon, Mrs. Lue Stuart Wadsworth, who had been the mainspring of the Living Flag presentation, was introduced to the Encampment and was enthusiastically received. Mrs. Doreas H. Lyman, Past President of the Department of Massachusetts, W.R.C., was also presented. She came to say that the corps had prepared a lunch for 1,200 people and invited all present to partake of the same, when the time of recess should arrive. The reception accorded General O. O. Howard was worthy the name and fame of that sturdy veteran. Every man in the house rose to his feet and cheered his best when Comrades Benj. F. Hawkes of Ohio and Robert M. Woods, Illinois Department Commander, were invited to the stage, for they were the sole survivors of the eight veterans who organized the original G.A.R. Post. The figure of Comrade Hawkes, with his mass of flowing white hair, made a picture not easily effaced from the memory of those beholding.

The hardest worked committee at every Encampment is that on Resolutions, for to it are referred all the notions that have occurred to thinking comrades for a twelvemonth. Some are good, more are indifferent and some are positively bad. While the remainder of the delegates are listening to the rippling streams of eloquence as they flow from the platform, the Committee on Resolutions is listening to a designated reader as he goes through the stack of matter to the Committee consigned. Sometimes a second reader is necessary, so great is the number of fulminations from all parts of this great country. Fortunately for the time of the Encampment, few of the resolutions are ever read other than in Committee and the latter's report is almost always received. There were noteworthy items in the list submitted, as the proposition to hold in Washington, in 1905, a joint gathering of the "Blue" and the "Gray" in commemoration of the fortieth anniversary of Appomattox. While the plan had merit, it did not seem to the delegates that the scheme came from a source that would warrant the indorsement of the Encampment.

The Grand Army does not live entirely in the past, as appeared in the words of the Commander-in-Chief on the subject of Immigration, he taking the patriotic attitude that the newcomer should

be received hospitably and at once inducted into all that makes for the best grade of citizenship.

The report of the Adjutant General showed a net loss during the year of 10,249 members, leaving the number belonging as 246,261.

At the complimentary luncheon to delegates of the Grand Army in Symphony Hall fully 1,100 men were present, and, in addition to the substantial edibles provided, each delegate was presented with a cigar case containing a cigar.

Mrs. Addie L. Perry, chairman of the Symphony Hall committee, was, with her fifty assistants, gowned in white. The tables were tastefully decorated. Music was furnished by an orchestra and the Denver band.

After the midday lunch followed the afternoon session, in which many visiting delegations were received, as those of the Relief Corps, the Ladies of the G.A.R., Daughters of Veterans, etc.

The second day's session was practically devoted to the election of officers, though there were reports from several committees, one of them indorsing the proposition that the battlefields around the city of Fredericksburg be secured for the purposes of a national Military Park. The probable was realized in the selecting of a Commander-in-Chief in that, while other candidates appeared, all disappeared in the disposition to elect W. W. Blackmar of Massachusetts to the position. His long and successful record in a variety of situations and his well-known devotion to the Grand Army sufficed to make him an easy winner, and his election was unanimous. The name of General Blackmar was eloquently and feelingly presented by that Bay State favorite, John E. Gilman, and when the General came forward to accept his office he received a greeting such as only old soldiers can give, and his well-chosen words of acceptance won the hearty good will of every veteran before him.

After a spirited discussion, Denver was selected as the place for the Encampment of 1905. The matter of a memorial to the late Benjamin F. Stephenson, founder of the Grand Army of the Republic, was taken up and the project received increased impetus through the generous giving of \$1,000 by the recently elected Commander-in-Chief, General Blackmar, and, under suspension of the rules, the matter was brought before the Encampment for subscriptions with the result of over six thousand dollars added to the fund. The subject of Patriotism in the Public Schools received extended attention, indeed no other during the entire Encampment was considered at greater length. It is just possible that the Grand Army men in their devotion to this matter

in their later days may do the Republic as great a service as they rendered it in their younger lives.

The final act of the Encampment was the installing of the newly elected officers by General Louis Wagner of Philadelphia, the senior Past Commander-in-Chief. This duty he performed in the happiest and most impressive manner possible, and the official proceedings of the Encampment were at an end.

WORK OF
THE COMMITTEES





EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE



EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

IN a sense this entire volume is a report of the Executive Committee, but a brief summary of the direct work accomplished by the same is not amiss at this point. The very first meeting of the original appointees of Commander Blackmar, in 1903, was held February 28, shortly after the close of the Encampment for that year, and fourteen in all were held in 1903. After the beginning of 1904, as the time of the Encampment approached, meetings became more frequent till long and busy sessions were held weekly and, finally, during the week immediately preceding the 15th of August, there were daily sittings of the Committee. Following the Encampment there were several meetings, the aggregate for the year being forty-three. The last formal assembling of the Committee came Jan. 6, 1905, thus making a total of fifty-eight meetings, — rather a remarkable record for men, busy in their own affairs, yet willingly contributing their time and attention for the pleasure of the veterans of 1861-65.

However many sub-committees there might be, all of their work was regularly reported to the Executive Committee for approval and final action. The minutest details of every feature of the great gathering were fully discussed in the general assemblage. Aside from the general work of the Committee, outlined in this publication, it is interesting to note some of the special items in the extended book of records. When the Committee secured quarters in the Old South Building, it was necessary to acquire furnishings for the same, and these were found through the generous nature of certain friends of the Grand Army, so that Jan. 2, 1904, a vote of thanks is passed to Messrs. William White, 885, and Charles E. Osgood, 744 Washington Street, "for the patriotic spirit which prompted them to provide, free of expense, the desks, tables, carpets and other furniture needed to equip the rooms occupied by the Committee." February 18 a similar vote is recorded in behalf of the Mosler Safe Company for the loan of a safe during the progress of the Committee's work.

March 10, on receipt of a finely framed photograph of General W. W. Blackmar, from Elmer Chickering, to be hung in the rooms, thanks were voted to him for his generosity, and June 11 he was

indorsed as official photographer. The meeting of April 9 was made unusually interesting by the presence of Commander-in-Chief J. C. Black and members of his Official Staff. All of the visitors spoke appreciatively of the work already done by the Committee, and foretelling a most successful Encampment in August. After the meeting General Black, his Quartermaster General, Charles Burrows, his Chief of Staff, McConnell, with General Blackmar, called on Ex-Governor Long and Governor John L. Bates; thence, under the direction of Comrade Stillings, the party took the trip to Concord and Lexington. In the evening the National visitors were accorded a reception and dinner at Young's Hotel by the members of General Black's Staff resident in Massachusetts, assisted by past members of the National Staff. The evening was a memorable one in the annals of the Grand Army of Boston.

At the meeting of April 23 resolutions of sympathy were voted in behalf of Comrade George W. Creasey, Chairman of the Committee on Information, who had suffered a stroke of paralysis. He was present the preceding week, *i.e.* on the 16th, but is now quite helpless. He did not meet his Committee again nor did he serve in any way; the duties that would naturally fall to him were assumed by Vice-Chairman Charles D. Nash.

The meeting of July 2 was held on the steamer "Old Colony," on its way to Plymouth, the Committee having been invited to spend the day thus by their generous co-worker, General W. W. Blackmar. On arriving in the ancient town, dinner was served at the Samoset House, where they had as guests, in addition to several Massachusetts gentlemen, Past Commander-in-Chief Robert B. Beath of Pennsylvania and General John C. Linehan of New Hampshire. A visit to all the points of interest in historic Plymouth served to make the day a red-letter one in the records of the Committee and a delightful tribute to the good will and thoughtfulness of the provider.

So many helping hands had been extended to the Committee and so many thanks were due the kind people who had given of their time and talents, a special committee was appointed to designate who should be thus remembered. The members of said committee were Comrades W. W. Blackmar, E. H. Haskell, S. A. Barton, J. E. Gilman and W. A. Wetherbee. Through its chairman, General Blackmar, a report was submitted, Nov. 30, 1904, to the following effect:

That to Mr. Witham of the Boston *Journal* we tender a cash testimonial of \$25.00;

To James Mulcahy, Inspector of Buildings, a Representative badge;

To Mrs. Lue Stuart Wadsworth some suitable testimonial to be selected, not to exceed \$25.00 in value;

To Mrs. Lydia P. Hall, a testimonial to be selected at a cost not to exceed \$10.00;

To Mrs. Dorcas Lyman a cash testimonial of \$25.00;

To Mrs. Lizabeth A. Turner, as a consideration for extra services rendered as clerk of the Accommodation Committee, on the recommendation of the Chairman of that Committee, \$100.00;

To Mrs. Mary L. Gilman, Chairman of the Executive Committee, W.R.C., a suitable testimonial, not to exceed in cost \$10.00.

The Secretary was instructed to forward cash testimonials by check and to express to each recipient the deep appreciation of the Committee for services rendered. Comrade John E. Gilman was appointed a Committee of one to select the testimonials, other than those of cash.

It was further voted that Representative badges be given as follows: To Colonel Chas. K. Darling who commanded Camp "Jack" Adams, to William White, Charles E. Osgood, Elliott C. Lee, Dr. Horace E. Marion and William Doogue, Superintendent of Public Grounds, and that three additional badges be given to Colonel Darling to be distributed among his associates at his discretion.

January 6, Secretary S. A. Barton read his final report, and it was voted that the same should be spread upon the records as a summary of its proceedings. The report follows in full:

DWIGHT O. JUDD,

Chairman National Encampment 1904, and Comrades of the Executive Committee:

As Secretary of the Executive Committee, I desire to make a brief report which may be extended upon the records.

It is not necessary or possible to go into the details, which covered the writing of thousands of letters and the issuing of hundreds of bulletins and circulars, but the Secretary wishes to improve this opportunity by saying that he feels under great obligations to all the members of the Executive Committee for their kindness and courtesy during his arduous term of service, and herewith expresses his profound appreciation for all the courtesy and consideration received.

The Secretary fully appreciated the honor conferred upon him by his selection for this position, and was fully sensible of his personal responsibility. He felt the importance of having a full knowledge of all the details of each committee work, that in the end they should all dovetail together in such a manner that the final result

should reflect credit upon the Committee, the city of Boston, and the state of Massachusetts. It is left to the historian who is editing the final report to lay before those who are interested the important facts.

The greatest credit is due the Committee appointed by the Department Encampment for 1903 for having carried out, from its inception to final completion, the greatest Encampment ever held in the history of the Grand Army of the Republic. We have reason to be particularly proud of the fact that it is the only Encampment ever held where a committee appointed by the Grand Army took up and carried on the work, secured the funds and managed all the details, without a large citizens' committee taking the initiative, which has been the custom heretofore pursued, and which has usually left the Department holding the Encampment an auxiliary instead of the guiding head. For this fact the Executive Committee of 1904 has just cause for felicitations. The knowledge that it was the greatest Encampment ever held has been widely diffused, and this Department can rest on its laurels, as having produced the most interesting and unique line of entertainment ever tendered comrades on such an occasion, and can challenge competition in the future history of our order without fear of being excelled.

The work is now finished, excepting the editing of the souvenir report. All books, papers and reports of committees left in the hands of the Secretary at the close of the Encampment have been turned over to the comrade elected by the Souvenir Committee to edit the final report, Asst. Adjt.-Gen. Edward P. Preble.

The Secretary kept books of account showing total receipts and disbursements, by whom incurred, and a voucher system of payment. He approved all bills, covering the entire amount expended, \$85,345.02, which passed through his hands. He kept an accurate record of the same, showing expenditures in detail, debiting to the committee or individual who incurred the obligation, and is pleased to report complete liquidation of all bills authorized within two weeks of the close of the Encampment, leaving available for editing and distributing the souvenir the sum of \$1,743.10. I beg leave to incorporate herewith a copy of the report of the Auditing Committee:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF MASSACHUSETTS,
GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC,
STATE HOUSE, BOSTON, July 20, 1905.

The Auditing Committee would report that they have carefully examined and approved all bills incurred by the various committees after they had been authorized by the Executive Committee, have audited the

receipts and disbursements and compared the balance as shown by the books of the Secretary with the statement of the Treasurer, and find all accounts correct to March 20, 1905.

They commend the system of keeping the accounts inaugurated by the Secretary as one thoroughly adapted to the business of the Encampment.

(Signed) ELISHA T. HARVELL, *Chairman*,
 CHARLES D. NASH,
 EDWARD P. PREBLE,
 Auditing Committee.

The Secretary would recommend for the consideration of the Committee that they place the balance of the funds in the hands of the Souvenir Committee, with authority to adopt such measures as may be necessary to place at the command of the editor the funds now in the hands of the Treasurer, so that he may be able to defray the expenses connected with his work, which would remove the necessity of this Committee holding any further meetings.

SILAS A. BARTON, *Secretary.*

The existence of the Committee was not without its successive touches of nature, for April 30 there were passed resolutions of condolence and sympathy over the death of Comrade William H. Kitching of Post 26, Roxbury, a member of the Committee on Horses and Carriages. He died April 25, 1904.

July 8, similar action was taken on account of the final muster out of Past Department Commander William H. Bartlett of Worcester, he having died July 5. Large representations of the Committee and Department officers were present at the funeral in Worcester on the 7th.

Though he did not die while the Committee was most active, yet Past Department Commander Joseph W. Thayer passed on within the year following the Encampment. His death came July 22, 1905, not unlooked for, since he had been failing many months. Had he lived to the 31st he would have been sixty-one years old. One of the best of soldiers, having served in the 12th Mass. Infantry, he came home from the hospital a victim of all that makes war terrible. A member of Theodore Winthrop Post, Chelsea, he enjoyed the unswerving friendship of every comrade. As Chairman of the Committee on Faneuil Hall Entertainment he did his duty well.

While Past Department Commander Dwight O. Judd survived the days of the Encampment more than two years, yet the fact that

he was during all the months of its activity its presiding officer, and whose face looks out from the centre of the Committee group, makes it meet that some words concerning his useful life should be printed here. The face around which others of the Committee radiate is a good likeness of the generous-souled comrade who was ever ready to do anything in his power for a friend. Of long New England lineage, he was born in Ohio, but in his early days was brought to the Bay State, the home of his ancestors, and here, except as the war called him away, was the abode of his subsequent years. His father lived to be an exceedingly aged man and passed on while the meetings of the Committee were in progress during the spring of 1904. The privations and rigors of army life forbade to the son the length of days given to the father.

As a soldier in the 10th Massachusetts Regiment, he was the youngest member of his company, but it is safe to state that no braver nor more serviceable man was in the ranks of this stanch western Massachusetts organization. Bearing on his person marks of the perils through which he had passed, he was the most modest of men in regard to the dangers encountered. Whether as an employee of the Government in the postal service, as a member of the State Legislature, or a reputable man of business, there was no time nor place in which he was not found to be the soul of honor, ready and reliable in all the concerns of life and ever the devoted friend and neighbor.

His was the voice heard in the San Francisco Encampment inviting the next gathering to Boston, and no one thereafter traveled so many miles as did this Holyoke resident, down from the western part of the Commonwealth, to the almost continuous meetings of the hard-worked Executive Committee. Repeatedly ill, the premonitions of the disease which finally proved his undoing, he strove against every besetment to the end, always presenting a smiling face and a hearty hand-shake, though the poor body might be tortured with pain. Even to a very few days before his removal to the hospital, there to submit his person to the surgeon's knife, he would not admit that he felt other than well. But in the face of insidious disease the strongest system must give way, and, though for a few days he survived the work of the surgeons, he had not strength to rally, and so passed on, Nov. 24, 1906, to that other land where we are told there is neither pain nor sorrow.

It was a representative assembly that gathered at the Holyoke home of the late Commander, November 27, and hands of his comrades bore his body to the grave, all testifying to his sterling qualities of head and heart and all glad that they had possessed his acquaintance

in earlier and the later years. A brave and loyal soldier, a devoted son, husband and father, a true friend and comrade, no one had a keener sense of duty and no one succeeded better in doing it.

GENERAL COMMITTEE.

A CAREFUL reading of the names found in the General Committee discloses some of the most conspicuous in the Commonwealth, and indicates the estimate which Massachusetts puts upon the veterans of the War of the Rebellion. An enterprise which could call into its councils the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and Attorney General of the Commonwealth, both United States Senators, three ex-Governors, the Secretary of the National Navy, the Chaplain of the U.S. Senate, a former U.S. Minister to Italy, the Mayor of Boston, not to mention editors of metropolitan newspapers, distinguished clergymen, state and national officeholders and the most prominent business men of Boston and vicinity, could be no ordinary affair. While the burden of the work fell on a comparatively few shoulders, yet there was a disposition to assist in every direction that rendered the task far easier than it might otherwise have been. Necessarily the chairman of the Committee is the one looked to for initiative, hence the care manifest in placing in this responsible position those known to be active, interested and persistent. A careful reading of Secretary Barton's closing statement to the Executive Committee will show that, as a Committee, this was for a contingency only. As a Committee it was not called upon.

Ex-Governor John D. Long, who appeared at the head of the General Committee, had held a similar position in 1890, and the Department was fortunate in being able to utilize his valuable services for a second time. As Chairman of the Committee on Accommodations, the name of J. E. Gilman is found, a comrade known and respected throughout the Department; the Auditing Committee had but three names, those of the Quartermaster of the Department, the Assistant Adjutant General and the superintendent of the Soldiers' Home in Chelsea, all admirably well equipped for their task. Silas A. Barton, a veteran in a double sense, headed the Committee on Badges; W. A. Wetherbee, another Past Department Commander and a man of tireless energy, supervised the matter of decorations; Charles H. Baker of Lynn, recognized as an indefatigable worker, was Chairman of the Entertainment Committee; Joseph W. Thayer of Chelsea, since gone to his long home, with his Committee looked after the Faneuil Hall

program; the Finance Committee, the most important in the entire number, had one hundred members and as Chairman followed E. H. Haskell who, in the gathering of 1890, showed of what metal he was composed and what he could make the public do; Peter D. Smith of Andover, as Chairman of the Grand Stands Committee, has an opportunity to put in force his well-known energy; the chairmanship of Committee on Horses and Carriages, in other words, Conveyance, was assigned to Allison M. Stickney of Medford, also a tireless worker; George W. Creasey of the Soldiers' Home is assigned to the Committee having in charge the imparting of information, and who could perform its duties better? Another Past Department Commander, Eli W. Hall of Lynn, was at the head of the Committee on Invitations, and he is not the man to neglect a single item of its duties; Medical Aid and Public Comfort, two essentials, were assigned to the care of the Committee whose Chairman was Charles S. Clerke of Boston, one of the youngest men in the whole G.A.R. membership; as Chairman of the Committee on Music who could be found for the place better adapted to it than William M. Olin, the accomplished Secretary of the Commonwealth. Parade, another of the important items, was looked after by the Committee whose Chairman is Colonel Cranmore N. Wallace of Boston, who knows his duty well. With singular fitness, the Press Committee was made up of men who, in the main, have to do with newspaper work and, though General A. B. R. Sprague of Worcester was not of their guild, he was a man inured to all that makes success. The Printing Committee had only three members, with Charles D. Nash of Chelsea, Chairman, but Barton and Gilman readily made up for any lack of numbers. When it came to heading the Reception Committee who so fit as General W. W. Blackmar, soon to be in command of the National Encampment and, all too soon, to pass on to a higher sphere? With assistants, including leading people in city and state, the Committee could not help being noteworthy; just to think of any committee which should embrace the three leading railroad presidents in New England. J. Payson Bradley, later to command the Department and a vigorous worker at all times, directed the course of the Committee on Reunions; and finally, Transportation, certainly the second in importance in all the Encampment machinery, was headed by George H. Innis of Boston, a veteran well versed in all that pertains to the "how to get there" problem.

While forces in Boston were thus at work making ready for the crowning event of 1904, it was necessary to keep in touch with the National Headquarters, which for the year were established in Chicago, the home of General John C. Black, Commander-in-Chief of the Grand

Army. Of course, Chicago had nothing to do with working out the details of the reception and entertainment of the multitude of visitors, already making preparations for the excursion; there are a thousand and one things that the Headquarters must know as to when, where and how, hence the sensible increase in Uncle Sam's mail-carrying business between the Hub and the Mid-ocean City.

The treasury is one of the most essential features of any great enterprise, and while the Committee is rich in expectations, these do not pay present expenses. It is expected that state and city will contribute handsomely to the necessary outlay and that the citizens will repeat their generous action of 1890, but, to meet immediate wants, loans must be negotiated. To cover these necessities, the Chairman of the Finance Committee advanced funds, and the First National Bank of Boston was ready with a larger sum to tide the Committee over all difficulties, reimbursement to follow from expected resources.

Of many a distinguished individual it has been said that he was a good man, but he could not keep a hotel. Those having in charge the Encampment of 1904 early determined that no such remark should apply to them, and the Committee on Accommodations got to work before the close of the year 1903 and mapped out its work so thoroughly that there was scarcely anything left to be desired when the Encampment came. The care and entertainment of visitors by the thousand was the problem submitted to this Committee, and how well it was solved has been recited in Grand Army circles from ocean to ocean and from Maine to Texas. While the immense edifice may have been a queer substitute for a field of tents, it certainly was spacious, its sanitary appointments all that could be asked for, disagreeable weather was all alike with sunshine, and to men whose marching and actual camping days were forty years behind them this provision for their comfort and convenience was almost ideal.

While some might think that Boston would need no advertisement, that the name and the possibility of a reception there would attract a host, experience has taught the adviseableness of thorough and systematic advertising. The Hub of the Universe is never satisfied with any ordinary success. When the Christian Endeavor Union of the World assembled here in 1895, by general consent the result eclipsed all former assemblies. Again, when the National Educational Association came in 1903, there was such an overflow of schoolma'ams and masters that even the Athens of America, for the nonce, was lost in wonder. Not the few thousands who were wont to gather for such occasions, but they came, in these instances, by the hundreds of thousands; and while in 1890 it was repeatedly said, "This is the last

great gathering of the veterans of 1861-65," the Grand Army men of Massachusetts believed otherwise, and how just their judgment the sequel amply showed. If there was a Post of the G.A.R., however small or remote, that was not informed of the preparations making down by Boston Harbor and of the welcome awaiting every old comrade, then it was an unavoidable oversight of the busy workers in Room 347, Old South Building, Boston.

That the public at home might know what was pending and what was expected, the constant reference to the subject by the press of the city was supplemented by the following, which was most extensively circulated:

Boston, March 25, 1904.

The Grand Army of the Republic, the greatest veteran association in the world, representing every state in the Union, will meet in the City of Boston in August next, at the annual session of its National Encampment. This congress of the Order comprises about fourteen hundred representatives from its forty-five different Departments. Its membership is now a little more than a quarter of a million, and its ranks include not only soldiers from all the armies of the Union, but sailors from all the fleets. Its fundamental law specifically excludes politics. It seeks only to perpetuate the patriotic memories of the great struggle to preserve the Union, to cement more closely ties of comradeship born of camp and battle, to care for the widows and orphans of those who died in defense of the flag, and to lessen the burdens and sweeten the life of him who did and dared that the nation might live.

This organization comes to Boston by invitation of the Department of Massachusetts, G.A.R., heartily seconded by the Governor of the Commonwealth and the Mayor of the City. Its members will bring with them many thousands, — wives, children and friends. The indications from every section of the country are that, notwithstanding the decimation of the ranks of the Grand Army since the Encampment held here in 1890, the interest of the old soldiers is so great and the attractions of Boston hospitality are so tempting, the attendance is likely to be fully equal to that fourteen years ago.

The veterans of Boston will do all in their power to entertain their visiting comrades, but funds must be raised for entertainments of a public character; especially must we provide accommodations for visiting organizations. There will be a magnificent camp-fire in Mechanics Hall, excursions to historical points, and decorations and illuminations. For these purposes an appeal is made to the generosity of the people, which has never yet failed and we are sure never will.

The work of preparation has been placed in the hands of a large Committee comprising many of our most prominent and public-spirited citizens. Headquarters have been established in the Old South Building, Room 347, where everybody desiring full and detailed information will

be gladly received. This Committee anticipate with confidence a most liberal response to their call, feeling that the hearts of our people will be stirred by this last opportunity to see a parade of the Grand Army of the Republic in our city.

In behalf of the Committee,

HON. JOHN D. LONG, *President,*

HON. JOHN W. WEEKS, *Treasurer,*

General Committee.

DWIGHT O. JUDD, *Chairman,*

SILAS A. BARTON, *Secretary,*

Executive Committee.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

ONE of the most important committees of the Encampment was that on finance, to whom was intrusted the great responsibility of securing the necessary funds to properly provide for all of the important requirements of this great gathering of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Inasmuch as the financial success of the Encampment of 1890 was specially noteworthy, not only for the large amount which was raised, as a result of the commendable management of its Finance Committee and also in its effective and satisfactory disbursements, it was felt that, if possible, the services of Col. Edward H. Haskell, who had organized the campaign of 1890, should be again secured as Chairman, and to the gratification of his comrades and the citizens of Boston he was induced to accept this position.

This Committee was composed of many of our most eminent citizens who are noted for their public spirit and financial standing, and who were all interested in contributing to the success of this Encampment.

Immediately following the announcement of the General Committee, the Finance Committee issued the following appeal to our citizens:

BOSTON, April 9, 1904.

To the Citizens of Massachusetts:

In response to a most cordial invitation from the veterans of Massachusetts, warmly seconded by our state and city officials, the Grand Army of the Republic have again honored this city as the gathering place for the coming National Encampment, August 15 to 20.

This great gathering of the veterans of our country, led by a few survivors of their great captains, who achieved the highest distinction and the lasting gratitude of their countrymen, promises to be a most eventful occasion in the history of our city, and especially because it is

probable it will be the last parade here of that noble army who passed in grand and memorable review before Grant and Sherman and Sheridan at the close of the Civil War.

To a state and city whose reputation became historic through all the dark and trying scenes of the war, by the quick, responsive loyalty of our people, and by the generous outpouring of our treasure, such an event as this will appeal at once to our citizens as an opportunity for grateful recognition of the services of the Grand Army.

To carry out this celebration with a dignity commensurate with its national importance, and in keeping with the reputation of our city for hospitality and public spirit, will necessitate a large expense. The Committee, therefore, appeal to all of our citizens to contribute, in as generous a manner as possible, toward securing a guarantee fund of at least \$50,000.00 to meet any deficit not covered by the state and city appropriations.

All such subscriptions, or gifts, will be gratefully appreciated and acknowledged through the press, and may be sent to the chairman, Finance Committee, at above address.

In behalf of the Finance Committee,

EDW. H. HASKELL,
Chairman.

The prompt and generous response to this appeal by our citizens was very gratifying, as will appear in the appended list of contributions to the guarantee fund and also that for gifts. Only half of the 1890 amount was asked for, and the sum contributed came nearer the mark than did the result in the former instance. Then 277 different givers made an aggregate of \$44,565 to the guarantee fund and 186 donors gave \$13,762 to the gift fund. Then the largest gifts were \$3,000 each from two great railroads. In 1904, since the amount called for was only one-half, contributors reduced their contributions, but the sums realized, in each instance, were sufficient. As in the former year, the railroads came early to the front with one thousand dollars each, a sum equaled only by three other parties, viz., W. W. Blackmar, C. H. Hovey & Co. and Jordan, Marsh & Co. But whether the giving was in large sums or small, it was generous and creditable. There was no importuning necessary, but a knowledge of the fact that funds were essential to the adequate reception of the guests of the Bay State was enough to promote appreciative Boston to reach down deep into its pocket and thence to produce the needful. The Grand Army, not alone of Massachusetts but of the nation, was, is and ever will be grateful. For Treasurer of the great enterprise the Hon. John W. Weeks was secured, and for his generous contributions of time and energy the Grand Army renders thanks.

Names of Subscribers to the Guarantee Fund.

The Boston Globe . . .	\$500.00	Clark, Hutchinson Co. . .	\$100.00
The Boston Herald . . .	500.00	George A. Draper	100.00
The Allen-Lane Com- pany	100.00	C. F. Hovey & Co. . . .	1,000.00
Brown, Durrell & Co. . .	100.00	The Boston Transcript . .	500.00
Henry E. Cobb	100.00	Nantasket Beach Steam- boat Co.	500.00
Wilmon W. Blackmar . .	1,000.00	Henry F. Miller & Sons Piano Co.	100.00
Parker, Wilder & Co. . .	100.00	Edward L. Pickard	150.00
Harding, Whitman & Co.	250.00	Henry W. Peabody & Co.	100.00
Hotel Thorndike	100.00	Chandler & Co.	100.00
Rhodes & Ripley Co. . .	100.00	White Sewing Machine Co.	20.00
Chandler, Farquhar Co. Cobb, Bates & Yerxa Co. F. A. Foster & Co.	10.00 100.00 100.00	Mellen Bray	100.00
S. S. Pierce Co.	500.00	G. W. Bent & Co.	25.00
Carter, Rice & Co. . . .	100.00	Jones, McDuffee & Stratton	100.00
Elwyn G. Preston	25.00	Thomas Talbot	100.00
Chase & Sanborn	100.00	Spencer W. Richardson. Martin L. Hall & Co. . . .	100.00 100.00
Sherman L. Whipple . . .	50.00	Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Oliver Ditson Co.	100.00 500.00
Charles B. Amory	100.00	H. L. Higginson	250.00
Massachusetts Breweries Co.	100.00	John W. Weeks	250.00
Blake & Stearns	100.00	Jordan, Marsh & Co. . . .	1,000.00
L. C. Chase & Co.	50.00	Boston Post	250.00
William Read & Sons . . .	50.00	C. B. Fillebrown	25.00
Hotel Vendome	500.00	Batchelder & Lincoln . . .	50.00
Eben S. Draper	250.00	A. Shuman & Co.	500.00
Torrey, Bright & Capen Smith, Sherman & Co. . . .	100.00 100.00	Leopold Morse & Co. . . .	200.00
J. R. Whipple & Co. . . .	500.00	John O. Smith	100.00
North Packing & Pro- vision Co.	100.00	Myers & Andrews	100.00
A. A. Pope	100.00	Hodgdon, Andrews & Merry	100.00
R. H. Stearns & Co.	200.00	E. R. Smith & Co.	100.00
Paine Furniture Co. . . .	500.00	Davis, Payson & Co.	100.00
Thomas W. Lawson	250.00	Thompson & Snow Co. . . .	100.00
Frederick G. King	50.00	Miner & Beal	100.00
United Shoe Machinery Co.	300.00	J. Peavy & Co.	100.00
William F. Draper	250.00	S. W. Loomis & Co.	100.00
C. E. Osgood	100.00	I. Klein & Co.	100.00
A. W. Pope & Co.	100.00	Lovett, Hart & Phipps Co.	100.00
Bigelow & Dowse Co. . . .	25.00	William Bloom & Co.	100.00
Samuel Ward Co.	25.00	Morse Bros & Ehrlich . . .	100.00
W. Murray Crane	500.00		

Hawley, Folsom & Ron- imus	\$100.00	S. P. Gates	\$25.00
Clement, Soule & Co. . .	100.00	Boston Dry Goods Co. . .	100.00
Simons, Hatch & Whit- ten Co.	100.00	Farley, Harvey & Co. . .	100.00
Talbot Co.	500.00	Blodgett, Ordway & Webber	100.00
Wellman, Hall & Co. . . .	100.00	Wilson Larrabee Co. . . .	100.00
Kehew, Bradley & Co. . .	100.00	Walker Stetson Co. . . .	100.00
J. A. & W. Bird & Co. . .	50.00	Langley Burr Co.	50.00
Revere House	100.00	H. A. Austin & Co.	25.00
Carpenter-Morton Co. . . .	50.00	Chas. W. Thomas Co. . . .	50.00
S. M. Howes Co.	10.00	Friends	100.00
C. H. Graves & Sons. . . .	100.00	N.Y. C. R.R.	1,000.00
F. E. Atteaux & Co.	50.00	Albert Greene Duncan . .	10.00
Tower, Giddings & Co.. .	100.00	John C. Paige & Co. . . .	100.00
W. D. Doris & Co.	25.00	Field & Cowles	100.00
Hotel Haymarket	10.00	Geo. O. Carpenter & Son .	50.00
Waldo Bros.	25.00	Obrion & Russell	50.00
Eastern Drug Co.	100.00	S. T. Woodman	25.00
John H. Pray & Sons	50.00	Ætna Life Insurance Co.	25.00
N. E. Dressed Meat & Wool Co.	25.00	Employers Liability Ins. Co.	25.00
Ralph P. Hoagland Drug Co.	100.00	R. A. Boit	25.00
Metropolitan Coal Co. . . .	100.00	Ebed L. Ripley	100.00
Haskell, Adams & Co.	50.00	Faulkner, Page & Co. . . .	100.00
Swain, Earle & Co.	25.00	Thos. Kelley & Co.	100.00
Briggs, Seaver Co.	25.00	Boston, Revere Beach & Lynn R.R.	250.00
Wellington-Wild Coal Co.	50.00	"A Friend"	50.00
Roessle Brewery	50.00	Parkinson & Burr	100.00
N.Y., N.H. & H. R.R. . . .	1,000.00	Amory, Browne & Co. . . .	100.00
Walworth Mfg. Co.	500.00	A. S. Covel	100.00
Walworth Construction & Supply Co.	200.00	Joy, Langdon & Co.	100.00
R. H. Lufkin	15.00	Catlin & Co.	100.00
B. F. Sturtevant Co.	100.00	Jas. M. Prendergast	100.00
Shepard, Norwell & Co. . .	500.00	Amory A. Lawrence	100.00
B. & M. R.R.	1,000.00	Henry S. Grew	100.00
Webster Thomas Co.	25.00	S. M. Weld	100.00
Boston Molasses Co.	25.00	Frye, Phipps & Co.	25.00
Delano, Potter & Co. . . .	100.00	Dana Hardware Co.	25.00
S. Herbert Howe	100.00	Wm. White	100.00
Chas. H. Moulton & Co. . .	50.00	Heywood Bros. & Wake- field Co.	100.00
Sands & Leekie	50.00	Page & Baker	100.00
N. W. Rice	200.00	American School Furni- ture Co.	100.00
		Chas. L. Lovering	100.00

Frank W. Whitcher & Co.	\$50.00	Hotel Somerset	\$100.00
Hotel Berkeley, John A. Sherloek	100.00	American House	100.00
Jeremiah Williams & Co.	100.00	Hotel Lexington	100.00
Brown & Adams	100.00	Hotel Lenox	100.00
Hallowell, Donald & Co.	100.00	Clark's Hotel	50.00
Luce & Manning	100.00	Hotel Nottingham	25.00
Whitman, Farnsworth & Thayer	100.00	Wm. A. Bancroft	250.00
J. Koshland & Co. . . .	100.00	Castle Square Hotel . . .	100.00
John G. Wright	100.00	A. Storrs & Bement Co. .	100.00
Hobbs, Taft & Co. . . .	100.00	S. P. Train	50.00
Geo. F. Willett & Co. . . .	100.00	W. H. Claffin Co.	100.00
Dupee & Hackett	100.00	L. M. Dyer & Co.	50.00
Timothy Remick	100.00	W. H. Prior	50.00
Goodhue & Studley	100.00	F. H. Hosmer & Co. . . .	50.00
O. M. Purdy & Co. . . .	100.00	Swan, Newton & Co. . . .	50.00
Hecht, Liebmann & Co. . . .	100.00	Benjamin Johnson	25.00
Dewey, Gould & Co. . . .	100.00	Cook, Vivian Co.	100.00
Albert W. Smith & Co. . . .	100.00	Boston & Northern R.R. . .	100.00
Eisemann Bros. & Co. . . .	100.00	The Thread Agency	100.00
Warren Soap Co.	100.00	Geo. H. Page, Langham Hotel	50.00
Wilcock & Cordingley	100.00	Patrick Doherty	50.00
Follett Wool Co.	100.00	Reuben Ring & Co.	50.00
Mauger & Avery	100.00	John Carter & Co.	50.00
Chas. F. Cross & Co.	100.00	Edw. H. Haskell	100.00
Patterson & Co.	100.00	Hotel Westminster	50.00
E. Frank Lewis	100.00	American Sugar Refining Co.	500.00
Hayden, Stone & Co. . . .	250.00	Johnson, Moody & Co. . .	50.00
Paine, Webber & Co. . . .	100.00	Shoe & Leather Mercantile Agency	25.00
Kidder, Peabody & Co. . . .	100.00	Frank B. Holmes	5.00
N. W. Harris & Co.	100.00	W. H. McElwain Co.	100.00
E. H. Rollins & Son	100.00	Hathaway, Soule & Harrington	50.00
Harvey Fisk & Son	100.00	Levisieur & Conway	50.00
Geo. A. Fernald & Co. . . .	100.00	Regal Shoe Company	100.00
Towle & Fitzgerald	100.00	Hosmer Codding & Co. . .	25.00
Armstrong, Schirmer & Co.	100.00	Rice & Hutchins	100.00
Chas. Head & Co.	100.00	R. Marston & Co.	100.00
Francis Henshaw & Co. . . .	50.00	C. D. Brown & Co.	100.00
Arthur F. Estabrook	100.00	Higgins, Snow Co.	25.00
H. C. Whitcomb	25.00	Hotel Plaza	25.00
S. D. Warren & Co.	100.00	W. W. Jenks	10.00
Hotel Essex	100.00	Palmer, Parker & Co. . . .	50.00
United States Hotel	100.00	Stimpson & Co.	25.00

Jas. A. Hayes & Co.	\$25.00	Stone & Forsyth	\$100.00
Joseph Burnett Co.	50.00	F. E. Reynolds	25.00
Nash, Spalding & Co.	500.00	Copley Sq. Hotel	100.00
R. H. White Co.	500.00	Wm. P. Shreve	100.00
Willard N. Chamberlain	50.00	Hearst's Boston American	500.00
H. W. Huguley Co.	250.00	Dwinell, Wright & Co.	50.00
Eldridge, Baker & Bain	25.00	Nonotuck Silk Co.	25.00
Gilman Brothers	50.00	Winch Brothers Co.	100.00
E. Atkins & Co.	100.00	Rousmaniere, Williams Co.	25.00
Charles Jenkins	25.00	Seelye Mfg. Co.	10.00
Carter, Carter & Meigs.	75.00	Estabrook, Anderson Co.	50.00
Arnold Roberts Co.	100.00	F. E. Jones & Co.	20.00
E. C. Webb	5.00	W. F. Mayo & Co.	25.00
Locke Ober Co.	50.00	H. W. Wadleigh & Co.	25.00
T. D. Cook Co.	50.00	Thomas G. Plant Co.	100.00
Hotel Brunswick	100.00	H. H. Mawhinney Co.	100.00
F. M. Crosby & Co.	100.00	Linen Thread Co.	100.00
Com. of Mass. Loyal Legion	100.00	T. J. Southwell	5.00
Geo. H. Ellis	50.00	Chas. T. Gallagher	83.33
Adams, Cushing & Foster	25.00		
Hobbs & Warren Co.	25.00		
J. L. Fairbanks & Co.	25.00		
Clapp & Tilton	50.00		
		Total	\$37,313.30

NAMES OF SUBSCRIBERS TO THE GIFT FUND.

Nantasket Beach Steamboat Co.	\$500.00	Pfister & Vogel Lea. Co.	\$25.00
Ginn & Co.	25.00	Rueter & Co.	50.00
Wright & Potter Printing Co.	25.00	A. J. Houghton Co.	25.00
William G. Bell Co.	10.00	Geo. H. Leonard & Co.	50.00
Arnold A. Rand.	25.00	John T. Boyd.	5.00
New England House	10.00	E. E. Call	5.00
Abby M. Storer	25.00	Eastern S.S. Co.	100.00
Mary G. Storer	25.00	Griffith-Stillings Press	10.00
Brown, Durrell & Co.	100.00	J. J. Arakelyan	10.00
B. F. Keith	100.00	Hollingsworth & Whitney Co.	100.00
Frederick T. Widmer	10.00	James A. Houston.	100.00
Boston Journal	100.00	E. Flening & Co.	10.00
Maecullar, Parker & Co.	50.00	Carter, Carter & Meigs.	25.00
Walter Baker & Co.	100.00	Adams House.	100.00
Burnett & Potter	50.00	James H. Roberts	10.00
Joseph Wild & Co.	5.00	Tubular Rivet & Steel Co.	100.00

Amos P. Tapley & Co.	\$50.00	A. E. Pillsbury	\$25.00
Farnsworth, Hoyt & Co.	25.00	Mr. & Mrs. B. H. Warner	100.00
Avery Chemical Co.	25.00	Elizabeth Cheney	50.00
N. F. Thayer & Co.	5.00	Seymour A. Farwell	2.00
Ziegel, Eisman & Co.	25.00	Stimpson & Co.	10.00
American Woolen Co.	500.00	C. E. Wadleigh	5.00
Hotel Bellevue	50.00	Henry Cabot Lodge	25.00
Sears Rich	1.00	Frank E. White	50.00
E. T. Harvell	50.00	J. Homer Pierce	25.00
Wm. A. Gaston	25.00	Cochrane Chemical Co.	100.00
Alfred Blanchard	5.00	Jas. M. Gleason	25.00
Otto J. Piehler	5.00	Geo. O. Fogg	10.00
C. A. Campbell	25.00	Eugene B. Hagar	50.00
Chas. L. Pierson	100.00	Mr. & Mrs. W. V. Kellen	100.00
Brigham's Hotel	25.00	J. A. Whitcomb, Balti- more Dairy Lunch	100.00
Geo. G. Crocker	10.00	A. Stowell & Co.	50.00
Spaulding & Tewksbury	10.00	A. F. Gallun & Sons	10.00
Francis Skinner	100.00	T. F. Wright	5.00
W. W. Jenks	5.00	Baeder, Adamson & Co.	50.00
N.E. Tel. & Tel. Co.	100.00	Rufus Coffin	5.00
Thorp & Martin Co.	25.00	Felton & Son	10.00
Hanson & Parker	100.00	H. A. Lamb	50.00
Crosby Steam Gage & Valve Co.	100.00	Geo. A. Hibbard	10.00
National Rockland Bank	50.00	Lester Leland	100.00
Henry Traiser & Co.	50.00	Elizabeth S. Cheney	50.00
J. Montgomery Sears	100.00	Hewins & Hollis	20.00
Jas. B. Gardner	10.00	F. B. Tupper	5.00
Increase E. Noyes	10.00	F. B. Harrington, M.D.	10.00
C. J. Paine	100.00	N. E. Felt Roofing Co.	50.00
John Fogg Twombly	25.00	C. P. Jaynes	50.00
A. T. Cralley	3.00		
		Total	\$4,751.00

Governor John L. Bates, in his inaugural address, among other suggestions, advised the voting by the Legislature of a sum of money to aid in the defraying of Encampment expenses. In due time this advice was acted upon and the following Resolve was passed and received the Executive signature, April 21, 1904:

Resolved, That for the purpose of uniting with the veterans of the late War of the Rebellion in the proper observance of the thirty-ninth anniversary of the restoration of peace to the country, and of assisting the Grand Army of the Republic in holding its National Encampment the present year in the City of Boston, and thereby

enabling the Commonwealth to offer, in testimony of its appreciation of its services to the nation, a fitting hospitality to the veteran soldiers, there be allowed and paid out of the treasury of the Commonwealth a sum not exceeding fifty thousand dollars, to be expended under the direction of the Governor and Council in such manner as they shall deem proper.

Resolved, That the invitation given to the Commonwealth by the Executive Committee, charged with the arrangements for the Encampment and reunion, to participate in the reception and entertainment of the veterans, be accepted; and that the following members of the state government and others represent the Commonwealth on the occasion: the Governor, the Lieutenant Governor, the Executive Council, the Secretary of the Commonwealth, the Treasurer and Receiver General, the Auditor of the Commonwealth, the Attorney General, the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the joint Committee on Military Affairs, a special committee of five members of the Senate and fifteen members of the House of Representatives, to be appointed by the presiding officers of the two branches, the clerks of the Senate and House of Representatives, the Sergeant-at-Arms, and the legislative reporters of the General Court."

Nor was the City of Boston in the least niggardly in its recognition accorded to the approaching celebration, for the total of her appropriation to the purpose named was \$25,000, the same being devoted to different objects as follows, viz.: to the Observation Stand at City Hall, with the use of chairs, printing and decorations, \$2,111.03; to the Kearsarge Veterans, \$1,000; to decorating City Hall, Faneuil Hall and the Old State House, \$800; the remaining amount was turned over to the Grand Army.

When the Encampment had become a matter of history and the final bills were brought together for payment, it was found necessary to issue a call of thirty per cent of subscriptions to the guarantee fund, which was accordingly done and with most satisfactory results. At the same meeting, whence came the above-named call, on motion of Mr. Samuel B. Capen and seconded by Colonel Ephraim Stearns, the following expression of thanks to Colonel E. H. Haskell, Chairman of the Committee, was voted:

"For the third time, Boston has had the honor of having as its guests the Grand Army of the Republic. As our country increases in power and influence, we realize the greatness of the service that these brave men performed in preserving the life of the nation in its

hour of peril, and our affection for them increases as their ranks grow thinner. Never before has there been a similar gathering where such enthusiasm was shown by all our people, or greater love displayed. The state and city authorities did everything in their power to make the occasion one in which the veterans should have all possible honor bestowed upon them.

"The labor of providing for such a gathering is known only to the few who have to care for the details, which involved plans made months in advance. While many contributed much in time and labor, we owe the unusual success of this Encampment above all others to our Chairman, Colonel Haskell. It is therefore

Resolved, By the members of the Finance Committee of this, the 38th National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, that we extend to Colonel Edward H. Haskell our gratitude for his untiring energy and for the splendid services he has performed in so many ways. The sacrifices he has made we assure him have been appreciated not only by those who have been nearest to him in the work, but by our citizens at large, and by the Grand Army for whose happiness he has done so much.

"We congratulate him on the success of it all, and what he has wrought in this patriotic labor of love must be in all the future a pleasant memory. It was further voted, that the Finance Committee express to Secretary Silas A. Barton and to the other members of the Executive Committee their appreciation of the valuable aid contributed by them to the work of the Finance Committee in connection with this Encampment of 1904."

In his final report as Chairman of the Finance Committee, Colonel Haskell gives the net receipts from all sources as \$87,088.12. This sum includes the contributions from the state, City of Boston, thirty per cent of the guarantee contributions, gifts and interest on deposits. The entire outlay, for all purposes, amounted to \$85,345.02, leaving a balance of \$1,743.10, which sum was, by the unanimous vote of the Executive Committee, appropriated to the preparation and printing of a souvenir account of the Encampment. Colonel Haskell closes his report with the following words:

"One of the most gratifying features of this Encampment of the G.A.R. is that, while it has been universally acknowledged, both by the veterans of the G.A.R. and by all who participated in its festivities, that it was the greatest and most successful of all the Encampments which have ever been held, the cost of the Encampment was

less than that of 1890, which was also a memorable gathering and a great success, and very much less than the cost of several Encampments which have been held during the past few years in other cities.

"It is also a matter of great gratification to our citizens, and especially to those who helped to make this Encampment so eminently successful, that it has brought lasting fame and honor to our state and city, by the warmth of its greeting to the veterans of the Civil War and by the constant expressions, from all our people, of the esteem in which they held the members of the G.A.R. for their patriotic services to their country."

For the Finance Committee there was paid out \$740.04.

ACCOMMODATIONS.

THE Committee was composed of the following named gentlemen, the Chairman having been appointed by the Executive Committee, and he selecting the other members.

Chairman: John E. Gilman.

Secretary: John E. Gilman, Jr.

Comrades: Wm. M. Olin, Silas A. Barton, Wilfred A. Wetherbee, Charles E. Hapgood, J. Henry Brown, J. Payson Bradley, Joseph H. Smith, E. B. Stillings, James H. Wolff.

Citizens: Michael P. Curran, Hugh Montague, Perlie A. Dyar, Charles E. Osgood, Edward Seaver, William White, William W. Davis.

Sons of Veterans: Charles K. Darling, Fred E. Bolton, Orra L. Stone, John E. Gilman, Jr.

Because of the many and varied duties devolving upon this committee, it was decided that the members should be divided into sub-committees, each taking a designated division of the work to be done. The following sub-committees were accordingly formed:

Encampment Hall: J. E. Gilman, *Chairman*, and S. A. Barton.

Hotels: W. M. Olin, *Chairman*, E. Seaver and W. W. Davis.

Halls for Reunions: J. P. Bradley, *Chairman*, W. A. Wetherbee and O. L. Stone.

Camps and Free Quarters: J. H. Brown, *Chairman*, C. E. Hapgood, M. P. Curran, H. Montague, C. K. Darling and P. A. Dyar.

Boarding and Lodging Houses: E. B. Stillings, *Chairman*, J. H. Smith, F. E. Bolton, J. H. Brown and J. H. Wolff.

Supplies: C. E. Osgood, *Chairman*, W. White, O. L. Stone and J. E. Gilman, Jr.

The first meeting of the Committee was held at Grand Army Headquarters, in the State House, on Dec. 4, 1903.

After Jan. 1, 1904, when the Executive Committee secured headquarters in Rooms 346-348 in the Old South Building on Washington Street, the Committee on Accommodations established its headquarters there, where all subsequent meetings were held and all business transacted.

The work of the Committee developed gradually during the course of the year and proved to be a severer task than at first appeared. The experience of the similar committee for the Encampment of 1890 was extremely helpful in giving an idea of what was to be done, and during the period from the organization of this Committee until the end of its labors on the first day of the Encampment, the advice of former members of the old committee of 1890, some of whom were on the Committee this year, was very valuable. In general the purpose was to provide or obtain quarters and entertainment primarily for the veterans and secondarily for all visitors who should apply for information and aid. Incidental to this object were the labors of the Committee in procuring the necessary equipment and furniture for the free quarters and the headquarters of the Commander-in-Chief, in getting out circulars of information, in making contracts, and in taking care of the vast correspondence. The Committee also had charge of providing halls for the Encampment of the Veterans, for the conventions of the allied organizations of the Grand Army of the Republic, and for reunions of regimental and other military organizations.

The sub-committee on Encampment Hall took upon itself the work of selecting the most suitable hall for the meeting of the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, and after thorough investigation chose Symphony Hall, at the corner of Massachusetts Avenue and Huntington Avenue. This was selected as being the most convenient, both to the headquarters of the Commander-in-Chief at the Hotel Vendome, and Camp Jack Adams in Mechanics Building. The management of the hall were willing also that the comrades should be at liberty to smoke, a privilege which would have been denied them in Tremont Temple, where the Massachusetts Department Encampment is usually held. The price of this hall was fixed at \$400 for the two days, August 17 and 18, during which it was occupied. The use of the hall was given for both day and evening.

The sub-committee on hotels undertook to confer with the hotel proprietors in regard to establishing definite rates during Encamp-

ment week. A meeting was accordingly held at the Committee rooms on January 8, at which the Chairman of the Committee and members of the sub-committee and a number of hotel proprietors were present. It was agreed at this meeting that the regular rates would not be increased, it being understood, however, that two or more persons might be assigned to a room usually occupied by one person, and that all prices should be based upon two persons to each room, and for not less than three days. A circular letter was sent to all the hotel proprietors of the city (circular letter No. 4) on April 18, calling attention again to the coming Encampment, when thousands of visitors to the city were expected; to the fact that this Committee had made arrangements to receive applications for accommodations in hotels and asking for the coöperation of the proprietors in satisfying the applicants. A blank was enclosed containing questions which the proprietors were requested to answer and to return to the Committee for their information, as to rates and qualities of accommodations for guests in each hotel, and a blank form of contract was sent for the hotels to make use of in completing arrangements with guests. The Committee received replies from several of the proprietors, but in general the latter did not send the information wanted, nor make use of the Committee contracts. Most of the visitors to Boston during Encampment week who stopped at the hotels made arrangements directly with the proprietors. This relieved the Committee of much additional work, but it was ready and able at all times to aid those who applied, and during the last few days prior to the Encampment helped materially by letter, telephone and telegraph in completing arrangements for guests with the hotels.

The Commander-in-Chief in conjunction with members of the Executive Committee early in the year visited some of the hotels in Boston and selected the Hotel Vendome, at the corner of Dartmouth Street and Commonwealth Avenue, for his headquarters during the Encampment, and Mr. Knight, the manager of the hotel, placed his hotel at the disposal of this Committee, so that practically all arrangements for rooms were made through the Committee on Accommodations.

The majority of the Departments of the Grand Army and several of the Departments of the Woman's Relief Corps, as well as the Executive Committee of the National Encampment, had headquarters here also, and the form of contract furnished by the Committee on Accommodations was used by Mr. Knight entirely. The only other hotel to make use of this form entirely was Hotel Berkeley, at the corner of Boylston and Berkeley Streets.

The sub-committee on halls for reunions worked in conjunction with the Committee on Reunions, the Chairman of the latter, Col. Bradley, being likewise Chairman of this sub-committee.

Through the courtesy of the Schoolhouse Commission of the City of Boston the following schoolhouses were obtained for the purpose of reunions: English High School, Public Latin School, Prince School, Rice School, Winthrop School, Perkins School, Appleton Street School.

These schoolhouses were more than sufficient to accommodate all the reunions that were held, though the Rice and Appleton Street schools were not used at all. The headquarters also of a few of the Departments were established in the schoolhouses.

One of the most important matters, and one that involved the most work was the providing of free quarters for those visiting comrades who were unable to obtain private accommodations. The sub-committee on free quarters had general charge of this work with the Chairman and Secretary of this Committee.

It was determined in the beginning to hire Mechanics Building on Huntington Avenue as the main location of the large camp for the comrades. Mr. William White, a member of the Committee on Accommodations, was one of the trustees of this building, and through his good offices the building was secured for the whole of the Encampment week for \$1,200.

Application was made to the Adjutant General of the State for the use of the South Armory on Irvington Street, for the East Armory on East Newton Street and for the new Cambridge Armory on Massachusetts Avenue, just across the Charles River.

All these armories were within convenient distance of Mechanics Building. In the latter building much had to be done to prepare for the reception of the thousands of comrades who were expected to be quartered. Under the personal direction of J. Henry Brown of the sub-committee on free quarters, extensive sanitary arrangements were built in the basement, which were easily sufficient to accommodate many more than the number of comrades who actually were quartered in the building.

Col. Charles K. Darling, also a member of this sub-committee, was appointed Commandant of the camp, which was named "Camp Jack Adams" in honor of the late Capt. John G. B. Adams of this State, a former Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic. Three divisions of the camp were located in Mechanics Building, which it was calculated would provide for about 5,000 comrades; one division at the South Armory, accommodating about 1,000, and a fifth division at the East Armory, also accommodating

about 1,000. Colonel Darling, who is the Commanding Officer of the Sixth Regiment Infantry of the Militia of this State and a Past Division Commander of Massachusetts and Past Commander-in-Chief of the Sons of Veterans, had the assistance of officers of his regiment and other officers of the militia, each division being under the command of a major. Company L of his regiment performed guard duty, and the entire camp was put, as far as was suitable, under military discipline. Meals were provided at twenty-five cents each by T. D. Cook & Co. A hospital was established in the building and the health of the comrades was well looked out for by a staff of surgeons and nurses. A more detailed account of the camp will be found in the report of Colonel Darling, which is appended.

Permission to use the armories of Company E of the Fifth Infantry M.V.M. at Medford, of Company A, Fifth Infantry, and Company H, Eighth Infantry in Charlestown, was obtained from the State authorities, but these armories were not needed.

Circular Letter No. 1 was sent to all Posts in and around the city, requesting them to give entertainment to visiting Posts and to keep this Committee informed of the accommodations that they could and would thus provide, and a number of these Posts replied so that many visiting comrades were thus cared for.

Mattresses were furnished by this Committee so far as desired in all these cases.

Mr. Montague, Superintendent of Public Buildings, a member of this Committee, gave to the Committee the use of the city's ward-rooms in Wards 2, 3, 7, 8, 15, 18, 24, 25, and they were used in providing free quarters for visiting comrades who came in bodies and wished to be cared for outside of the main camp.

Through the courtesy of the Bath Commission the use of the following gymnasia belonging to the city was obtained and some of the visiting comrades quartered therein:

D Street Gymnasium, South Boston; East Boston Gymnasium, Paris Street, East Boston; Ward 7 Gymnasium, Tyler Street, city proper; Ward 9 Gymnasium, corner Harrison Avenue and Plimpton Street; Ward 19 Gymnasium, Old Wardroom, Elmwood Street, Roxbury.

The matter of providing quarters in private houses for all those visitors to the Encampment, who did not care or were unable to pay the rates that the hotels charged, was undertaken by this Committee, and the first move towards accomplishing that object was made early in April when an advertisement was inserted in the *Sunday Herald, Globe, Post, Journal and American*, and the *Saturday Tran-*

script, Traveler and Record, once each week for three weeks, beginning April 9, as follows:

“ROOMS WANTED.

“The Committee on Accommodations for the National Encampment G.A.R. to be held in Boston during the week beginning Monday, August 15 next, are now ready to receive applications from those who may have rooms to rent to visitors. Registration may be made at Room 349, Old South Building, after April 5, from 11 A.M. to 3 P.M. until further notice.”

Mrs. Elizabeth A. Turner, a former National President of the Woman's Relief Corps, was engaged to take charge of the registration of rooms, and an index card system was designed by the Chairman of the Committee and E. B. Stillings, Chairman of the sub-committee on lodging and boarding houses. This index system was used in registering the applications of those who had rooms and accommodations to let; of those who desired to engage such rooms and accommodations; of those who desired accommodations in hotels; of those, both Posts and individuals, who wished free quarters, the latter being for veterans solely. In reply to the advertising from the time registration was opened until it was closed a week preceding the Encampment, there were some ten thousand rooms for lodgings on the Committee's list, the price being generally fixed at \$1.00 per day. Some two thousand of these were let through the Committee, a form of agreement being used in triplicate, one copy being sent to the applicant for rooms, the second being forwarded to the proprietor of the rooms, and the third being kept on file, as part of the card system at the Committee's headquarters. In this methodical way the Committee was enabled to keep account of the persons who took advantage of the assistance of the Committee in obtaining accommodations and were enabled at all times to provide immediately for all such persons. To such visiting Posts as desired separate quarters, for which they were willing to pay a moderate amount, this Committee gave assistance in making arrangements with the proprietors of halls. Circular Letter No. 5 was sent out to all such proprietors in this city, and many replies were received enabling the Committee to keep a list of halls showing the accommodations that could be given. To Posts which made such arrangements, mattresses were supplied as desired.

The matter of furnishing mattresses for free quarters was considered early in the year, and following the procedure of the Encampment in 1890, bids were asked for from the dealers in this city. Sev-

eral bids were received, the lowest being that by A. E. Kenney & Co. of Beverly Street. This concern proposed to let to the Committee the mattresses at fifty-five cents each. It was decided to accept this proposal, and a contract was drawn up by the Secretary of the Committee and was signed by the Chairman of this Committee and the Secretary of the Executive Committee, representing the Executive Committee, and by A. E. Kenney & Co. Ten thousand mattresses were to be furnished by the latter at fifty-five cents each and as many additional mattresses as were needed at the same rate, plus the increase in the market price of ticking, the expense of carting being borne by the dealers. In this matter Mr. C. E. Osgood, as Chairman of the sub-committee on supplies, did much useful work.

One week before the Encampment, owing to the much fewer number of applications for free quarters than had been expected, it was decided that the 12,000 mattresses then ordered would be sufficient and no more were ordered. This number proved to be many more than were required.

Halls for conventions were provided by this Committee for the following organizations allied to the Grand Army of the Republic:

Woman's Relief Corps, Ladies' Aid Association of the Sons of Veterans, Army Nurses, Ladies of the G.A.R., Daughters of Veterans, Medal of Honor Legion.

It was voted to give \$150.00 to the Sons of Veterans for their meeting place, but Isaac Rich Hall was secured by the latter, free of rent. This Committee, however, paid \$15 for janitor's services at this hall.

The Chairman and Secretary of the Committee were present for an hour or more every day during the last few months, and the former put in many nights working at the headquarters. A vast amount of correspondence was attended to. Besides Mrs. Turner, who had charge of the registration of applicants for free quarters and other accommodations and of proprietors of lodgings, two stenographers were employed during the last two weeks, solely for the use of this Committee.

Previously the stenographers and clerks employed by the Executive Committee were able to attend to the work of this Committee, but the work increased during the last few weeks to such an extent that more assistance was needed.

On Saturday, August 13, the visitors began to come into the city and on that night and Sunday and Monday the headquarters were kept open until 1 or 2 A.M. in order to accommodate the numerous visitors who arrived here without previously engaging accommodations.

Mrs. Turner supplied all who came with the addresses of proprietors of lodgings, being assisted by the clerks and stenographers.

Valuable service was rendered by the Sons of Veterans of the Massachusetts Division, who acted as guides, meeting these improvident visitors at the stations and conducting them to headquarters and thence to the lodgings.

The work of the Committee was finished on Monday, August 15. The last meeting was on August 11. One meeting a month was held until the middle of July, when they were increased to once a week, and during the last week there were three.

The Committee suffered the loss of one of its members, Comrade Joseph H. Smith, who died in March. Resolutions of sympathy were sent to his widow.

The following table shows the number of visitors, comrades and others, cared for by the Committee:

Number of individuals applying for free quarters, approximately	7,000
Number of Posts, approximately	175
Number of rooms registered, approximately	6,700
Number of persons assigned, approximately	2,600

Respectfully submitted in F., C. and L.

JOHN E. GILMAN,
Chairman.

CAMP "JACK ADAMS"

IT was a happy thought which gave to the veterans' Camp the name of probably the most generally known Grand Army man in the state of Massachusetts. No matter where he was or what his occupation, there never was a man who more fully realized the words of Halleck when he sang:

"None knew thee but to love thee,
Nor named thee but to praise."

Whoever suggested the name for the camping place gave pleasure to a wide circle of men to whom memories of the past were precious. The care and management of the Camp were almost entirely in the hands of the militia and the Sons of Veterans. How well their respective duties were performed, let the story of the Commandant, Colonel Charles K. Darling, tell. The Colonel, a son of a veteran, Commander of the Sixth Regiment, M.V.M., and a veteran of the Spanish War, was every way well equipped for his task:

“JOHN E. GILMAN,

Chairman Committee on Accommodations:

“Headquarters of the Camp were established in suitable rooms back of the stage in the main hall, on Saturday, August 13, and officers and men detailed by orders reported promptly in compliance therewith. . . .

“By Special Order No. 1, August 14, Captain William C. Webber, Engineer Officer of the First Brigade, was assigned to the duty as Engineer Officer of the Camp, and performed these duties in the most acceptable manner.

“Previous to the establishment of Headquarters, the Camp had been prepared under the supervision of your sub-committee, consisting of Captain J. Henry Brown and the Commandant. The work, however, was almost wholly performed under the personal supervision of Captain Brown, to whom is due the credit for ample and complete preparations in the way of the installation of additional toilet accommodations at Mechanics Building, the spreading of mattresses in all the buildings occupied by the Camp, and many other details of the preparations for the reception of the veterans.

“The Camp was established on the basis of three divisions in Mechanics Building, one division each in the South and East armories and a sub-post in the Cambridge Armory. Each division was in command of a field officer, who made a daily report to these Headquarters of attendance of officers and men, and the number of veterans accommodated, with notations of numbers responding to sick call.

“The floor space of the various divisions having been previously assigned to the several Posts and organizations applying for quarters, diagrams were furnished the commander of each division and, as soon as the several Posts or members reported for quarters, they were promptly assigned thereto. This method of assigning quarters proved to be very satisfactory.

“It was deemed advisable to reserve, in every case, accommodations in accordance with applications previously made. Great numbers reported having no assignment cards. For the first day or two these were required to be obtained from the Committee on Accommodations, but thereafter all who applied for quarters were assigned them. In many cases they were veterans who had accommodations in the city or suburbs, but had found it impossible to reach them late at night, and were temporarily accommodated at the Camp. Accommodations were held for all who applied, but many did not report until Monday or Tuesday evening, by which latter time some,

especially of the Massachusetts Department, had left for home. This accounts for the fact that at no time was Mechanics Building occupied by much more than fifty per cent of its capacity. There were accommodated in the Camp, from first to last, fully 7,000 veterans.

"Contract for catering at Mechanics Building was placed with T. D. Cook & Co. Owing to the camp-fire on Tuesday night, when the dining-room was closed, and the trip to Waltham on Wednesday evening, the expectations relative to the number of meals were not fully realized, but, notwithstanding this, they expressed themselves as satisfied with the outcome. About 20,000 meals were served at twenty-five cents each. The services and quality of the food furnished by the caterer were very satisfactory.

"Bearing in mind that the principal end to be attained was the comfort of those who occupied the Camp, the general public were excluded between retreat and reveille, and at no time was soliciting or peddling permitted within the limits of the Camp.

"The Hotel and Railway News Company was given the privilege of selling papers at stands near the entrance. Following the arrangement at Camp 'Phil' Sheridan in 1890, articles of baggage were checked, free of expense, at Mechanics Building and at the South and East armories. This privilege seemed to be highly appreciated. Thousands of pieces were handled, most of them several times daily.

"Arrangements were also made for the grouping of colors of Posts and organizations near the color line, where they were at all times under the supervision of the guard. There were ample facilities for writing letters, stationery being furnished free of expense. A branch post office of Station A was established in Mechanics Building. Over all the space occupied by the Camp, Fire Commissioner Russell exercised, through the district chief, constant supervision.

"Through the courtesy of General Thomas Sherwin, President New England Telephone and Telegraph Company, free telephone service within the Boston district was given the occupants of the Camp, and two additional telephones were established free of expense, one at these headquarters and the other at the guard quarters. These were found of great convenience in dispatching business.

"Guard duty at Mechanics Building was performed by Co. L of the 6th Infantry, and special attention is called to the efficient service of this company, not only for the excellent manner in which they performed duties, but for the number of men furnished during the week. The company was called upon to furnish three officers and thirty men. At no time were less than this number employed,

and during the greater part of the time between forty and fifty were present for duty.

"Discipline was rigidly maintained, especially in the matter of smoking and the lighting of matches. There were no arrests during the Encampment and no serious accidents or other casualties occurred. Great credit was due to those who occupied the Camp for the soldierly manner with which the requirements as to discipline were complied with.

"The detail from the Sons of Veterans, under the command of Captain Hiram A. McGlauffin, Commander Camp 39, reported to me on the opening day for duty at the Information Bureau. I gave them quarters near the entrance, and during the entire week they were indefatigable in their efforts to give information to those who inquired of them. Their work is entitled to the highest praise.

"I desire to express my thanks to the officers and men who by their faithful and conscientious service contributed to the success of the Camp. The division commanders, without exception busy men of affairs, gave most freely of their time and effort. All of them occupied quarters in the building during the Encampment, and were on duty giving personal attention to the details of their divisions practically night and day. . . .

"The Camp, which was formally opened on Saturday, August 13, was officially closed on Saturday, August 20; but the Commandant having ascertained that there were veterans who still wished to avail themselves of the accommodations, a portion of Mechanics Building was kept open Saturday and Sunday nights, the 20th and 21st.

"While two or three thousand more than reported for accommodations could have been provided with them, yet I believe it was better to have had them in reserve than to have been found wanting had the call come, and I am glad to state that, from start to finish, no one applying failed to find what I believe to have been satisfactory arrangement made for his comfort and convenience.

"CHARLES K. DARLING,
Commandant."

TRANSPORTATION.

When dollars are considered, it is probable that more was involved in the labors of Comrade George H. Innis's Committee than in those of any other committee in the entire list. So important was the part assigned to it that we find coupled with Comrade Innis's the names of the head men in several great trunk lines of railroad. Necessarily the work was intrusted to the hands of those who had done much of

this labor before, those who knew how to set about it. This the Committee did, and early in July was able to report on the terms of travel to and from Boston, offered to every part of this great country. Of course the days of "cut rates" through excessive competition are long past, but it was essential that comrades in California, Washington, Nevada, Texas and Florida should know just how much they would have to pay for tickets, what stop-over privileges they would have accorded them, and how they would be served in Boston, when the time came for them to present their tickets for validation on their departure. All this was carefully attended to and distinctly announced to all parts of the nation. That the work of the Committee was done promptly and discreetly all interested are ready to affirm.

The outlay of fifty-nine cents charged to this Committee must have been for postage.

BADGES.

The Committee appointed to procure badges for the various organizations were moved by the same spirit which actuated all interested in the 1904 Encampment, and gave careful thought and effort to the work, realizing that the design and selection would be an important factor in estimating their value as souvenirs of the occasion. The allied organizations entitled to badges, under vote of the Executive Committee, were:

G.A.R. Delegates and various Committees.	Prisoners-of-War Association.
Woman's Relief Corps.	Daughters of Veterans.
Ladies of the G.A.R.	Army Nurses.
Navy Veterans.	Press Club.

All committees and allied organizations were supplied, and the approval of each official or chairman obtained before adoption. The Encampment or delegate badge was approved by the Executive Committee, and especially commended by the Commander-in-Chief, who expressed himself as highly complimented.

SILAS A. BARTON,
Chairman.

The cost of "Badges" was \$2,517.10.

DECORATIONS.

Immediately after my appointment as Chairman and the selection of my associates on the Committee, I addressed several concerns inviting them to submit bids for the decoration of Symphony, Mechanics

and Faneuil halls, Tremont Temple and the entrances to the Public Garden. Estimates were received and opened in the presence of the bidders. The designs and estimates of C. P. Buckman were selected by the Committee and, on approval by the Executive Committee, the contract was awarded to him for \$1,900. In addition to the above contract, Mr. Buckman also decorated the grand stands, seven in number, four information booths, the Milk Street front of the Old South Building, the National and Department of Massachusetts Headquarters of the G.A.R. and Woman's Relief Corps at the Vendome. He further decorated Isaac Rich Hall for Sons of Veterans, Hotel Curtis for Army Nurses, basement of Symphony Hall, and the Headquarters at Hotel Victoria, receiving therefor additional compensation.

Bids were also solicited from prominent electrical firms asking for designs and estimates for an electrical display on Boylston and Dartmouth streets, Huntington Avenue and the Public Garden. After a careful consideration of the designs offered, the Committee, with the approval of the Executive Committee, gave the contract to James Wilkinson & Co., Boston, for \$9,870. Taking into consideration that the illumination of the streets would draw such crowds as to endanger the lives of the people, it was afterwards decided to transfer so much of the work as related to the streets above named to the Boston Common and Commonwealth Avenue. Messrs. Wilkinson & Co. agreed to the change, placing their bid at the original figures.

Beginning at Exeter Street on Commonwealth Avenue and running to Arlington Street there were two festoons of lights on the outside edge of the promenade, and two more on either side of the centre pathway. Spans of light crossed the pathway every seventy-five feet. In the centre of these spans hung illuminated corps badges and other emblems. The arches at the entrance to the Public Garden were handsomely decorated with flags, laurel and electric lights. The main avenue of the garden was illuminated with festoons of lights running from pole to pole. These poles were draped with laurel, and on the top of each was a corps badge encircled with a wreath. The garden was completely encircled by three rows of lights which were run through the trees and made a very beautiful effect. The pond was surrounded by a row of lights. Colored lights on the island were thrown upon the water with brilliant effect.

On the Common the avenue from Charles to West Street was brilliantly lighted in a similar way to Commonwealth Avenue. Monument Hill was also similarly decorated. The Soldiers' Monument was outlined with electric lights and was a grand and dazzling sight. Frog Pond was both encircled and crossed with lights which, reflected

in the water, gave a beautiful effect. The fountain in the Frog Pond was continually illuminated by the New England Calcium Company, to whom was awarded the contract to perform the work for \$60 during six nights. The firm not only kept its contract, but illumined eight nights without extra charge. Thirty thousand lights were used in the display. The decorations, both electrical and otherwise, have received the approval of the press and of all who saw them. Experts have stated that our electrical display surpassed any ever seen in this country outside of the World's Fair. With such praise for its work, the Committee feels amply repaid for its labor.

Thanks are hereby tendered to my associates on the Committee for their loyal support, since to them is due much of the success which crowned our efforts. Especial thanks are due the Edison Illuminating Company, who generously loaned us 25,000 lamps and furnished all the electric current used during the eight nights for the nominal sum of five hundred dollars. Appreciative acknowledgment is also made of the valuable services of James Wilkinson & Co., electricians, Caleb P. Buckman, decorator, and J. H. Warren of the Calcium Light Company for the prompt and efficient manner in which they carried out the provisions of their contracts. I desire to make special mention of Mr. William Doogue, who was untiring in his desire to comply with every request made of him, and through whose directions the Public Garden was made "a thing of beauty and a joy forever." The total expense incurred by the Committee on Decorations was \$16,900.44.

WILFRED A. WETHERBEE,
Chairman.

ENTERTAINMENT.

To this Committee, naturally, was assigned the honor of providing entertainment for the delegates and other distinguished guests who so signally honored Boston by their presence, during that splendid festival of patriotism, the 38th National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, Aug. 15-20, 1904. Incidentally it might not be out of place to observe, at this juncture, that it is a question whether a more agreeable duty could be assigned any group of men than that which was within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Entertainment, in the preparation of its program for the week in question. At any rate, this is the unanimous opinion of the Committee, every member of which discharged his duty to the fullest extent and in the most desirable manner.

Realizing at the very outset that no half-hearted or perfunctory attempt would be tolerated by the people of Boston, the Committee

devoted its best thought and effort to the formulation of a program that should be both novel and entertaining. Boston has ever been generous in her hospitality on all occasions, but in her latest reception of the men who stood the test of imperial courage and thereby saved the Union, it seemed as if every man, woman and child had been constituted a Committee on Welcome and Entertainment; thus making memorable what must hereafter be termed the Grand Welcome of a Grateful People. The constant manifestation of this splendid sentiment, both before and during Encampment week, gave the Committee both text and inspiration.

Accordingly a calendar of entertainment was finally arranged, which included a Camp-fire on Tuesday evening; Water Carnival at Riverside on Wednesday evening; Automobile ride Thursday afternoon; Patriotic Electrical Parade on Thursday evening; Harbor excursion, fish dinner at Nahant, and drill of the North Atlantic Fleet, U.S. Navy, in the lower harbor, Friday. Saturday was given up to an excursion down the bay, the southeast gale and downpour of rain preventing the trip to Plymouth, as originally scheduled.

By way of conclusion, it might be interesting to note that in the preparation of its program, the Committee held no less than twenty regularly called meetings, not including the almost daily meetings of the sub-committees and the continuous session during Encampment week. Each function was supervised by a sub-committee, to which, also, was delegated the perfecting of all details. Moreover each sub-committee was held responsible for the success of its special assignment. From the first meeting, Jan. 9, 1904, at 10 A.M., to the final session, August 29, when the Committee adjourned *sine die*, at 12 o'clock, noon, the utmost harmony prevailed, while the desire to work and to do something in furtherance of the pleasure of our honored guests was always paramount.

CHARLES H. BAKER,

Chairman.

For "Entertainment" there was paid out \$7,612.11.

FANEUIL HALL ENTERTAINMENT.

The report of this Committee brings to mind that loyal comrade, faithful friend and ever good citizen, Joseph W. Thayer, who so recently passed over to join the ranks on the other side. He and his associates were just the men to look after the interests of the historic hall.

"Having been appointed Chairman of the Faneuil Hall Entertainment Committee, I herewith submit my final report.

"The hall was kept open the entire week, August 15 to 20, inclusive, and I give the following figures to show the interest in the historic building. During the six days of exhibition 4,165 registered, while the total number of visitors was estimated from 25,500 to 30,000.

"As the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company volunteered to keep open its armory, a chance for registration was given there also, which resulted in the taking of 2,922 names, while the entire list of callers ranged, in estimate, all the way from 8,700 to 10,200. Considering the number of steps in the stairs leading up to this attic of Faneuil Hall, the result speaks volumes for the interest of the visiting public in the structure and its contents.

"Too much cannot be said of the interest and faithfulness of the members of the Committee, of their courteous treatment of all visitors in trying to make their visit to Faneuil Hall one long to be remembered.

"The members of the Ancient and Honorables, other than those who were members of the Committee, were also anxious to do everything in their power to make everybody happy. I recommend that the Executive Committee send a letter of thanks to the company.

"The entire expense of keeping open Faneuil Hall and the A. & H. A. Armory was \$134.54, for which bills have been rendered.

"I desire to render thanks to the members of the Executive Committee for the true comradeship shown to me during my service with the Committee.

"Yours fraternally in F., C. and L.

JOSEPH W. TRAYER."

Expense incurred by the Committee was \$80.00.

GRAND STANDS.

If veterans were coming many miles to march through the streets of Boston, and the people of the "Hub" were to see the parade, it was essential that steps should be taken to make it possible for interested observers to have other than windows and doorways for outlooks, hence the plans for erecting stands with raised seats in various streets and avenues along the line of the procession. Into no more capable hands could the work have fallen than those which assumed charge of it. Long a business man, accustomed to large enterprises, Comrade Smith clearly demonstrated that he also knew how to place a throng that the same might look on with ease, comfort and pleasure.

"The Committee on Grand Stands had but little work to do till near the time of the Encampment. Permission was given the Com-

mittee by the city authorities to build on the malls or borders of the Common. The principal reviewing stand was erected on Boylston Street mall, near Park Square, capable of seating nearly 5,000 people.

"Also stands were built on the Tremont Street mall, one near Boylston subway entrance, one extending up to West Street and one opposite Winter Street for the children in the Living Flag representation, under the direction of Mrs. L. Stuart Wadsworth. As the time of the Encampment approached, we found that more stands should be built; one was accordingly put up in Winthrop Square and one on Beacon Street mall of the Common, extending from Charles Street towards the State House. All of these structures were built by contract and the sum paid out for them was \$11,020.56. Everything possible was done to make them complete and strong. All were thoroughly inspected by the proper authorities of the city before they were used, thus indicating another item in the attention to details in this one of the best Encampments in the history of the G.A.R. To all concerned it was a source of great satisfaction that more than 15,000 people were thus provided with excellent seats and that not an accident or misfortune was reported for the entire day of the great parade.

"PETER D. SMITH,
Chairman."

The Committee's work cost \$11,020.56.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

There is very little sentiment in the furnishing of means of locomotion in a parade, but the work must be done by some one, and the report of Comrade Allison M. Stickney indicates that no mistake was made in placing him in charge of this essential though not over-desirable task.

"Early in the year I made the selection of the eighteen horses, demanded by the Commander-in-Chief, and had made plans for the labor to be performed, depending very much on Colonel Charles Kenny to work out the details. He attended only one meeting, but did good service, however, whenever called upon to perform any duty.

"During the month of May I began to break down, and towards the end of June the climax came, when I was ordered away by my physician. At a meeting of the Committee, Mr. W. L. F. Gilman was

made a special Committee to secure horses for the staff and the various Departments, making prices and caring for the details of the work. He worked with untiring energy, and a faithfulness which is deserving of great commendation at the hands of the Executive Committee. . . .

"Through the efforts of Comrade General J. H. Whitney of the Committee, we obtained from the Adjutant General of Massachusetts the use of the horse equipments of the Governor's Staff, the only charge being the cartage from the State Arsenal to Boston and return. By the use of these equipments for the Commander-in-Chief and his immediate staff, together with the fine horses of Kenny & Clark, we made a display which seldom has been equaled and certainly never surpassed in any Encampment of our Order. General Whitney furthermore secured the permission to use all of the state cavalry equipments free of charge, but before this time, W. L. F. Gilman had contracted for the necessary equipments with William Read & Sons of Boston, and therefore the state equipments were not used at all.

"I feel somewhat proud over the results accomplished. The Commander-in-Chief and staff and other comrades supplied with horses were all pleased as far as heard from, many letters of thanks having been received. Captain Landy of the State Arsenal and Messrs. William Read & Sons tell me that never before have they had equipments returned in such good condition and so little damaged, our entire loss consisting in one broken bit, valued at \$1.25. By 2 P.M. every horse for which this Committee was directly responsible was in the hands of its owner and receipt acknowledged by him. Perhaps the detail of this accomplishment may be of service to others.

"Providence Street, near the grand stand, was closed to the public, properly roped off and well supplied with police. This was done by the Superintendent of Police at the request of General Whitney. At 11 A.M. grooms were assembled at the line, marched to the grand stand by General Whitney, and as the riders dismounted the horses were at once taken by grooms, regardless of ownership, into Providence Street, where all were held by the police until the horses had been assorted by their owners; and after acknowledging the receipt of all their mounts, either to myself or General Whitney, were allowed to depart. . . .

"For the various Departments our Committee acted only as a sort of clearing-house, putting the Departments into communication with reliable parties in Boston and allowing them to make their own terms and contracts. The demands made and their disposition are tabulated as follows:

Department.	A. A. General.	No. of Horses.	Referred to
Pennsylvania,	C. A. Suydam,	6,	S. W. Spofford.
Ohio,	Matt. J. Day,	15,	W. B. Hasty.
Potomac,	L. J. Estes,	5,	Kenny & Clark
New Jersey,	J. M. Atwood,	3,	Kenny & Clark.
Massachusetts,	E. P. Preble,	25,	Geo. S. Brownlow.
Illinois,	Chas. A. Partridge,	20,	C. W. Daley.
Michigan,	Fayette Wykoff,	5,	H. B. Cook.

"The following Departments informed us they would not ride:

Connecticut.	West Virginia.	New Hampshire.
North Dakota.	Kansas.	Rhode Island.
Nebraska.	Delaware.	Virginia and North Carolina.

"The amount paid by the Finance Committee for the necessary outlay was \$238.50, while the sum received for use of steeds and equipments by the Commander-in-Chief, staff and by the Departments was \$699.75. This of course went at once into the hands of those who furnished horses and other essentials.

"I wish to thank the members of the Executive Committee for their patience with me, and for the encouragement which I always received at their hands.

"Respectfully yours in F., C. and L.

ALLISON M. STICKNEY,
Chairman."

INFORMATION.

To strange people in a strange land how useful a man or a number of people ready and anxious to answer questions! While many diligent students had come to Boston fully read as to the entertaining points in and about the "Hub," some of them, indeed, able to impart knowledge to the residents themselves, to the great majority Boston was only a name, presumed to cover and include a world of sights worth seeing. For such it was the privilege and pleasure to enumerate the crowning glories of the Athens of America, to put in handy form information which would quickest and most correctly tell the stranger what he ought to see in Boston and how he should reach the desired place. To this Committee was due the free opening of King's Chapel, the Old South and the Old North Church, Bunker Hill Monument, etc. Through this Committee also came the marking of a score and more of the significant places in the city, as the Paul Revere House; Robert Newman's house; where Dr. S. F. Smith, the author of "America,"

was born; where Major Pitcairn died; the Frankland and Hutchinson houses, and many other objects of greater or less interest. The name given to the Committee was no misnomer.

Three thousand copies of "Bacon's Guide to Boston," for free distribution among the delegates and others, attested the purpose of the Committee to keep the visitors informed. Eight thousand booklets from the *Youth's Companion*, called "War Times Portraits," also helped along greatly.

"Information" cost \$2,604.71.

INVITATIONS.

For a number of years a prominent item in the duties of this Committee has been the effort to secure the presence of the President of the United States on the day of the Parade. Sometimes he is persuaded to look on, more often something prevents. In this case the latter condition prevailed, as appears in the report. When Boston had the Encampment fourteen years before, President Harrison viewed the most soul-stirring scene of his whole public life when the veterans went swinging by, but Theodore Roosevelt missed his opportunity in 1904.

"I have the honor to transmit herewith my report as Chairman of the Committee on Invitations to the 38th National Encampment, Grand Army of the Republic.

"We early began the work of preparing an invitation that would be a credit to the Grand Army of the Republic, the State of Massachusetts and the City of Boston.

"The Executive Committee, approving the sample presented, we had engraved and printed 12,000 copies, mailing them to all the Delegates and Representatives to the 38th National Encampment, Aides on the staff of the Commander-in-Chief, Delegates and Representatives of the Woman's Relief Corps, Sons of Veterans, Daughters of Veterans, Ladies of the G.A.R., Ex-Prisoners-of-War and Auxiliary, United States Senators, Representatives in Congress, Governors of states, generals on the active and retired list of the U.S.A. and Navy, foreign ministers, mayors of the New England cities, judges of courts, members of the Massachusetts Legislature, Aldermen and Council of the City of Boston, heads of Departments, ministers of all churches in Boston, and thousands of others who love and honor the veterans of the war for the Union. Nearly 6,000 letters were received in reply, expressing appreciation and thanks for the beautiful souvenir from the Grand Army of the Republic.

"One of the principal duties of the Committee was to get the

President of the United States, Theodore Roosevelt, to come to Boston Encampment week, also to have the Secretary of the Navy order the Battleship Squadron to Boston Harbor, that the veterans might see a large representation of our American Navy.

"For this purpose a sub-committee was appointed, consisting of Eli W. Hall, W. W. Blackmar, E. H. Haskell and Lieutenant Governor Curtis Guild, Jr., who visited Washington and presented to the President a beautifully embossed invitation of the Grand Army and urged his presence in Boston to review the great Parade, Aug. 16, 1904.

REPORT OF SUB-COMMITTEE TO VISIT WASHINGTON.

The Committee visited Washington, was granted an audience by the President and the invitation was extended to be present in Boston to witness the parade on the 16th of August. The President expressed an earnest wish to pay his respects to the veterans and to review the parade, but he stated that he feared his public duties would prevent his acceptance. He asked the Committee to give him a few days to consider the invitation and to consult his advisers as to his engagements and public business, to see if it would be possible for him to arrange to be present.

The President personally ordered the fleet of warships to Boston Harbor during the Encampment week, that the veterans might see a portion of their great American Navy.

The following letter from the Secretary of the President has been received, which states the latter's decision:

"WHITE HOUSE, WASHINGTON.

"The Secretary of the President thanks the Department of Massachusetts. Grand Army of the Republic, for its courteous invitation to be present at the 38th National Encampment and regrets his inability to accept."

Signed for the sub-committee,

ELI W. HALL.
CURTIS GUILD, JR.
E. H. HASKELL.
W. W. BLACKMAR.

"The Committee is under great obligation to Lieutenant Governor Guild for his assistance on this occasion.

"In conclusion, permit me to express my sincere thanks to Silas A. Barton, Secretary of the Executive Committee, for many courtesies received, and my grateful acknowledgment to every member of the Committee on Invitations for his ready assistance and hearty coöperation in all the duties called upon to perform.

"Respectfully submitted in F., C. & L.

ELI W. HALL,
Chairman."

"Invitation" work cost \$2,045.44.

For an extended personal letter to General Blackmar, see the Official Proceedings of the Encampment, page 145.

MEDICAL AND PUBLIC COMFORT.

While the old soldiers who were to visit Boston were not to be subjected to the fire of an enemy nor yet to be exposed to the malarial dangers of Southern swamps, yet experience had taught that no such gathering as that expected could be had without the need of medical care, hence the Department made most extended preparation for the physical well-being of all who came to parade and also for those who simply looked on. As the sequel proved, the latter class included on the Parade day much the larger number. Every word of the several reports bearing on this Committee's work would be in print did the limits of this volume permit. As it is, much valuable matter is necessarily omitted.

The Medical Department was in charge of Dr. Horace E. Marion, Medical Director, Dept. Mass. G.A.R., who was ably assisted by the following physicians, all of whom volunteered their services, viz.: John Q. A. McCollister, Walter R. Mansfield, Howard S. Deering, Frank G. Watson, John F. Harvey, Wm. H. Devine, John P. Lombard, S. V. Merritt, Thos. E. McGourty, Abram S. Williams, Joseph F. Hart, Henry L. Dearing, D. F. Sughrue, Henry D. Chadwick, Charles N. Green, Fred A. Washburn, A. G. Scorbora, Benj. F. Sturgis, C. S. Butler, T. F. Buntin, G. W. Bryant, Eustace F. Fiske, Chas. W. Pierce, Thos. B. Shaw, Freeman C. Hersey, Guy C. Chamberlain, H. S. Carol, J. L. Ames, F. W. Rice, H. S. Rowen, S. F. McKeen, E. S. Hatch and C. M. Green.

Camp Roger Wolcott, Massachusetts, American War Nurses volunteered their services for the Encampment, through Dr. Laura A. C. Hughes. The same were accepted and the ladies rendered most valuable aid to our comrades and auxiliary associations. Many were on duty for several days and the whole staff was represented on the day of parade.

Through the courtesy of Governor John L. Bates and the Surgeon General's Department, the services of the Militia Ambulance Corps were tendered and accepted by the Committee. The corps rendered very efficient services on the day of the parade, Captain R. E. Bell commanding, assisted by Lieutenant Hartung and thirty-nine men. The state also furnished free one ambulance, two hospital tents, twelve cots, blankets and other furnishings. Ambulances were also furnished by Boston City Hospital, Emergency Hospital, Institution of Registration and the City Police Department, ten in all.

All the city and suburban hospitals reserved beds for veterans

free. There were in addition six temporary hospitals, viz.: one at Camp "Jack Adams," open six days; one each at the South and East armories, open three days; one each at Fairfield Street, Clarendon Street and on the Common, all open on the day of the parade.

We had twelve convenience stations located, two at each grand stand and one at tent on Huntington Avenue. Sanitaries were also placed on the line of march during the parade. A large marquee tent was erected on the grounds of the Institute of Technology, Huntington Avenue, by the kind permission of the officers of that institution. The tent accommodated about 2,000, where coffee and lunch were served free by the Women's New England Temperance Association. The tent was open to veterans and all associations affiliated with the G.A.R. It was well patronized and proved to be a feature during the warm days of the Encampment. Ice water was furnished at twenty different places on the line of parade, and lemonade was served free from five stands by the women of the New England Temperance Association.

The sum paid out for this branch of the Encampment service was \$1,046.54.

CHARLES S. CLERKE,
Chairman.

SUMMARY OF REPORT OF THE SURGEON IN CHARGE.

The Grand Army of the Republic being a quasi-military organization, made up entirely of old soldiers and sailors, it seemed appropriate that the Medical Staff of the militia of the Commonwealth should serve it at the Encampment. Consequently every surgeon and assistant surgeon in the militia was asked if it would be agreeable and possible to serve in some way the 38th National Encampment, G.A.R. Almost without exception every one volunteered his services, absence from home preventing a few. In order to properly provide for the temporary hospitals and reviewing stands, it was necessary to go outside the present Medical Staff of the militia. [The names of all physicians serving appear in the report of the Chairman of the Committee, as does the fact that the Governor supplied the ambulance outfit in part.]

The Ambulance Corps was thus disposed of: Seven squads, four men each, two stretchers, were placed as nearly as possible at equal distances in the column, and the remainder were distributed among the temporary hospitals and on the reviewing stands.

The two regulation hospital tents were pitched, end to end, on the southwest corner of the Common. This was designated,

"Headquarters Hospital"; it served also as headquarters for the Ambulance Corps with ambulance. Two tents, 25 x 15 feet, were pitched on Commonwealth Avenue, one at Clarendon Street and one at Fairfield Street. Headquarters Hospital was under the charge of Major Howard S. Deering, Surgeon, 1st Heavy Artillery, M.V.M., and Staff. Temporary Hospital, Commonwealth Avenue and Clarendon Street, was under the charge of Major John F. Harvey, Surgeon, 5th Regiment, M.V.M., and Staff. That on Commonwealth Avenue and Fairfield Street was in charge of Major John P. Lombard, Surgeon, 9th Regiment, M.V.M., and Staff.

Two ambulances were placed on Fairfield Street, one on Clarendon Street, in connection with the temporary hospitals, and one with the Ambulance Corps as before stated. These were injected into the column as it marched by, always in connection with a detachment from the Ambulance Corps; one in rear of Divisions 4, 17, 44 and 45 respectively. [For the stations and work of the nurses, *vide* the report of Dr. Hughes.]

At the Headquarters Hospital there was a detail of four policemen and thirteen men and a corporal from the 1st Heavy Artillery, sent by Major Geo. F. Quinby, under Lieutenant Gurlach. On the harbor excursions, Friday and Saturday, Dr. Chas. F. Pierce and Dr. Laura A. C. Hughes, Misses Parsons, Dix and Shepard, nurses, and four Ambulance Corps men were on duty.

Within the sanitary tents on Newbury Street, eight in all, one at Headquarters Hospital and two in Winthrop Square, open seats were placed over the catch-basins. It may be remarked in passing, that this is the first time in the history of parades in Boston that this arrangement has been made, much to the relief of the old soldier waiting for his turn to "fall in."

Every surgeon was provided with an emergency box furnished by the Theodore Metcalf Company, containing a few remedies for immediate use. While we were prepared to meet any emergency, it is gratifying to report very few instances of real suffering and no accidents were brought to our notice, especially on the reviewing stands. So dense was the crowd in the streets over the entire route, the great wonder is that there were not fatalities, as the extremely old and extremely young were crowded in together indiscriminately. There were indeed from this source many "faints" and "exhaustions," but nothing serious. To care for these chiefly the ambulances were kept very busy.

At Headquarters Hospital twenty-seven patients were treated, including a few women and children suffering from heat and exhaus-

tion. Two veterans were brought in almost pulseless and required active stimulation to revive them. It is believed that the prompt treatment, near at hand, saved both of them from more serious consequences, and demonstrated most clearly the value and usefulness of the aid provided. At the temporary hospital on Clarendon Street eight cases were brought in by the stretcher-bearers, mostly heat prostrations. One was sent to Massachusetts General Hospital and one was sent to his own home in an ambulance. . . . At the temporary hospital on Fairfield Street nine cases were treated; one, a case of epilepsy (convulsion), was sent to the Boston City Hospital. The remainder were chiefly heat prostrations, including one of aortic aneurism.

At the State House stand no case requiring medical aid was reported. City Hall stand, fifty-seven people were treated during the passage of the parade. Most of the cases were young women suffering from heat stroke and nervous exhaustion. Three veterans were treated, and a few elderly ladies and children. Four patients were sent in ambulance to the Relief Station, Haymarket Square. The rest were treated here and detained until well enough to return to their homes. The emergency box proved very useful. In the Living Flag nothing worse was reported than several cases of fainting, owing to overcrowding. Temporary treatment was given by the surgeons in charge. At the corner of Beacon and Charles streets fourteen received attention, including four veterans, though no case was serious.

From start to finish everything went smoothly. Too much cannot be said in praise of the service rendered. Every doctor was on the alert to seek out and relieve suffering, and the nurses were everywhere in evidence, hunting for trouble that they might assist. The ambulance men were more than active, going out of their way to help; no matter what they were asked to do, they did it quickly and cheerfully.

HORACE E. MARION, *Surgeon in Charge.*

THE SUBSTANCE OF THE REPORT OF DR. LAURA A. C. HUGHES,
ACTING AS SUPERINTENDENT OF NURSES.

The week was full of interesting work and pleasure in caring for the sick veterans and others who took part in the great celebration. Camp Roger Wolcott, Massachusetts Spanish-American War-Nurses, volunteered its services to nurse the soldiers under the orders from the Medical Department of the G.A.R. Some of its members

could not serve, and it was voted to allow them to send substitutes who were graduate nurses.

There were on duty during the week thirty-eight nurses, fifteen of whom were members of the Camp. These were distributed as follows:

In the 1st, 2d and 3d Divisions of Camp "Jack Adams" three nurses, Misses Louise Parsons, Beverly; Katharine Fitzgerald, Boston, and Florence G. McMaster, Boston.

In the South Armory, Misses Elizabeth Stewart, J. Minerva Day and Jessie Brown, all of Boston.

In the East Armory, Misses Stella Goodnough, Brattleboro, Vermont; Mary C. Daly and Mary A. Garvey, both of Boston.

At Headquarters tent, on the Common, the day of the Parade, Mrs. Sara R. Langstrom of Lynn, Misses Anna L. Schultze of Pennsylvania, and Annie Fletcher of Lynn.

At tent A, Commonwealth Avenue, Misses H. Josephine Shepherd, Milton; Elizabeth Stock, Washington, D.C., U.S.A. Barracks, and Helen G. Fairbanks, Natick.

At tent B, Commonwealth Avenue, Misses Frances A. Groves, Boston, and Joanna B. Casey, Dorchester.

At the Reviewing Stand, State House, Misses Sara A. Bowen, Jamaica Plain; Inez C. Lord, Boston, and Ida Washburn, Boston City Hospital.

At the Reviewing Stand, City Hall, Misses Jennie R. Dix and Alice Gallagher, both of Boston; Mary E. Sutherland and Lena Rogers, both of Charlestown.

At the Reviewing Stand, Living Flag, Misses Julia M. Leach, Marian Manague and Maude Bowie, all of Salem.

At the Reviewing Stand B, Misses Celeste B. Shaw and Mary A. C. Mackay, both of Boston.

At Reviewing Stand C, Misses Emma F. Russell of Lawrence, and Martha F. Simpson of Boston.

At Reviewing Stand D, Misses M. Agnes Haley, Boston, and Mary J. Rimmer, Dorchester.

At Reviewing Stand, Boylston Street, Mrs. Lauretta Hughes Kneil, Westfield, and Mrs. A. L. Bolton, Somerville.

At Reviewing Stand, Winthrop Square, Misses Elizabeth C. Fairbanks, Dorchester, and Stella B. Weston, Boston.

On the boat trip, Misses Parsons, Dix and Shepherd.

There was in addition to the above one superintendent who visited each of the posts every day they were in operation. The first, second and third divisions Post Hospital, Camp "Jack Adams," was

open and nurses on duty from Sunday morning, August 14, at Surgeon's Call (7 A.M.) until after Surgeon's Call, Saturday, August 20. Several veterans were treated on the 14th. At the fourth division, in South Armory, nurses responded on the 14th and so continued till the close of the division, August 18. Similar duty was performed in the East Armory till it was closed on the 17th.

During the week the number of cases treated was, in Mechanics Building, 200; South Armory, 14; East Armory, 13; on the Common, 26; Commonwealth Avenue, tent A, 8; City Hall, 57; Living Flag, 21; Boylston Street, 8; Stand B, 4; Stand C, 13; Stand D, 10; Winthrop Square, 8; boat trips, 28: making a total of 410 cases treated at fifteen posts and Red Cross stations. The name, residence and Post of each one cared for were recorded and also the treatment. In all these cases no alcoholic liquor was used except in one instance, and in that case only an ounce was given.

The most prevalent cases treated were caused by heat prostration, exhaustion from standing, and marching and going without food, and the chronic diarrhoea of the old veterans. The day of the veterans' parade a few accidents were treated, and some old wounds which became troublesome owing to the extra exertion were dressed. In addition to the above, hot drinks of malted milk, Jamaica ginger and beef tea were given *ad lib.*, and of these no record was kept.

In conclusion we wish to thank Superintendent Dr. Mann, of the Massachusetts Homeopathic Hospital, for the loan of supplies to furnish temporary hospital in East Armory and for his courtesy to the nurses on duty there. Thanks are also due to Dr. W. C. Miner, dentist, 66 Huntington Avenue, who, though not on the Medical Staff, freely gave his services when called to a veteran at the first division Hospital, suffering from a diseased tooth; also to Dr. Morgan, 39 Huntington Avenue, oculist, to whom a veteran from the same division Hospital was sent.

We wish to acknowledge the uniform courtesy of all the officers and details of the Camp, from Colonel Darling, Commandant, and our own Surgeon-in-Chief, Colonel Horace E. Marion, down to the orderly, and we wish to thank them for their kindness to us which made our work easier than it would otherwise have been.

LAURA A. C. HUGHES, M.D.

MUSIC.

Almost at the onset, the Committee on Music was brought face to face with the important question of prices to be paid for bands on the parade. This was brought to the attention of the Committee by a letter from Lincoln Post, No. 11, of Newark, New Jersey, which

letter covered one from a Boston musical agency, containing the information that the local union had fixed the price for the parade at nine dollars per man, leader double pay, which would bring the cost of an engagement of twenty-five men, \$235, — the extra dollar being for contracts, postage, etc. The Committee communicated with the local Musicians' Union, and after several conferences with officers of that body made arrangements for meeting the union itself. At this meeting, where the Committee was represented by Comrades Gilman, Wetherbee and Henry, the case of the comrades was ably and forcibly presented. It was found that the rank and file of the union had an entirely friendly feeling towards the Grand Army, their reception of the Committee being very cordial. In due time the action fixing the rate at nine dollars was rescinded and bands were left to make their own terms. This, however, did not interfere with the engagement by Posts of bands at higher or lower rates; but the Committee determined and adhered to that determination throughout, that they would not attempt to effect engagements between bands or drum corps at higher rates than those specified.

The number of engagements effected between Posts and bands was twenty; the number between Posts and drum corps, twelve. In addition to the necessary correspondence to fill these engagements, which became very voluminous, applications were received from, and more or less correspondence was entered into with, seventy-five bands and twenty-one drum corps, none of which were engaged, partly on account of lack of quality and partly on account of high prices.

In addition to the engagements affecting the parade, bands were engaged by the Committee in response to requests by the Committee on Entertainment; one being assigned to the camp-fire, one to the excursion down the harbor, and an orchestra to Faneuil Hall. A band was also employed for the camp-fire of the Woman's Relief Corps.

A small cloud of trouble appeared in the horizon at one time regarding the employment of United States Army bands, the president of the Musicians' Union informing the Committee that the union would protest against the parading of such bands. He was asked to name the band, which he did; but upon writing to the four Posts where the band was stationed, it was found that none had been engaged; whereupon the cloud rolled away.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM M. OLIN, *Chairman.*

There was paid out of the General Fund on account of "Music," \$147.77.

PARADE.

The real report of the Committee was the Parade itself. That, however, gives no account of the considerations which prompted the Committee to take just the route decided upon, the hour of its starting and the thousand and one items of detail that employed many an hour of counsel and deliberation. Experience taught that after these many days, veterans could not take the course which would have been easy twenty years before, hence the limitations and the result which is now a part of Grand Army and Boston history. The statements submitted by Chairman Wallace follow:

"I pass you herewith bills contracted by the Committee on Parade in connection with the 35th National Encampment, G.A.R., duly approved, amounting to \$387.06. I take pleasure in saying that the amount expended is about one-half the sum asked for and appropriated, and about one-quarter of the expenditure of 1890. Small personal expenditures, principally for carriages and horses, made by the Chairman of the Committee from time to time, are not taken into account and are very cheerfully contributed by the Chairman.

"Aug. 22, 1904. I have to-day passed you all bills, duly approved, contracted by the Committee of which I have the honor to be Chairman, on account of the parade of the Grand Army, and herewith I also pass you in duplicate General Orders No. 11, with plan of formation for the parade.

"In completing my duties as Chairman of this Committee, as well as Assistant Adjutant General of the National Encampment, I take the opportunity to thank the Secretary and all my associates on the Parade Committee, as well as you and all members of the Executive Committee for their uniform courtesy and for their aid in making a success of this, probably the last great parade of the Grand Army of the Republic. When we consider that nearly forty years have passed since the close of the war in which we participated, the fact that we were able to parade more than 26,000 men, many of them coming from distant states, speaks volumes for the American volunteers.

"Yours in F., C. and L.

CRANMORE N. WALLACE. *Chairman.*"

PRESS.

To this Committee was given the task of providing the newspapers of Boston and elsewhere with advance items pertaining to the prepa-

rations for the approaching Encampment. That its members did their work well is evident from the amount of matter that the press of the land teemed with from ocean to ocean. Never was a gathering of the old soldiers better heralded, and no small part of the wide advertising of the assembly was due to the Committee, made up almost entirely of men devoted to journalistic work.

The Committee feels under special obligations to the Boston Press Club, which threw wide open its capacious rooms on Tremont Street, not only for the meetings of the Committee, but also during the Encampment week, for all reporters and newspaper men generally, whether from city or country. Every possible facility of the club was generously placed at the disposal of the Committee.

To the Press Club and to the press throughout the country, for facilities in circulating information, thanks are due from the Committee and from the Department, and they are hereby tendered.

There was paid out for this Committee the sum of \$368.00.

PRINTING.

The brief report of this Committee gives little notion of the amount of work performed by it, for to it was committed all the circularizing business which for months was one of the principal interests of the whole board.

"Herewith is submitted the report of the Committee on Printing. All printing required by the several committees was approved by the Committee and forwarded to the printer. All matters of any considerable importance were submitted to competition and were awarded to the lowest bidders. All printing, authorized by the Committee, was charged up to the expense of the committee for which it was done, and is found in the reports of the General Committee.

"CHARLES D. NASH, *Chairman.*"

The charging of the several printing items to the respective committees accounts for the non-appearance of this considerable sum in any one place.

RECEPTION.

A preliminary meeting was held in the Council Chamber, State House, Thursday, Aug. 11, 1904, the Chairman presiding. The general work expected from the Committee was outlined by the Chairman, who announced that Suite 4, Hotel Victoria, had been secured as Committee headquarters during the Encampment. The Chair-

man appointed an Executive Committee, consisting of Generals Blackmar, Guild and Carpenter, Colonels King, Darling and Frye, and Messrs. Crozier, Stone and White.

An adjourned meeting was held at the Hotel Victoria, Boston, at 2 P.M. Monday, Aug. 15, 1904, the Chairman presiding. All necessary instructions were given to individual members of the Committee and official badges were distributed. Assignments of stated hours of duty at the headquarters were made to members of the sub-committee during the Encampment. A special stenographer was employed to be in attendance upon the Committee throughout the week, and grand-stand passes were issued to the Committee for distribution among the guests of the Encampment.

During the term of the Encampment the members of the Committee, under the direction of the Chairman, rendered such personal services in the entertainment of distinguished guests as circumstances would permit. The Committee is under special obligations to the Executive, Accommodations, Badges, Grand Stand and Invitations committees for assistance and coöperation.

As about 8,000 people accepted the special invitation to be present, the Committee was confronted by a very serious problem as to how it would receive and entertain so large a number. The Committee was particularly instructed to receive and entertain the following distinguished guests: Major General Peter J. Osterhaus of Missouri, one of the few living Corps Commanders, one who held General Johnston M. Grant's rear while the latter hammered at and finally captured Vicksburg and then Lookout Mountain in the "Battle above the Clouds"; Major General O. O. Howard, who was senior in command at Gettysburg after the gallant Reynolds fell and until Meade's arrival the next day; Major Geo. L. Goodale, U.S.A., Astoria, Oregon, who was Chairman of the Executive Committee fourteen years ago and then did such splendid work to make the Encampment the success it was, and Walter Kittredge who wrote the song the old soldiers love so well, "Tenting on the Old Camp Ground."

The Committee carefully arranged to have the governors of other states and other distinguished guests from civil life entertained on the Governor's reviewing stand in front of the State House, where His Excellency John L. Bates placed them on his right and left during the review. The mayors of other cities and many distinguished gentlemen in civil life were entertained by the Mayor of Boston, Hon. P. A. Collins, on his reviewing stand at the City Hall. The military guests, among whom were Generals Osterhaus and Howard, were with General Black on the Boylston Street stand.

During the entire Encampment the Committee kept open house at the Hotel Victoria, where hundreds of visiting delegates and comrades were received, welcomed, entertained and furnished with tickets for the various functions, and their general comfort seen to. One guest, a member of the Staff of the Commander-in-Chief, Black, was taken seriously ill and sent to a hospital, where he remained till September 9, before he was sufficiently recovered to return to his distant home. The Committee saw that he was visited by sympathizing comrades and that flowers were placed in his sick-room. Fortunately his wife was with him and she, too, received our attention and sympathy, and at our request many ladies of the Relief Corps called and did all they could to brighten the sick-room and render assistance. They both felt and expressed their high appreciation of the thoughtful hospitality of Massachusetts comrades and the women of the Relief Corps.

It was impossible for our Commander-in-Chief, General Black, to take the regular automobile ride to Concord and Lexington, and he expressed great disappointment because he lost this experience. Consequently the Committee requested Comrades J. E. Gilman and E. B. Stillings to arrange for automobiles and to take the General, his wife and party, the day after the Encampment closed, to those historic towns, greatly to the delight of the Commander and his friends.

We claim that the million men, women and children who lined the streets of Boston and occupied every available window facing the route of the parade were members of the Reception Committee, as they certainly were most patriotic in their expressions of welcome to the visiting comrades, and were without exception polite, patient and most hospitable in their reception and treatment of our guests, the old Union soldiers who fought the battles of the War of the Rebellion, and saved our country from dismemberment and ruin.

WILMON W. BLACKMAR,
Chairman.

"Receptions" cost \$1,049.74.

REUNIONS.

No feature of Grand Army Encampments affords the veteran himself more enjoyment than the getting together of the survivors of the various organizations in whose story in the days of old he had a part. Though sometimes he may miss thereby some of the nominally more weighty affairs of the assembly he does not care, for has he not had a chance to meet "Bill" and "Joe" and a host of others,

besides the calling up of memories which are dear to all? That the "old boys" might have every facility in this regard a committee was appointed to secure places for them to touch elbows, grasp the hand and again identify the exact day when they were "first acquaint." That prince of good fellows, Colonel J. Payson Bradley, had assigned to his Committee the arranging for their reunions and he reports as follows:

"We had more reunions than in 1890, and the comrades present reported them well attended and very interesting. For these purposes the Committee secured the following schoolhouses for their use, the city considerably allowing their occupation for scarcely more than the pay due the janitors, viz.: the English High, the Latin School, the Winthrop, Charles A. Perkins, Prince and Rice schools.

"There has not been heard a single complaint; on the contrary, many flattering commendations have been received as to the liberal manner in which provision had been made for all those desiring reunions, whether of company, regiment, brigade, division or army corps, besides finding quarters, on the day of the parade, for many of the Massachusetts Posts.

"We asked for \$500 to cover our possible outlays, and as our entire expense is inside of \$200 (\$192), we feel that our Committee has been able to give a deal of pleasure to a large number of comrades throughout the country at an expense which seems ridiculously small, but, as it was enough, there was no necessity of spending a single cent more.

"All bills contracted have been approved and should be now in your possession.

"I wish to speak in warm praise of our Secretary, Mr. John E. Gilman, Jr., who was always kind and obliging and willing at all times to do any work that was put upon him.

"J. PAYSON BRADLEY,
Chairman."

The sum paid out for "Reunions" was \$192.00.

WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS.

THIS eminently useful and patriotic organization had its inception in Massachusetts, hence, in a sense, it was a real home coming for the good women who at 9.30 A.M. Thursday assembled in Tremont Temple, nearly five hundred strong, to attend to the regular routine of its 22d National Convention. Auxiliary to the Grand Army, it is proper that its Conventions should occur when and where the G.A.R. meets in yearly Encampment.

The Convention was called to order by Mrs. Sarah D. Winans, National President, and the delegates rose and united in singing the Doxology, after which they remained standing as prayer was offered by Past National President Harriet J. Bodge, concluding with the Lord's Prayer in which the Convention joined. Soon afterwards Mrs. Annie M. Warne, President of the Massachusetts Department, was introduced as having a message from the Mother Department which was to the effect that every possible preparation had been made to entertain, instruct and amuse the numerous delegates and visitors to Boston, and she ended her brief address with the presentation to the President of a silver spoon, saying, "It is as sterling as you have been and, when you go home, look at it and remember that it carries with it the love of the Department of Massachusetts." President Winans in her acceptance responded very happily.

All past National Presidents were invited to the platform, and in presenting them to the Convention the President remarked: "There is just an even dozen of them with us today, viz.: Sarah E. Fuller, Elizabeth D'Arcy Kinne, Emma Stark Hampton, Margaret Ray Wickins, Emma R. Wallace, Lizabeth A. Turner, Agnes Hitt, Flo Jamison Miller, Harriet J. Bodge, Mary L. Carr, Calista Robinson Jones and Lodusky J. Taylor.

It should be stated that active preparation for the coming of these delegates and other visitors had begun months before in the Mother Department and a large Executive Committee had been appointed, of which Mrs. Mary L. Gilman was Chairman. Associated with her were about seventy-five ladies of the several corps in the Department, all as thoroughly organized and as active and industrious as the corresponding representatives of the Grand Army. As a token of the estimation set upon the Relief Corps and its labors it is not amiss to relate that when Boston's Superintendent of Public Grounds set about bedecking them with reference to the display in August

the very first emblem placed by him in the Public Garden was the badge of the Relief Corps.

Early in the proceedings it was the pleasure of the President to introduce to the Convention Clara Barton, one of the most loved survivors of those who toiled for the good of the soldier in the days of the war. She was accompanied by Mrs. John C. Black, and both took seats upon the platform. The report of the President and those of the other National officers followed, that of the Secretary, Jennie S. Wright, indicating that, unlike its brother organization, it was increasing in numbers while the latter was rapidly lessening. The report showed a net increase of 2,540 members, the total rising to 149,460 devoted women pledged to the good of the veteran and his dependent family.

Perhaps no more interesting or valuable report was had during the Convention than that of the National Patriotic Instructor, Kate E. Jones. Filling many pages of the printed proceedings, it is replete with instruction and suggestion as to one of the important subjects before our nation today, that of interesting our children in the great lessons of patriotism. In the hands of the Relief Corps the subject is well and safely placed.

A complimentary luncheon was served by the Massachusetts Department in the vestry of the Park Street Church, 600 being seated at the tables. Mrs. Dorcas H. Lyman, Chairman of the Committee, with Mrs. Lue Stuart Wadsworth, Mrs. Mary A. Landt and scores of young women served the guests. Each voting delegate was presented with a handsome souvenir plate.

While the afternoon session was nominally devoted to the election of officers, it started off with a debate as to the propriety of holding an evening meeting, and, after a spirited discussion, it was decided to return in the evening. The afternoon work began with the presenting of flowers to the President by Hannah U. Maxon of Ohio, and of a pin, set with a Spanish topaz, the national color, in a gold rim of antique style, studded with diamonds. The presentation was made by Mrs. M. A. Lothrop of Rhode Island, representing six ladies residing in the states of California, Iowa, Ohio, Nebraska, Kentucky and Rhode Island.

Just as the Convention was proceeding to ballot for President there came a delegation from the G.A.R., consisting of Comrades King of Maryland, Harris of Kansas and Wolf of Arkansas, who brought with them compliments and best wishes of that body. The voting for President resulted in the election of Mrs. Fanny E. Minot of New Hampshire. So many variations were there in the afternoon

sitting that the assembling in the evening found still a deal of business to be done. The session was begun with an organ recital by Hattie L. Shute of the Massachusetts Department. Colonel J. Cory Winans, husband of the National President, was introduced and addressed the Convention at some length and with evident appreciation. The remainder of the evening was devoted to the reading of committee reports and the election of National Senior Vice-President, resulting in the choice of Mary N. Farr of South Dakota.

Thursday morning found the delegates again in place listening to an organ recital by Hattie L. Shute and an opening prayer by Hannah U. Maxon of Ohio. The further election of officers and reports of committees followed. President F. D. Tucker, of the Iowa Memorial University, was introduced and more tokens of appreciation were presented to National officers. In spite of the evening session, noon came with the work of the Convention still unfinished, so that it was necessary to return in the afternoon, this being all the more irksome since so many preparations had been made for diversions during these precious hours.

At 1.30 P.M. the industrious ladies were once more at their posts, but more time was given to introductions, the first one being that of Judge C. D. Wright, husband of the National Secretary. Just after the Judge retired, his wife was presented with a silver card receiver in token of appreciation. More voting for officers followed, subject to interruptions from the presentation of distinguished visitors, as General Ell Torrance, Past National Commander, G.A.R.; Commander-in-Chief John C. Black, Captain Wallace Foster and others, with the constant committee reports, of which there seemed to be no end. The busy Convention, with all its work done, finally adjourned in time for some of the pleasures prepared for the delegates by the Department of Massachusetts.

CAMP-FIRE OF THE WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS.

HARDLY had the dust-covered veterans returned on Friday from their whirl to the scenes of Revolutionary days ere they were summoned to Mechanics Hall to listen to eloquence and again behold the spirited trooping of colors. No wonder that the entire week became almost a confused blur in the minds of some of the participators, so constantly had they been kept in motion since their arrival in what some of them facetiously denominated "Bean Town." It is a question whether some of them ever effectually un-

raveled the mazes of those busy days. Still there is no record of any delegate or visitor referring to so much hospitality as in the least overdone, but like *Oliver Twist* he seemed ever ready for more. The newspaper account of the evening, as it appeared the day after, is appended:

"The camp-fire was held in Mechanics Building under the direction of a committee of the Woman's Relief Corps of Massachusetts. Members of the corps and comrades of the Grand Army filled the body of the hall, while balcony and gallery were crowded with the general public.

"Governor Bates, members of his staff, Commander-in-Chief Wilmon W. Blackmar and his Adjutant General, John E. Gilman, Commander Lucius Field of the Department of Massachusetts, Judge Emmons, Miss Clara Barton, Mrs. Annie M. Warne, president of the Woman's Relief Corps of Massachusetts, and other prominent women of the relief corps were upon the platform.

"The gathering was demonstrative, Governor Bates and General Blackmar being received with prolonged applause.

"Mrs. Mary L. Gilman, chairman of the committee, extended the welcome to the camp-fire. The band played Sousa's 'Stars and Stripes,' and to this marched the comrades in the ceremony of 'trooping of colors,' standards of eighty Posts being in line. Colonel J. Payson Bradley led the standard-bearers up the main aisle of the hall amid great cheering by the standing audience. In two single files the color-bearers ascended from either side of the stage and formed a double line across the front.

"Miss Adah Campbell Hussey advanced and sang 'The Star Spangled Banner,' while the flags were waved about her.

"The colors were grouped on a stand at the rear of the platform during the rest of the evening.

"Governor John L. Bates was presented. He said:

"There has devolved upon me the past two or three days I thought the most delightful occupation that could come to man, that of welcoming men of the Grand Army from all over the Union. But I find a still more delightful occupation tonight, for it is my privilege to greet on behalf of the old Commonwealth of Massachusetts the host of patriotic and self-sacrificing women of the Woman's Relief Corps.

"I like this ceremony of trooping the colors. It is a pleasure to come here tonight and join with you in recognizing something of what woman did in the Rebellion. She was as ready to sacrifice as the men.

"The Ohio Senate was in session when a messenger rushed in to

announce that a telegram had been received declaring that Fort Sumter had been fired upon. There was silence, for no one knew what would be the grave consequences. But suddenly there arose a woman's voice, "Glory to God, glory to God!" It was the voice of Abbie Kelly Foster of Massachusetts sitting in the gallery. The men did not know what to say, but she saw a new era for the Republic in that message.

"When the men of Massachusetts were attacked in the streets of Baltimore, who was it that first demanded admission to the police station to nurse the wounded men? A Massachusetts woman in the city would not be denied admission.

"You men who went to the front were ready to sacrifice your lives. But what of the women who cared for the dying, who gave their strength to nursing the wounded? What of the heartaches of those noble women left behind?

"It is impossible to measure the value of the services of woman throughout the conflict.

"I say as the man said yesterday at the State House to Miss Clara Barton, "God bless you; God bless you all."

The Governor was applauded vociferously as he concluded.

The Schubert Male Quartet sang 'Nellie Gray.'

Mrs. Gilman announced that Mayor Patrick A. Collins sent his regrets, his physician having ordered him to rest. She presented Chairman William H. H. Emmons of the Police Board to speak for the city.

Judge Emmons said: 'Who wouldn't take the position of a soldier, to be presented to you by the lady who is presiding over this gathering?'

The judge gave a short discourse on G.A.R. weather, and continued: 'Yesterday I met two comrades from Georgia. "You have come a great ways." "Yes," said they, "we have come a good ways, but we have had a great time." That is the universal expression. You have worked hard and you have given us the greatest Encampment I ever saw. This is the best one I ever attended.

"Today I found the first place in Boston in fifteen months that I could not get into. That was at Tremont Temple, at the national convention of the Woman's Relief Corps. I went there to present my respects to the ladies, but they would not let me in.

"I hope you will go away with tender memories of Boston and the reception given you, and that you will never forget that we were glad to have you here. As you go to your homes we wish you to feel that we give you God-speed.

“There are women of the Relief Corps of world-wide fame. I trust you will be spared for many years to do the grand work which you are doing for the soldier boys.’

“The gathering arose and stood cheering and waving flags, as Mrs. Gilman escorted Miss Clara Barton to the front. Mrs. Gilman presented her as ‘an angel of mercy sent by Providence to relieve suffering humanity,’ and the only ‘honorary member of the Woman’s Relief Corps.’ Miss Barton acknowledged the tribute with a bow.

“Miss Ella Chamberlain whistled two solos.

“As General Wilmon W. Blackmar, the new Commander-in-Chief of the G.A.R., advanced to the front every man and woman arose and saluted. The General was cheered lustily. He said:

“Surely today, if never before, the old adage has been thrown to the winds, that a prophet is not without honor save in his own country. Seldom has honor been more heartily given than that presented in Symphony Hall this afternoon.

“I came from a meeting of our council, a council that we all are proud of, a council that the governor might well envy.

“I am literally talked out, but I could not resist the temptation to say a word in recognition of the noble work being done by the Woman’s Relief Corps. You who are not acquainted with their work little know what they are doing in the little towns where there are small and weak Posts. Many of the members are not able to pay their dues. The women keep the Posts alive. They keep want from the door of the poor old soldiers.

“It is the greatest honor in the world that has come to me today, Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic. It is an organization in which membership was earned years ago on bloody fields. We are the men who responded to the call of Lincoln, who fought with Grant. We are the boys, the gay old boys who fought in ’61. Let us remain boys; let us ever be young.

“The welcome of these boys has been magnificent this week. The welcome by the state and the city was magnificent. The reception by the people was grand; it was great. I have heard many a comrade say, “There is no place like Boston, no place like Massachusetts.”

“Let us go on strong in patriotism, strong in those qualities that make a nation with a capital N. Let us not carry a chip on our shoulders, but if trouble comes be prepared to meet it fearlessly. Let us remember that our emblem is an eagle, not a peacock.’

“The quartet of Columbian Post of Chicago sang ‘Where Are the Boys of the Old Brigade?’

"A company of one hundred women in white from twenty-five relief corps performed the pretty ceremony of the salute to the flag. In double file formation, led by Mrs. Fanny Jones of Somerville, past assistant national inspector, and Mrs. Knowles, the command, carrying flags, advanced up two centre aisles to the stage. There the white-gowned color-bearers executed several evolutions, marching especially well.

"Mrs. Annie M. Warne, Department of the Massachusetts Woman's Relief Corps, was presented as beloved of more than 14,000 loyal women of the state. Mrs. Warne gave cordial greeting to the visitors.

"Lucius Field, Department Commander of the Massachusetts G.A.R., spoke briefly.

"Mrs. Elizabeth A. Turner spoke for the national president of the Woman's Relief Corps, saying that the women were as loyal to the Grand Army as ever.

"I feel that we antedate the Grand Army just about six years,' said Mrs. Turner. 'When you were at the front we were at home acting as a relief corps. We have been helping you ever since, and I expect to do my part as long as the last comrade is alive.'

"Mrs. Blackmar was presented.

"General Henry B. Carrington made a speech.

"John E. Gilman, adjutant general of the national organization, and Mrs. Sarah E. Fuller spoke briefly.

"The exercises closed with 'America,' sung by the assemblage."

LADIES OF THE GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

WHILE the Grand Army and the Relief Corps were holding their meetings, another affiliated body, the Ladies of the G.A.R., were also transacting their annual business.

Lorimer Hall was profusely decorated with bunting, flags and flowers for the National Convention of the Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic, which opened at 10 o'clock A.M. of the 17th.

About 300 delegates were in attendance, twenty-three Departments being represented. The total membership of the society was reported as about 32,000. Mrs. Belinda S. Bailey of San Francisco, National President, presided.

The business of the Convention opened with the roll-call of officers, the Department Presidents being invited to take seats upon the platform. The report of Committee on Credentials was followed

by the roll-call of membership. Then came the seating of delegates, priority being given to New Jersey.

The Department President from Kentucky brought a nine-months' old daughter, named Beatrice Brile, who, it is claimed, is the youngest and most popular member of the Convention.

After the appointment of committees came the President's address by Mrs. Bailey. Mrs. Bailey stated that the past year was one of much activity in her official capacity. "Our territory," she said, "is now so vast that each succeeding president can but supplement the efforts of previous years. It was my desire to strengthen the weaker departments. It seems to me that our greatest need at the present time is systematic organized work. If we could form four or more grand divisions and if a competent organizer could be sent to each of them, many circles could be successfully launched in the various departments."

A recess was then taken until the afternoon session, which was devoted to the reading of reports from Department Conventions, corresponding secretaries and committees.

The morning session was called to order at 10 o'clock, Mrs. Belinda S. Bailey, National President, in the chair. The delegates from California presented a beautiful diamond ring, valued at \$200, to the retiring President, Mrs. Bailey.

Diamond rings were also presented to the National Secretary, Mrs. Krebs, and to the National Chaplain, Mrs. Jennie Varney of Minnesota. The gift to Mrs. Varney was presented by friends from her own state.

After a very lively contest, Mrs. Mary T. Hager of Chicago, Illinois Department President, was elected National President of the Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Reports from the departments were read which showed that Minnesota leads in adding new circles. It was stated that the work of establishing homes for veterans and their wives was progressing beyond all expectation, and that Minnesota, California and Pennsylvania lead in this work.

At the afternoon session Mrs. Emma Pierce of Springfield, Mass., was elected Senior Vice-President.

The Massachusetts Department of the Ladies of the G.A.R. and the officers of the National organization tendered a public reception in Lorimer Hall, Wednesday evening.

Those in line were Mrs. Jennie S. Ferguson, Department President; Mrs. H. Maria Ward of Salem, Senior Vice-President; Mrs. Austin Quinby of Salem, Junior Vice-President; Miss Sadie Caverley of Chelms-

ford, Secretary; Mrs. Martha Gilmore of Lynn, Treasurer; Mrs. Addie Stevens of Athol, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Hannah Dixon of Lynn, Assistant Corresponding Secretary, and Mrs. Lena Palmer of Haverhill, Chaplain.

The Department officers were assisted in receiving by the National officers, as follows: Mrs. Belinda S. Bailey, San Francisco, President; Mrs. Ruth E. Foote, Denver, Senior Vice-President; Mrs. Emma E. Pierce, Springfield, Junior Vice-President; Mrs. Abbie E. Krebs, San Francisco, Secretary; Mrs. Julia M. Gordon, Topeka, Treasurer; Mrs. Jennie Varney, Minneapolis, Chaplain; Mrs. Annie Michener, Pittsburg, National Inspector; Mrs. M. Anna Hall, Wheeling, Counselor; Hannah M. Chamberlain, Albany, Mrs. Mary T. Hager, Chicago, and Miss Ruth Hall, Wheeling, National Council of Administration, and Mrs. Lucy Lehman, Boston, Chairman Press Committee.

A delightful entertainment was given which included songs by Mrs. Nerod Johnson of Lowell and William Bador, and fancy dances by Miss Mabel Patton and Miss Iona Stillings.

A letter of regret from Mayor Collins because of inability to attend the reception was read by Mrs. Ferguson.

Refreshments were served under the direction of Mrs. Louise Downs.

The ushers were Mrs. Emily J. Sargent of Lawrence, Mrs. Lizzie Hinkley of Everett, Miss Maud Rundlett of Lowell, and Miss Maud R. Plumstead of Lowell.

SONS OF VETERANS.

LITTLE business was transacted Wednesday at the Twenty-third Annual Encampment of the Sons of Veterans in Faneuil Hall.

After a very brief session the Encampment adjourned to meet the next morning in Isaac B. Rich Hall, Ashburton Place.

In opening the Convention, Commander-in-Chief Arthur B. Spink introduced Division Commander Harry M. Holbrook of Massachusetts, who gave a brief address of welcome on behalf of the Massachusetts Division, S. of V.

After the appointment of the various Convention committees, the Encampment adjourned on account of the large number of visitors who wished to inspect the ancient building.

The membership of the Convention includes about six hundred officers and delegates from Alabama, Tennessee, California, Colorado,

Wyoming, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, Washington, West Virginia and Wisconsin.

In the afternoon the Massachusetts Division, S. of V., entertained the Commander-in-Chief and seven hundred or more invited guests, state and national, of the S. of V., Ladies' Aid Society and Daughters of Veterans, with a sail down the harbor on the steamer *Governor Andrew*.

The party left Rowe's Wharf at 2, and after a cruise around the battleships in the upper harbor proceeded down the bay.

At Nantasket an elaborate shore dinner was served under the supervision of an efficient committee headed by Past Division Commander William A. Stevens. After dinner the time until 8 was passed in the enjoyment of a fine concert by the letter carriers' band, which accompanied the party, after which the return trip was made to the city.

The second day of the Encampment of the Sons of Veterans opened Thursday morning at Isaac Rich Hall. Commander-in-Chief Spink presided and reviewed the past year's history of the organization.

In referring to the G.A.R. he referred the members to the letter which had been received from General John C. Black, Commander-in-Chief of that Order, who spoke of the Sons in most eloquent terms.

He called attention to the lack of interest shown by members in the auxiliary, the Ladies' Aid Society. Wherever this organization exists will be found camps of Sons of Veterans which are in a flourishing condition, and he suggested that division commanders request their several camp commanders to at once take steps toward the formation of a Ladies' Aid Society in their localities.

A total of thirteen camps and 27,229 members at the end of the June quarter shows a net gain during this administration of 66 camps and 1,968 members.

The greetings of the Daughters of Veterans were brought to the Encampment by Miss A. W. Keenan, Miss Hoover and Miss French, and a delegation from the Army Nurses' Association, including Annabelle Stebbs of Philadelphia, Mrs. H. R. Sharpless of Philadelphia and Mrs. Stewart of Gettysburg, who brought the greetings of their society.

Immediately after the opening afternoon session the S. of V. Memorial University Male Quartet, comprising C. B. Higgins, first

tenor, G. A. Lyon, second tenor, B. A. Wallace, first bass, W. F. Muse, second bass, of Mason City, Ia., sang several appropriate selections, which were received with enthusiasm and a rising vote of thanks.

Past Commander-in-Chief Ell Torrance of the G.A.R. of Minneapolis, and Dr. F. D. Tucker, President of the S. of V. Memorial University, made a fraternal visit to the Convention under the escort of Past Division Commander George W. Knowlton of Massachusetts and Michael Crowley of New Hampshire. Both visitors spoke encouragingly of the progress made by the University at Mason City, Ia. Commander Malcolm D. Rudd of Connecticut responded to the greeting.

The color line in the Order was vigorously discussed and emphatically voted down.

A feature of the Encampment was the presentation of a gavel made from wood taken from the White House, the gift being made by the Past Division Commander of Maryland.

In the evening the Massachusetts Division and the Ladies' Aid Societies auxiliary to the S. of V. tendered the state and national officers, delegates and invited guests a reception in the parlors of the Revere House.

Mrs. Hallie E. Whitney of Lowell, President of the Division L.A.S., assisted by a committee of members of the Order, welcomed the guests, including Miss Addie M. Wallace, National President, and other officials of the L.A.S., Commander-in-Chief Arthur B. Spink and members of his official staff, and others.

The election of officers by the Sons of Veterans in Isaac Rich Hall, Ashburton Place, Friday, resulted as follows:

Commander-in-Chief, William G. Dustin of Dwight, Ill.; Senior Vice-Commander, George F. Geiss of San Francisco; Junior Vice-Commander, L. W. Friedman of Birmingham, Ala.; Quartermaster General, Fred E. Bolton of Boston; Council-in-Chief, William R. Congdon of Providence, the retiring Adjutant General, Chairman, H. V. Speelman of Cincinnati, and Newton J. McGuire of Indianapolis.

The Convention selected Gettysburg, Pa., as the Convention city for next year.

DAUGHTERS OF VETERANS.

ONE of the affiliated bodies held in high esteem by the Grand Army is that composed of their daughters who are intent on doing philanthropic work for their fathers. Their National organization also held its annual meeting in Boston this week. As a preliminary to the report of the Convention itself the following from a Boston paper of the 16th tells an interesting story:

"There were many callers at the headquarters of the Massachusetts Department Daughters of Veterans in the Holland, Commonwealth Avenue and Berkeley Street, this morning. Department President Miss M. Althea Field, daughter of the present Commander of the Massachusetts Department, G.A.R., and her corps of aides received. Among the callers were the officers of the National Society, Sons of Veterans, the Grand Army of the Republic and the Woman's Relief Corps. On exhibition in the rooms of the Massachusetts Department is the beautiful and costly banner that will be presented by Colonel George W. Nason to the Tent of the Daughters of Veterans in this Department which secures the greatest gain in membership before the annual Encampment of 1905. The banner is in charge of a special committee from Mrs. George O. Brastow Tent 12, D. of V., of Somerville, of which Mrs. Carrie A. Sanborn is chairman. Since the announcement regarding this banner was made the members of the Tents all over the state have begun to take a lively interest in the work of recruiting. In every city and town in the state are thousands of eligibles who will be called upon and invited to join. 'Massachusetts is in the front rank and proposes to stay there,' said one of the Department officers this morning."

Tuesday evening the National Department held a reception at the Vendome Headquarters, which was largely attended. Prominent in the receiving line was the most noted of American women, Miss Clara Barton. After the reception came dancing till a late hour.

Wednesday morning in Chipman Hall began the Fourteenth Annual Convention of the Order, Carrie A. Westbrook of Binghamton, N.Y., National President, presiding. There were present, entitled to vote, fifty delegates. The morning session was devoted to the reading of reports and the reception of visitors. At noon a lunch was served in the State House restaurant, a compliment from the Massachusetts Department to the visitors. As an invitation to accompany the Sons of Veterans on an excursion down the harbor in

the afternoon had been accepted, there was no afternoon session. [For the excursion, see the report of the S. of V.]

Thursday morning at 9.40 came the second meeting of the delegates. Again reports were in order, that of the Secretary showing five departments, forty-two Tents and 1,516 members; Massachusetts being in the lead with fourteen Tents and 608 members, Ohio being a close second. Then came visits from President Tucker of the Memorial University and representatives of the army nurses. An interruption came when the Convention yielded to the request of a photographer and posed before a camera, thus passing the ladies along to posterity in a pictorial fashion.

The beginning of Thursday's afternoon session was delayed through the appearance of a deputy sheriff who served a "writ" upon the President at the instance of an aggrieved party who claimed to have suffered from some ruling of the officer. There was a halt till Past Commander Orra L. Stone, Massachusetts Department Sons of Veterans, came in and advised the Daughters to proceed as though nothing had happened. At 3.15 business was again resumed, nomination of officers coming first, then the report of the Visiting Committee. It being impossible to complete the work at this session, an adjournment was taken to Friday morning, when at 8.20 business was in order. First a very pleasing address was heard from General John W. Kimball, ex-State Auditor of Massachusetts. Then came resolutions and recommendations, and as one result the office of Patriot Instructor was instituted and Massachusetts Department Treasurer Mrs. Etta S. Paine of Somerville was elected. Also it was voted to have a Judge Advocate, the same to be a comrade of the Grand Army or a brother of the Sons of Veterans. Finally came the election of officers, and the National Presidency went to Massachusetts in the person of Mrs. Ida E. Warren of Tent No. 3, Worcester. A pleasing incident, near the close, was the presentation to the outgoing President, by the incoming officer, of a diamond ring, a token of appreciation from her associate daughters. Each delegate carried away quite a library of souvenirs in the shape of a "Story of Boston" from the Grand Army, souvenir of Worcester from Tent No. 3, memoranda books from Past Department President Mrs. York, souvenir cards, etc. With the fitting hymn, "Blest be the tie that binds," the Convention came to an end at 4 o'clock P.M., a long and laborious meeting.

ARMY NURSES' RECEPTION.

ONE of the impressive features of the week was the public reception given by the Massachusetts Army Nurses' Association at the State House Wednesday afternoon. The presence of eighty of these former nurses, whose heroic devotion to the sick and wounded soldiers of the Civil War won for them the name of "the angels of mercy of '61," was in itself sufficient to give distinction to the occasion.

That the reception occurred in Memorial Hall, where the stacked battle-flags were vivid reminders of the tragic period between '61 and '65, was an evidence that Governor Bates and the State House authorities were glad of an opportunity to add a semi-official setting to the affair, this being the first reception that has ever been held in Memorial Hall.

It was largely due to the efforts of Mrs. Micah Dyer and Mrs. Fannie T. Hazen, President of the Massachusetts Army Nurses' Association and President-elect of the National organization, that Governor Bates yielded his consent to the use of Memorial Hall for this purpose.

The army nurses, each an historic character in herself, have assembled from all parts of the country to attend the National Encampment of the G.A.R. For many of them this will probably be their last Encampment.

It was a touching picture which these women presented as the public, by thousands, greeted them. Seated in a circle about Memorial Hall, they received the throngs of men, women and children whose presence there testified that Massachusetts had not forgotten them.

As the callers entered Memorial Hall they were led to Governor and Mrs. Bates, who were the first to greet the army nurses. The Governor was attended by Lieutenant Governor Guild, who escorted Mrs. M. E. Dinsmore, and by uniformed members of his staff, including Colonel William C. Cappelle, Colonel John Perrins, Colonel E. J. Gihon and Major William M. Clark.

Following Governor Bates's party was a group of forty nurses of the Spanish War, who were led by Dr. Laura A. C. Hughes, President of the Spanish War Nurses Association. Other nurses who were present were those from the training schools of the Massachusetts General and the Boston City hospitals, and from the training department of the Charlestown High School.

Another organization to greet the veteran nurses of the Civil War was the Children of the Revolution, led by Mrs. Henry G. Weston.

Others to extend greetings were Mrs. Sprague, a sister of General Miles, and Mrs. Austin C. Wellington.

Prominent among the army nurses was Mrs. Addie L. Ballou of San Francisco, President of the National organization. At her left was seated Miss Clara Barton, the organizer of the Red Cross Society in the United States, while at her right sat Mrs. Fannie T. Hazen of Cambridge, the President-elect of the association. Mrs. John C. Black, wife of Commander-in-Chief Black, was another prominent person present. A feature of the afternoon was the rendering of an original poem by Miss Frances Bartlett.

On a table were 100 bouquets of choice flowers, which were sent by Mrs. Thomas W. Lawson, to be presented to the army nurses. After the reception the bouquets were distributed by Miss Jennie E. Moseley and Mrs. L. T. Nutting.

GRANDCHILDREN OF VETERANS.

THE Society of Grandchildren of Veterans of the Civil War, which had lately been organized by Mrs. Elida R. Fowle of Dorehester, held its first meeting in Tremont Temple Thursday afternoon.

The society was organized with thirty-five charter members, there being nine present at the meeting. The youngest member, who is baby Laura W. Haddock, four months old on this occasion, was in attendance with patriotic relatives. In view of the probability that she was the youngest patriot who had actively participated in the celebration of Encampment week, she was the chief object of interest at the meeting.

Mrs. Fowle presided, and at the same time held the baby. She told patriotic stories to the children, who were greatly interested. She explained to the boys and girls the purpose of the society, which is to encourage among children the love of country, veneration for the flag and what it has cost, and to keep alive the memory of the many thousands of patriots who laid down their lives in support of their convictions of duty. She also affirmed that the society would strive to blend in its ranks the grandchildren, not only of Northern veterans, but of those who fought for the Confederate cause.

Letters were read from Mrs. Mary A. Livermore, General O. O. Howard and others. Mrs. Marion A. MacBride acted as Secretary.

Then the children gave the salute to the flag. Standing at one of the windows which overlook School Street they desecrated the flag flying from City Hall. They chose it from among others as the one

to receive their tribute. It was their first salute to the national ensign, and they performed it with patriotic fervor.

Then the children went in a body to visit the Army Nurses, who were in session. Mrs. Fannie T. Hazen, the President, had just been inducted into office, and the children's society was the first one to greet her in her new position.

It is doubtful if these old nurses enjoyed anything more while they were in Boston than they did baby Laura, who was duly kissed by each nurse and who, in return, cooed her acknowledgment.

Mrs. Fowle gave a brief address, in which she explained to the nurses the object of the children's association.

LADIES' AID SOCIETY.

THERE were present 140 delegates from all parts of the United States at the Eighteenth Annual Convention of the Ladies' Aid Society, an auxiliary to the Sons of Veterans, in Gilbert Hall on Wednesday. It was the largest Convention ever held by the society and much enthusiasm was shown.

The Convention was opened by Miss Addie Wallace of Indianapolis, the President, who congratulated the organization on its excellent financial condition, and also on its bright prospects for the future.

Mrs. Hattie E. Whitney of Lowell, Division President, extended the greetings of Massachusetts. She was responded to by the National Vice-President, Mrs. J. W. Morgan of Waverley, N.Y.

The report of the Treasurer showed that there is a balance in the treasury of \$1,500.

A delightful feature of the Encampment was a serenade which was tendered the delegates in honor of the President, Mrs. Wallace of Indianapolis, by the Indiana Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home band of Knightstown, Ind. The band is composed of orphan boys of Union soldiers and sailors of the Civil War. There are thirty-six pieces. The selections which the youthful musicians rendered were patriotic airs, and they were warmly applauded.

At the close of the serenade a collection amounting to \$20 was taken up for the boys for spending money during the rest of their stay in Boston.

Mrs. Lida Miller of New York, Past National President, expressed a sentiment which met with hearty response when she said that every state in the Union that is without a home for the orphans of soldiers

and sailors of the Civil War ought to support such an institution. She added that she intended to make it her purpose to have every state found a home similar to the one in Indiana.

In the afternoon the delegates accompanied the Sons of Veterans on a trip down the harbor.

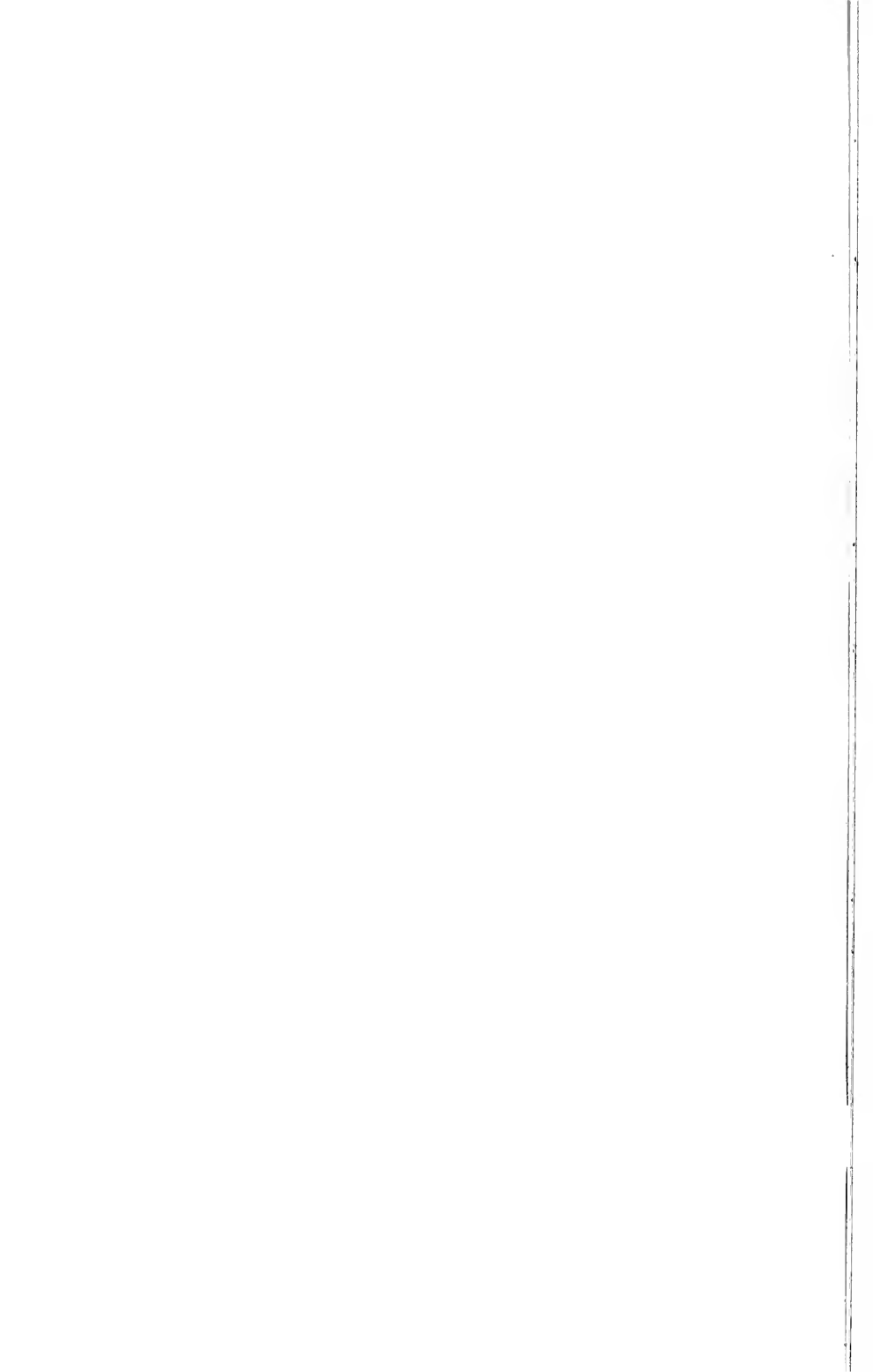
The society met in Gilbert Hall, Tremont Temple, Thursday morning, Miss Addie M. Wallace of Indiana presiding.

Reports from nearly every state in the Union representing the different divisions were read.

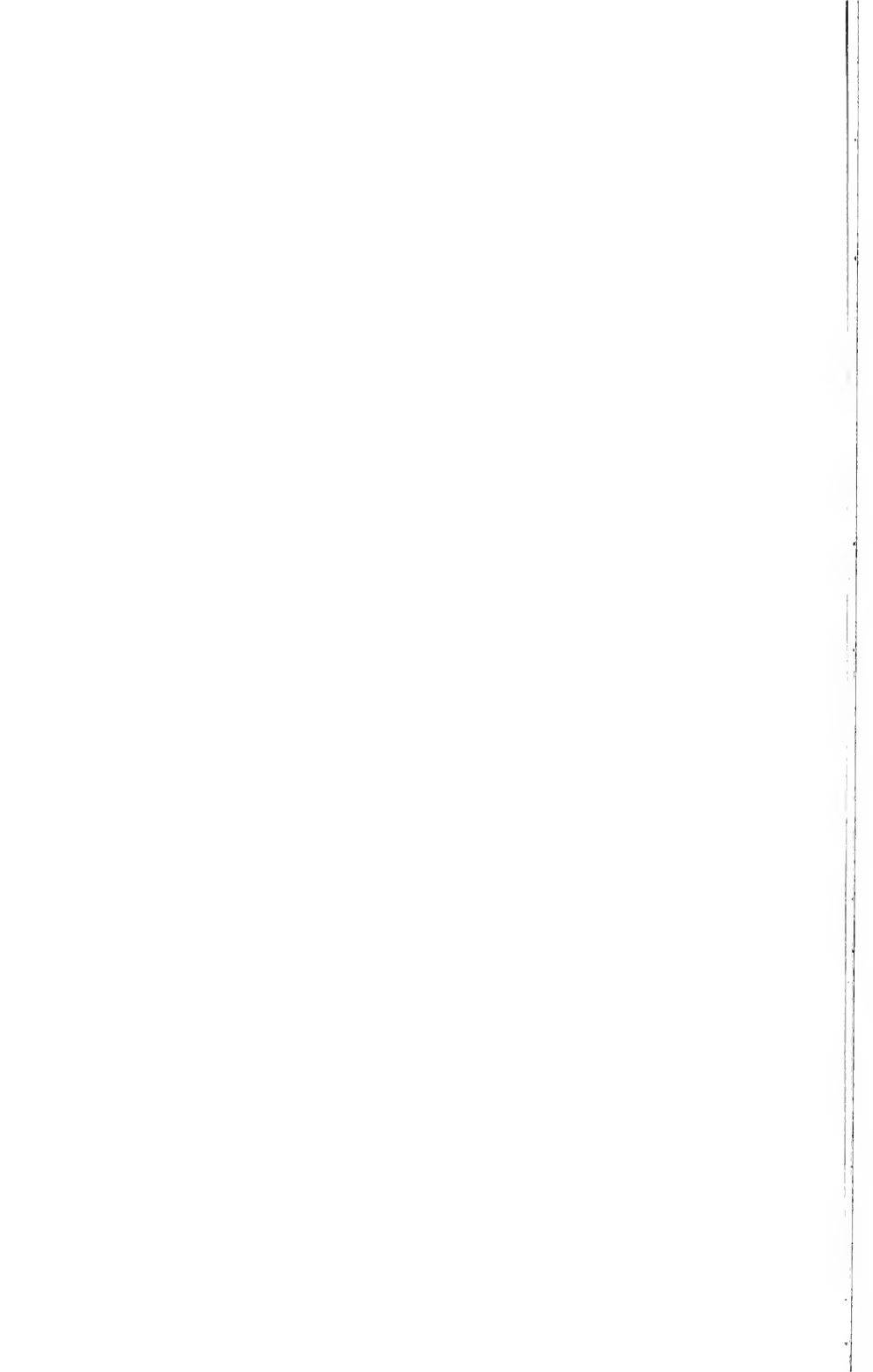
The President, Miss Wallace, presented to the meeting two Past National Presidents, Mrs. Lida Tolman Miller of Rochester, N.Y., and Mrs. E. H. R. Davis of Washington, D.C.

In the afternoon the delegates visited the Soldiers' Home and the Navy Yard. In the evening they attended the reception at the Revere House.

At the final meeting, Friday morning, took place the election of officers, besides the important fact that the name of the Order was changed to Sons of Veterans Auxiliary, a position held by the organization from the start. As President there was elected Mrs. Kate E. Hardeastle of Philadelphia. The new President is a Lady of the G.A.R., of which body she has been President and Secretary. Mrs. Stella W. Richards of Weymouth Heights, Mass., was elected Vice-President.



NAVAL VETERANS
PRISONERS OF WAR
AND OTHER
ORGANIZATIONS



**PARADE OF
NAVAL VETERANS, PRISONERS OF WAR, AND
OTHER ORGANIZATIONS.**

MONDAY dawned bright and fair and many an eye shone at thought of the naval display so soon to follow. Where could such a parade come better than through the streets of Boston that once heard the guns of the *Chesapeake* when she answered the challenge of the *Shannon*? The "Don't give up the ship" of brave Lawrence, for all the intervening years, had been an inspiration for patriots everywhere, and in yonder harbor on a bright Sunday morning in 1812 the unexpected presence of "Old Ironsides" had revived the drooping spirits of Americans with her story of the *Guerriere* captured and destroyed. There is surely no better place for a parade of naval heroes than Boston, and the good city was about to witness as fine a display of the brave men who go down to the sea in ships as even she had ever seen. The following account, taken from a public print, was submitted by the participants as their approved story of

THE NAVAL PARADE.

GREAT enthusiasm was manifest over the entire route, Uncle Sam's marines and the jack tars vying with each other in recognition by the spectators. And the naval heroes of bygone days were not overlooked by the large crowds, either. The Kearsarge Naval Veteran Association, composed largely of well-known Bostonians, with Admiral Andrew Houghton at its head, received a goodly share of the applause and the attention of the spectators. The little band of twenty-one Mexican War veterans, the youngest of whom was seventy-three years of age and the oldest eighty-four, were not forgotten as they rode along in tallyho coaches with General Samuel E. Chamberlain at their head. In the procession were also the Massachusetts Naval Brigade, the Sons of Veterans and Spanish War Veterans, and they also came in for more or less attention.

With Captain John Read of Cambridge, late of the United States Navy, at the head of the procession as chief marshal, the event could not help being a complete success. Captain Read had announced

that the procession would start promptly at the noon hour and he kept his word. The headquarters of the chief marshal and his staff was at the corner of Arlington and Beacon streets, and the bodies participating in the parade formed on the adjoining thoroughfares. When the command to move was given the procession passed over the following route: Arlington, Beacon, Charles, Boylston and Tremont streets, Temple place, Washington, Summer, High, Federal, Milk, Broad, State, Washington, School and Beacon streets, disbanding at Charles Street.

At City Hall the paraders were reviewed by Mayor Collins, at the State House by Governor Bates and by the chief marshal and staff at the foot of Beacon Street.

The roster of the parade was as follows:

Platoon of Mounted Police.

Captain John Read, U.S.N., Chief Marshal.

Lieutenant Arthur B. Denny, U.S.M.C., Chief of Staff.
Staff.

Marine Band of the Charlestown Navy Yard.

U.S. Marines from the Navy Yard.

U.S. NAVAL BRIGADE FROM WARSHIPS AND NAVY YARD.

Commander T. E. D. W. Veeder, U.S.N., commanding U.S.S. *Hartford*,
Brigade Commander.

Staff. Lieutenant F. E. Ridgly, Brigade Adjutant; Lieutenant W. S. Crosley, Aide.

Brigade Staff. Surgeon A. M. D. McCormick, Brigade Medical Officer; Lieutenant M. M. Taylor, Brigade Quartermaster; Paymaster T. W. Leutze, Brigade Commissary; Lieutenant A. S. Smith, Brigade Ordnance Officer; Ensign A. P. Fairfield, Brigade Signal Officer.

Band, U.S.S. *Hartford*.

Battalion of midshipmen from U.S. Naval Academy, now on U.S. battleship *Massachusetts* and U.S.S. *Hartford*, Lieutenant H. J. Ziegemier of the *Hartford* commanding.

First Company, Midshipman Gerald Hawes commanding.

Second Company, Midshipman R. E. Ingersoll commanding, with battalion colors.

Third Company, Midshipman O. L. Cox commanding.

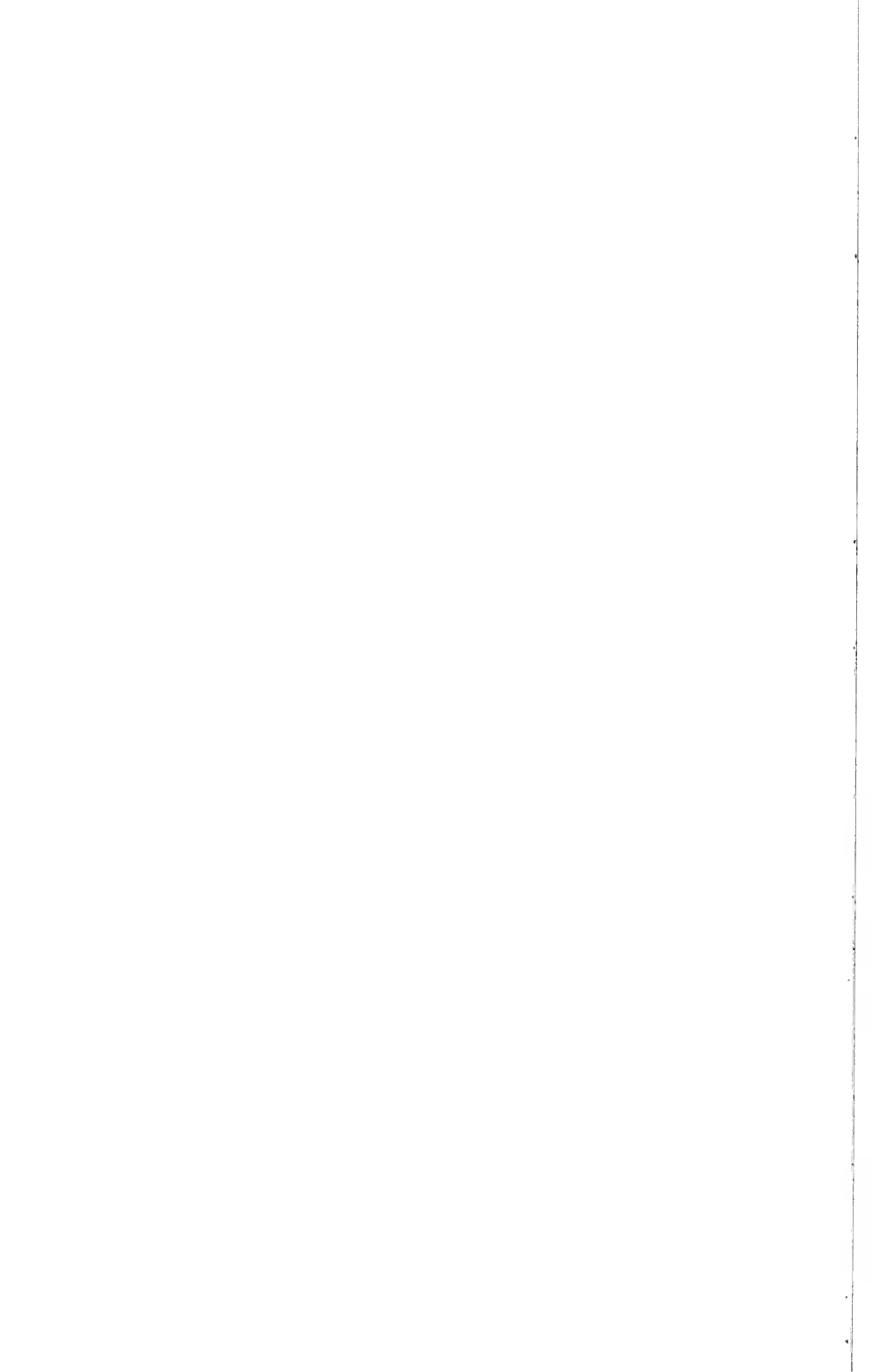
Fourth Company, Midshipman I. F. Dortch commanding.

Band U.S.S. *Columbia*.

First Battalion from the *Columbia*, Lieutenant Commander J. P. Parker Battalion Commander; Lieutenant D. V. H. Allen, Adjutant.



CAPT. JOHN REED, LEADING NAVAL VETERANS



Battalion Staff. Assistant Surgeon J. D. Manchester, Medical Officer; Assistant Paymaster G. M. Adee, Commissary; Acting Gunner U. G. Chipman, Signal Officer.

First Company Marines from *Columbia* and *Des Moines*, First Lieutenant H. D. F. Long commanding.

Second Company Bluejackets, Lieutenant V. A. Kimberley commanding.

Third Company Bluejackets, Lieutenant H. L. Brinser commanding.

Fourth Company Bluejackets, Lieutenant J. T. Bowers commanding.

Second Battalion from U.S.S. *Massachusetts* and *Des Moines*, Lieutenant Commander E. Lloyd, Battalion Commander; Midshipman H. H. Michael, Adjutant; Assistant Surgeon S. L. Scott, Medical Officer; Assistant Paymaster W. L. F. Simonpietri, Commissary.

First Company Bluejackets, Lieutenant V. S. Houston commanding.

Second Company Bluejackets, Ensign R. T. Mener commanding.

Third Company Bluejackets, Ensign L. J. Wallace commanding.

Fourth Company Bluejackets, Ensign W. N. Jeffers commanding.

Third Battalion from U.S.S. *Prairie*.

(Color Battalion.)

Band, U.S.S. *Prairie*.

Lieutenant Commander G. R. Clark, Battalion Commander.

Midshipman D. B. Craig of the *Des Moines*, Adjutant; Assistant Surgeon W. S. Pugh, Jr., Medical Officer; Assistant Paymaster H. I. McCrea, Commissary; Acting Boatswain F. Miller, Signal Officer.

First Company Bluejackets, Lieutenant E. H. Waston commanding.

Second Company Bluejackets, Lieutenant E. H. Dunn commanding.

Third Company Bluejackets, Lieutenant L. C. Richardson commanding.

Fourth Company Bluejackets, Lieutenant O. S. Knepper commanding.

Fourth Battalion from U.S.F.S. *Minneapolis* and *Hartford*.

Lieutenant Commander J. A. Hoogewerff, Battalion Commander.

Midshipman L. C. Farley, Adjutant; Assistant Surgeon I. S. K. Rees, Medical Officer; Paymaster H. P. Ash, Commissary.

First Company Marines from *Minneapolis* and *Prairie*, First Lieutenant W. Brackett commanding.

Second Company Bluejackets, Lieutenant D. E. Theleen commanding.

Third Company Bluejackets, Lieutenant C. E. Courtney commanding.

Fourth Company Bluejackets, Lieutenant J. F. Hellweg commanding.

Fifth Company, Lieutenant A. T. Graham commanding.

FIFTH BATTALION, FROM U.S. NAVAL STATION, BOSTON.

Lieutenant F. A. Traut, Battalion Commander.

First Company Marines, Captain G. C. Reid commanding.

Second Company Marines, First Lieutenant W. W. Low commanding.

Third Company Bluejackets, Midshipman C. C. Soule commanding.

Fourth Company Bluejackets, Midshipman R. A. Dawes commanding.

Honorary Guests.

Each battalion of the men was accompanied by the regular detail of signalmen and hospital corps, and each battalion commander had a bugler and orderly.

NAVAL BRIGADE, M.V.M.

Naval Brigade Band, 40 pieces.

Lieutenant E. Clarke, leader.

Captain George R. H. Buffinton, Chief of Brigade.

Lieutenant Commanders William B. Edgar and James H. Dillaway, Jr.

Staff. Adjutant, Lieutenant Guilford C. Hathaway; Ordnance Officer, Lieutenant James P. Parker; Equipment Officer, Lieutenant Herbert C. Talbot; Paymaster, Lieutenant James Marshall; Assistant Paymaster, Lieutenant Thomas S. Prouty; Surgeon, Lieutenant Commander S. Virgil Merritt; Engineer, Lieutenant Thomas R. Armstrong; Assistant Surgeons, Lieutenant David G. Eldridge, Dennis F. Sughrue and Orland R. Blair; Signal Officer, Lieutenant (J.G.) G. L. Atwood.

First Battalion.

Lieutenant Commander William B. Edgar commanding.

Company I, Fall River — Lieutenant William M. Olding commanding, Lieutenant (J.G.) Miner W. Wilcox.

Company F, Fall River — Lieutenant Milton I. Deane commanding, Lieutenant (J.G.) John T. Nelson, Ensign J. M. Young.

Company G, New Bedford — Lieutenant Edward E. Baudoin commanding, Lieutenant (J.G.) Harold S. Bouvie, Ensign Bryant S. Brownell.

Company H, Springfield — Lieutenant James M. Ropes commanding, Lieutenant (J.G.) George F. Adams, Ensign A. T. Wright.

Second Battalion.

Lieutenant Commander James H. Dillaway, Jr., commanding.

Company A, Boston — Lieutenant Dennis F. Sughrue commanding, Lieutenant (J.G.) Bradford H. Pierce, Ensign George C. Fisher.

Company B, Boston — Lieutenant Daniel M. Goodridge commanding, Lieutenant (J.G.) Dudley M. Pray, Ensign Benjamin A. Hodgdon.

Company C, Boston — Lieutenant Louis A. Felton commanding, Lieutenant (J.G.) William A. Lewis, Ensign Edwin A. Stowe.

Company E, Lynn — Lieutenant Fred H. Turnbull commanding, Ensign Ernest R. Peale.

ASSOCIATION OF EX-PRISONERS OF WAR, 1861 TO 1865.

Colonel J. D. Walker, commanding.

John A. Fairman, Chief of Staff.

Major Charles G. Davis, Chief Aide.

Staff. Stephen M. Long, Adjutant General; William Kelly, National Vice-Commander; Rev. John S. Ferguson, National Chaplain; Aaron T. Bliss, O. A. Parsons, Charles F. Sheriff, Ex-Committee.

KEARSARGE NAVAL VETERAN ASSOCIATION OF BOSTON.

Admiral Andrew Houghton commanding.

MEXICAN WAR VETERANS.

Twenty-one comrades in tallyho coaches.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF NAVAL VETERANS.

Commodore W. Karsner commanding.

Staff. Robert A. McLane, Fleet Captain and Chief of Staff; John W. Prout, Fleet Commander; Captain Isaac D. Baker, Paymaster; Hugh T. Madden, Fleet Lieutenant Commander; Andrew S. Burt, Fleet Lieutenant; A. S. McWilliams, Fleet Chaplain; Edwin S. Kelly, Boatswain; Cyrus Sears, Past Rear Admiral.

ESSEX NAVAL VETERANS.

Captain Austin Quinby commanding.

Staff. John C. Grover, Secretary; Daniel D. Stevens, Paymaster; Alonzo M. Neal, Lieutenant Commander; Nicholas McGrane, Officer of the Deck; Edmund A. Brown, Chaplain; Thomas S. B. Swasey, Lieutenant; James Wilkins, Boatswain; Aaron Goodbread, Quartermaster Sergeant; John Avington.

LEGION OF SPANISH WAR VETERANS.

Commander-in-Chief, George H. Monks.

Chief of Staff, George H. Russell.

Headquarters Staff.

First Regiment Heavy Artillery Band, James F. Clark, Drum Major.

FIRST DIVISION.

Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief, Thomas L. Hayes.

Chief of Staff, Past Adjutant General Neil F. Carroll.

Division Staff.

Camps 1 to 20.

SECOND DIVISION.

Junior Vice Commander-in-Chief, Lieutenant Edwin L. Logan.

Chief of Staff, Assistant Adjutant General William F. Ryan.

Division Staff.

George J. Whitten Camp Band.

Camps 21 to 36.

NATIONAL SPANISH WAR VETERANS.

Major P. J. Grady Camp of East Boston.

SONS OF VETERANS.

Major Dudley M. Purbeck commanding.

Chief of Staff, Past Division Commander Daniel F. Goulding.

Staff. Past Commanders-in-Chief Joseph B. Maccabe, Edwin Earp, Jr., and Frank P. Merrill; Past Division Commanders Fred J. Bradford of Somerville, Captain Charles F. Sargent of Lawrence, Henry S. Crossman of Springfield, John H. Hinckley of Beverly, Nathan C. Upham of Fitchburg, William A. Stevens of Arlington Heights, George W. Knowlton of Boston, Albert C. Blaisdell of Lowell, Harry D. Sisson of Pittsfield, Orange H. Cook of Medford, Leonard C. Couch of Taunton, Fred E. Warner of Salem, Edward H. Lounsbury of Woburn, D. Murray Travis of South Framingham, and Orra L. Stone of Clinton; Past Division Mustering Officer George E. Hunt of Boston, Past Chief Aide Jacob W. Powell of Clinton, Walter Penny, S.V.D.C., of Lynn, James T. Cummings, J.V.D.C., of Northfield, Captain James C. Smith of Leominster, George M. Tucker, P.S.V.D.C., of Medford, Francis H. Brock, P.J.V.D.C., of Athol, W. Wallace Gardner of Manchester, Albert E. Leighton, Wilbur L. Litchfield of Clinton, Frank L. Kirchgassner of Boston, Samuel A. Pickering of Lowell, John E. Wilcox of Chelsea and A. R. McAdam of Worcester.

Massachusetts Camps.

Sons of Veterans Reserves from Philadelphia.

Brigadier General R. M. Reed commanding.

Lieutenant George Cobb, Camp Exeter, N.H.

“That comes from having a naval officer in command,” remarked a blue-coated guardian of the peace who was on duty at the junction of Arlington and Beacon streets, as Captain John Read gave the instructions for the parade to begin its line of march. Exactly on the dot of twelve the chief marshal gave his orders, and in another instant the entire line was in motion. From the junction of Arlington and Beacon streets the line moved along Beacon Street and thence into Charles Street. There was a tremendous crowd at the junction of these two thoroughfares, but the mounted policemen, with Sergeant Guard of the Dorchester station at their head, quickly drove back the crowd, and opened a passage for the chief marshal, his chief of staff, Lieutenant Arthur B. Denny of the United States Navy and the band from the Charlestown Navy Yard.

The participants in the parade began to assemble as early as 10.30 o'clock, but the naval men did not reach the starting point until nearly time for the procession to begin. The detachments of marines and bluejackets from the warships landed at the foot of State Street about 10.45 o'clock, being met there by the marines and sailors

from the navy yard. At the junction of State Street and Atlantic Avenue the line was quickly formed and the line of march was taken for Newbury Street, where they formed, waiting for the word from Captain Read. The details as arranged by the chief marshal worked to a charm in the formation of the column. The naval brigade reported at 11.30 o'clock on the south side of Commonwealth Avenue. The Association of Union Ex-Prisoners of War, under Colonel Walker, the national commander, formed on the north side of the avenue, while the survivors of the crews who stood behind the guns in the momentous naval battles of the Civil War marched to Marlboro Street. The veterans of the Mexican War, to the number of nearly twenty, reported to Secretary McGlennen of their association at the bicycle club, Massachusetts Avenue, where they enjoyed a brief informal reunion and were then comfortably driven in their tallyho to their place in the line on Marlboro Street. The order of the Sons of Veterans and the Legion of the Spanish War were formed on the south and north sides, respectively, of Beacon Street, west of Arlington Street. The chiefs of divisions reported promptly to Captain Read, and by twelve o'clock, the hour scheduled for the starting of the long column, every organization was closed *en masse* and ready to march.

The picture, as the parade swung from Arlington Street into Beacon, looking down from the hill, was a very attractive one. All along the way the sidewalks were thronged, and the great grand stand on Boylston Street, seating more than 4,200 persons, was packed with an eager and enthusiastic throng of spectators, who gave the jaekies a warm ovation. The same was true of the stands along Tremont Street.

At the corner of Tremont and Boylston streets there was a tremendous crowd, although it was kept well in hand by a large number of policemen. The onlookers gave the paraders great applause. As Captain G. R. H. Buffinton and the Massachusetts Naval Brigade reached stand B, on Tremont Street, the first from the corner of Boylston Street, there came the first halt. The stand was crowded with members of the fair sex and the band of the brigade took advantage of the fact and played two tunes. The occupants of the stand appreciated this mark of attention on the part of the musicians and applauded the latter time and time again.

The Union ex-prisoners of war, each of whom carried a little banner with the name of the prison upon it in which they had been confined, attracted considerable attention, and it was noticeable that some of the men carried three or more banners united in one, showing that they had been prisoners at Libby, Andersonville, Chancellorsville,

etc. Following the ex-prisoners came the Kearsarge Naval Veterans' Association, and as Admiral "Andy" Houghton passed over the route he was the constant recipient of applause, the greatest enthusiasm being shown on State Street, where he is known because of his connection with the bank squad of the police department.

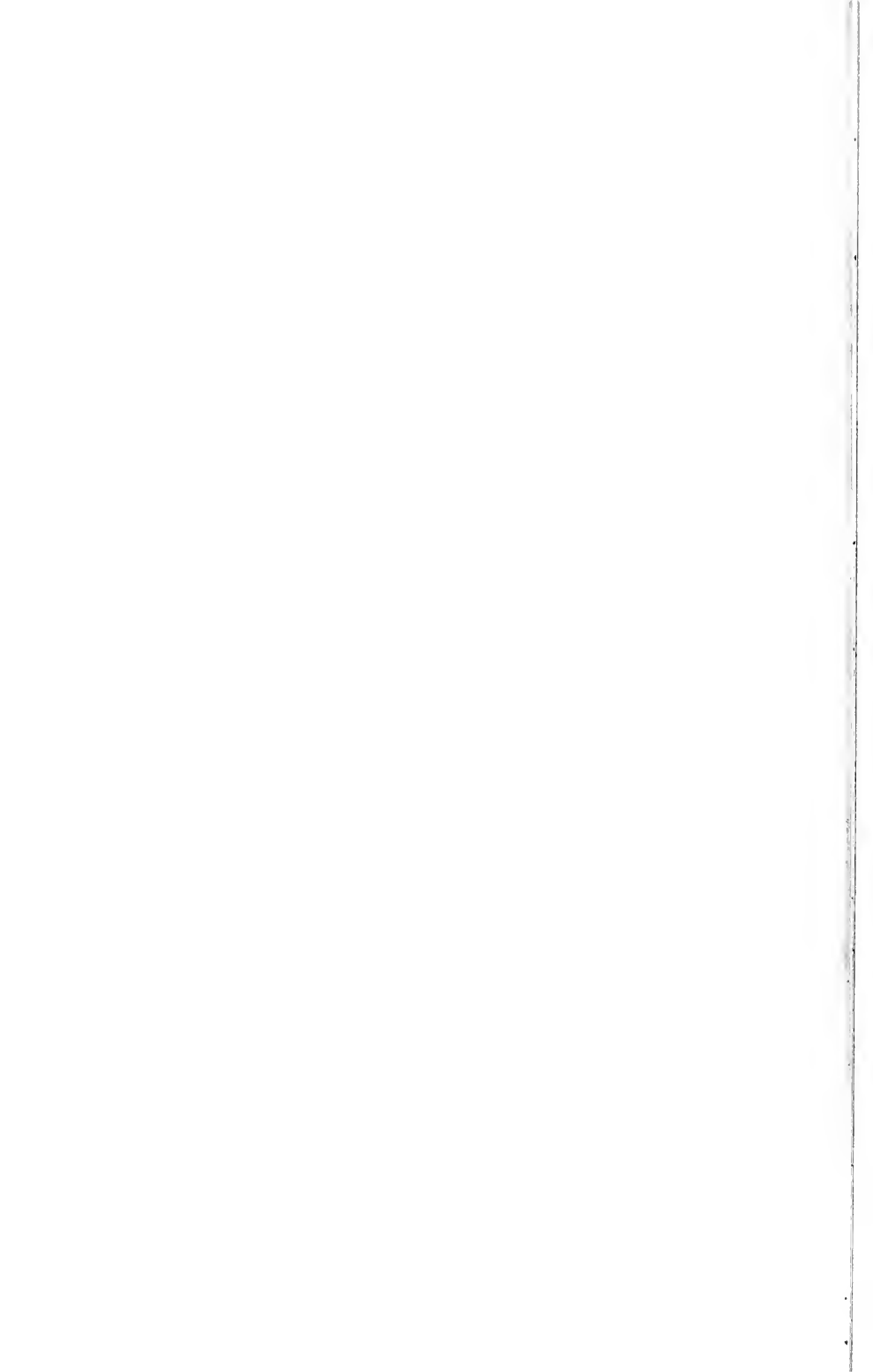
Enthusiasm ran high through Newspaper Row and School Street. Every window in every building from the head of State Street to the foot of School and from there to Tremont was filled with people generous with their applause, anxious to honor, not only the veterans, but also the younger men who are today serving the flag. The large grand stand in front of City Hall was also filled and the view from there was excellent. Across School Street had been hung rows of flags, and the paraders marching under these with showers of confetti falling upon them made a pretty sight.

It was just one o'clock, sharp, when the head of the column arrived at City Hall. There, on the reviewing stand, stood Mayor Collins, Chairman Doyle of the Board of Aldermen, President Dolan of the Common Council and other members of the City Council and of departments. The jackies from the warships were favorites from the start, and as column after column filed by, the applause drawn forth by their fine appearance and excellent marching was continuous. But if the jackies were given an ovation, it is hard to find a word that fittingly describes the welcome accorded the Union Ex-Prisoners of War. As these old veterans, each carrying a banner or banners, inscribed "Libby," "Andersonville," "Charleston," or the name of some other famous rebel prison, there was a perfect storm of applause which drowned the music of the bands. The veterans were pleased and they showed it. While some of them tried to be dignified and march with military step and carriage, others cast dignity to the winds and cheered everything in sight. In front of the mayor's reviewing stand hats came off and the mayor was cheered again and again. One marcher attracted attention to himself by doing a fancy step as he passed the mayor. His gray hair and whiskers indicated at least threescore years, but his activity gave him the appearance of one-third that age.

Governor Bates reviewed the parade as it passed the State House from a special reviewing stand which had been constructed in front of the grand stand, and which was adorned with tricolored bunting. The Governor was attended on the reviewing stand by Ex-Secretary of the Navy and Ex-Governor John D. Long, Lieutenant Governor Guild, Senator Lodge, Rear Admiral Wise, U.S.N., commanding the Atlantic training squadron now in Boston Harbor; Lieutenant Redd,



KEARSARGE NAVAL VETERAN ASSOCIATION



U.S.N., aide to Admiral Wise; and Flag Lieutenant Dayton on Admiral Wise's staff.

These members of the Governor's staff — all but four — also participated: Brigadier General Samuel Dalton, Boston, adjutant general; Brigadier General Otis H. Marion, Boston, surgeon general; Brigadier General William H. Brigham, Hudson, inspector general; Brigadier General Frederick B. Carpenter, Boston, commissary general; Lieutenant Colonel William C. Capelle, Boston, assistant adjutant general; Lieutenant Colonel Edward J. Gihon, Wakefield, assistant inspector general; Lieutenant Colonel George H. Benyon, Watertown, assistant inspector general; Lieutenant Colonel Paul R. Hawkins, Springfield, assistant inspector general; Lieutenant Colonel Walter C. Hagar, Boston, assistant inspector general; Lieutenant Colonel John Perrins, Jr., Boston, assistant inspector general; Major Henry Hastings, Boston, aide-de-camp; Major Ainsley R. Hooper, Boston, aide-de-camp; Major William M. Clarke, Boston, aide-de-camp. The four who were unavoidably unable to be present were: Brigadier General Henry S. Dewey, Boston, judge advocate general; Colonel James G. White, Newton, inspector general rifle practice; Major Frank B. Stevens, Newton, assistant quartermaster general; and Major Charles Hayden, Nahant, aide-de-camp. A number of letters had been received at the executive department expressing regret at the senders' inability to accompany him upon the reviewing stand. Among these was Captain Albert S. Snow, U.S.N., executive officer and acting commandant of the Charlestown Navy Yard, owing to the absence of Admiral Wilde.

By eleven o'clock the grand stand at the State House began to fill up with spectators, among whom were a great many ladies. So intense was the heat that the members of the fair sex had to raise their parasols to shield themselves from the sun's rays.

The reviewing party gathered in the State House rotunda. At about one o'clock word was received that the procession was approaching, and the party marched down the broad stone steps to the reviewing stand, the Governor and other distinguished members of it being compelled to raise their hats repeatedly in response to the hand-clapping of those on the grand stand. Governor Bates was escorted by Adjutant General Dalton, Senator Lodge by General Brigham, Ex-Secretary and Ex-Governor Long by General Carpenter, Lieutenant Governor Guild by General Marion, and Admiral Wise by Lieutenant Colonel Capelle. While the arrival of the parade was awaited Ex-Secretary Long and Admiral Wise engaged in an animated conversation. The full uniform of the Admiral and the light gray suit and white

straw hat of the ex-Secretary contrasted vividly. It should be noted, in passing, that Admiral Wise, though a Southerner, a Virginian, is a Loyal Legion man and was loyal to the Union cause all through the Civil War.

It was just 1.07 when the head of the procession reached the State House, hand-clapping greeting the appearance of Captain John Read (ex-senator), U.S.N., the chief marshal of the procession. Then came the six battalions of middies, 1,800 strong, with Commander T. E. D. W. Veeder, U.S.N., commanding U.S.S. *Hartford*, as brigade commander. The fine lines of some of the marines who were far away from the music, and their excellent marching, compelled applause.

There was more hand-clapping when the Naval Brigade, with Captain Buffinton of Fall River as brigade commander, hove in sight. While they compared favorably with the marines and the middies of the United States forces, it must be remembered that the latter are not accustomed to our streets.

The first genuine applause came with the advent of the Association of Ex-Prisoners of War, 1861 to 1865, Colonel J. D. Walker, commanding, John A. Fairman, chief of staff, and Major Charles G. Davis, chief aide. They carried white flags with "Libby," "Andersonville," and the names of other prisons in which they had suffered inscribed, appropriately enough, in black, upon them. This feature elicited great applause. Some of them carried three or four of these flags. One one-armed old fellow waved his cap, as he hobbled along with the aid of a cane, and cheered vigorously. Needless to say, he was vigorously cheered in response.

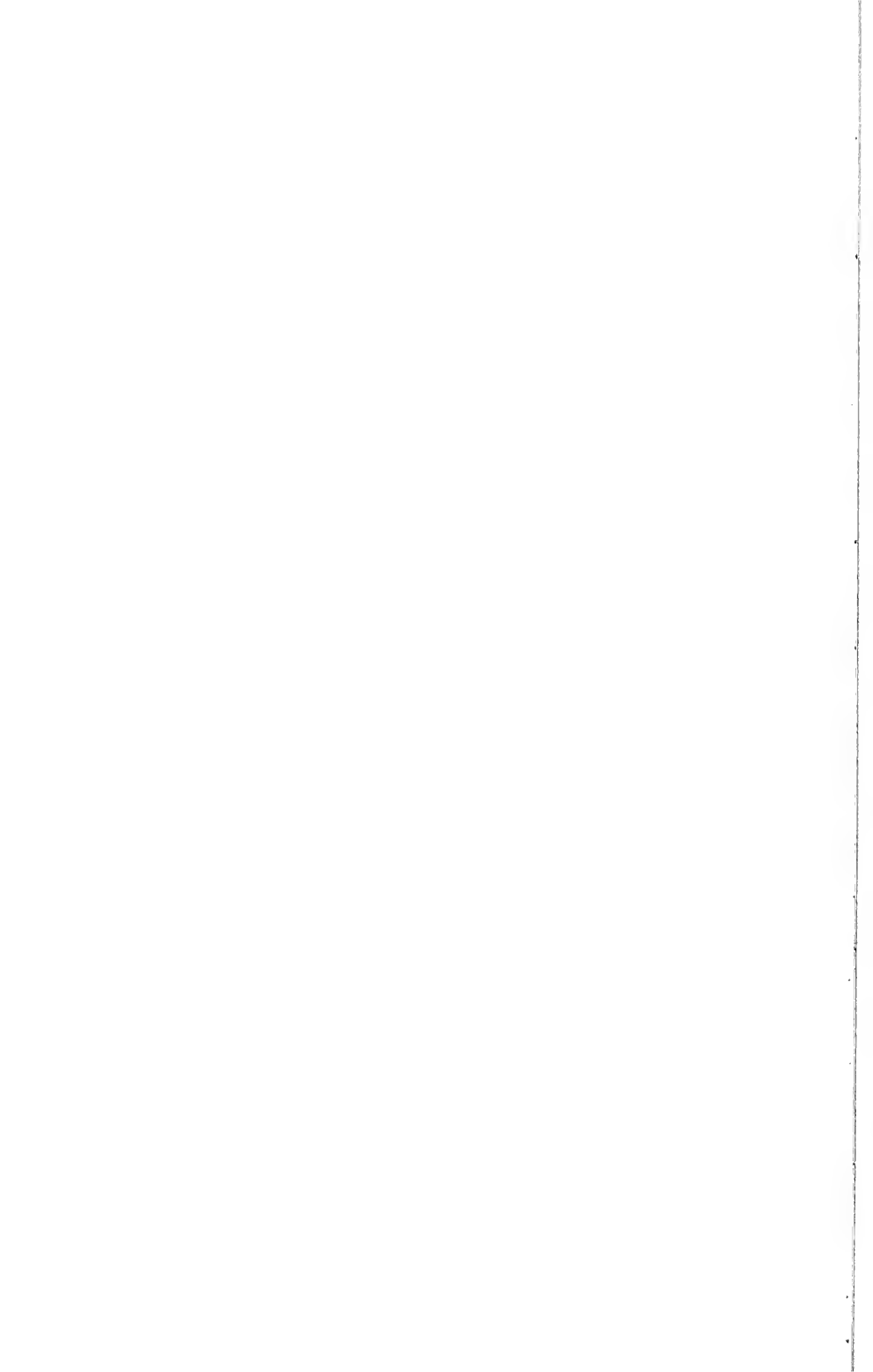
The Kearsarge Naval Veterans, with their flag bearing Farragut's familiar utterance, "D—n the torpedoes, go ahead," were vigorously applauded. The National Association of Naval Veterans, Commodore W. Karsner, and the Essex Naval Veterans, Captain Austin Quinby commanding, came next. With them were detachments from Philadelphia, Pittsburg and other cities. The Portsmouth Naval Veterans and other similar organizations presented a unique salute when passing the reviewing stand, by locking their arms across their shoulders at four abreast. They also shouted, "Companions, salute," and "Three cheers for the Governor." A hearty response was their reward.

There was great cheering as the barges containing the crippled survivors of the *Kearsarge* and *Alabama* fight, off Cherbourg, France, passed.

One of the most notable features was the presence of twenty-one Mexican War veterans, the oldest being eighty-four years of age and the youngest seventy-three. These veterans rode in tallyho



SURVIVORS OF KEARSARGE ALABAMA FIGHT



coaches. They carried a banner on which was inscribed the date "1846" and "Palo Alto," "Resaca," "Buena Vista," and the names of other battles of the Mexican War. This feature was applauded.

The Legion of Spanish War Veterans, the National Spanish War Veterans and the Sons of Veterans had the left of the line. The "boys" were greeted with hand-clapping. The procession was thirty-five minutes in passing the State House, it being 1.42 when the Governor and his party, which, besides those already mentioned, including the Governor's father, Rev. L. B. Bates, D.D., left the reviewing stand. Corporal James Tanner, former United States Commissioner of Pensions, and Mrs. Tanner reviewed the parade from a window of the Executive Council Chamber.

The arrangements and the handling of the crowds at the State House were looked after by the entire messenger force of the sergeant-at-arms department, a detail of ten members of the state police and also a detail of the Boston police. Much credit is due Sergeant-at-Arms Remington for the way in which the matter was handled.

Hon. John Read of Cambridge, who was chief marshal of Monday's parade, is a native of that city; was educated in its public schools; is a graduate of Harvard and won distinction for bravery as a member of the intrepid ship's company of the *Keokuk*, which was riddled by balls from the guns of Fort Sumter. Much had been anticipated of the *Keokuk*, as a new experiment in the fleet of iron-clads of the Union Navy. For that reason she was advanced by her fearless commander much nearer to the fortifications of Charleston, S.C., than any other of the ships of Dupont's fleet. Few of her officers and men escaped drowning.

Mr. Read was a member of the Cambridge Common Council in 1880, 1881, the Board of Aldermen in 1882, 1883, and was sent to the Legislature in 1888 and Senate 1892, 1893. As an officer of the United States Navy he is a member of the Loyal Legion of the United States, is also a comrade of Post 56, G.A.R., of Cambridge, a member of Kearsarge Naval Veterans and of the National Association of Ex-Prisoners of War. Is of the firm of William Read & Sons of this city.

Mr. Read was an officer in the West Gulf Squadron, taking part in the different engagements attending the occupation of the Texas and Louisiana coast in 1863, 1864. He was confined in the prison stockade in Texas, and after exchange was attached to the sloop-of-war *Kearsarge*, but in 1865, at the close of the war, was compelled to resign on account of shattered health, resulting from his imprisonment. Out of 110 originally taken prisoners, Mr. Read was one of 30 who survived.

The Naval Veterans received from the General Fund, \$111.56.

EX-PRISONERS OF WAR.

THE day was by no means done when the parade was over, for there were still reunions and receptions to be held, besides the annual gathering of the survivors of the prison pens of the South, hence the following account taken from the columns of the *Transcript* of August 16:

Members of the National Association of Union Ex-Prisoners of War gathered in the chamber of the House of Representatives at the State House yesterday afternoon, for their thirty-second annual convention. There were about three hundred present. The session was opened with prayer by Rev. Albert Danker of Malden, who is chaplain of the Massachusetts Naval Order of the United States. The commander's report showed the organization to be in a healthy condition. Chaplain J. S. Ferguson reported that forty-two members had died during the year and, speaking of the ex-Confederate pension matter, he said it was a shame and an outrage that men who ought to be recognized by the nation are ignored. The time has come when something must be done, and he suggested that the members direct their efforts to the coming Congress. The subject of pensioning the men brought out a lively discussion, and finally the Dalzell and Penrose pension bills were indorsed by the convention. The proposition for a military park in Georgia also was approved.

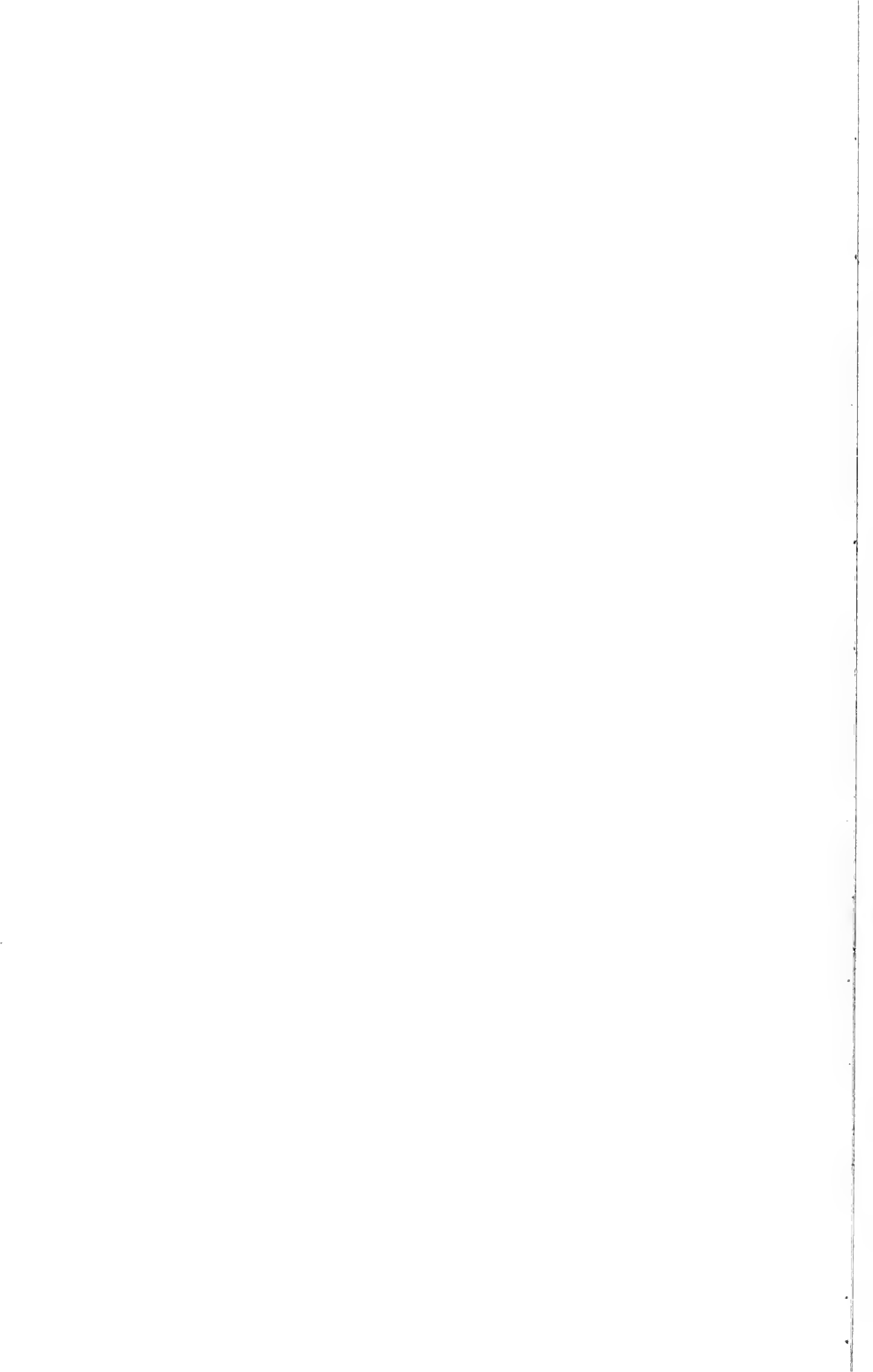
Colonel J. D. Walker of Pittsburg, Pa., was re-elected National Commander, and the others chosen were as follows: Senior Vice-Commander, John Kissane of Cincinnati, O.; Junior Vice-Commander, John L. Parker of Lynn; Quartermaster General, Stephen M. Long of East Orange, N.J.; members of the Executive Committee, Messrs. Bliss of Michigan, Davis of Massachusetts, Parsons of Pennsylvania and Fisher of Minnesota; National Historian, General Harry White; National Chaplain, Rev. J. S. Ferguson of Keokuk, Ia. Commander Walker reappointed S. M. Long as his adjutant general, and John F. Fairman as chief of staff.

The Ex-Prisoners proved themselves hardy survivors for, though they had marched in the heat of the day and had attended their annual meeting in the afternoon, they were ready for the camp-fire which was kindled in Tremont Temple in the evening; that it was a spirited affair may be gathered from the abstract of the meeting as given in the *Transcript* of the next day:

"As many as Tremont Temple would hold were crowded into that edifice last night for the camp-fire of the Ex-Prisoners of War which was scheduled to begin at eight o'clock, although it was long after that hour before the exercises were opened by National Chaplain



EN PRISONERS OF WAR



Ferguson of Iowa, who offered prayer. Captain John A. Read of the Navy presided and introduced as the first speaker Lieutenant Governor Curtis Guild, Jr., who said in part:

“The flash of courage that carried the yelling soldier to the charge was patriotic, but even more patriotic was the enduring bravery that through sheer force of will brought men through the horrors of the prison pen and sent them back to serve again under the colors of their country and risk again, not the quick mercy of the bullet, but the lingering agony of Andersonville. The brave men who, sitting in the prison cell, yet strove to cheer their comrades and be gay, not only served well in that they themselves breathed the air again beneath the starry flag, but, to continue the metaphor of the old war song, the inspiration of their cheerful endurance brought and shall yet bring the rallying tramp, tramp, tramp, of thousands, not in the war for the Union only, not even in war only, but in peace as well, whenever peril forces home the lesson that a republic endures, not by the self-seeking, but by the self-sacrifice of its citizens.’

“He was followed by Judge W. H. H. Emmons, chairman of Boston’s Police Commission, who had wandered into the hall and who told his hearers of how he was wounded and came near being taken prisoner in the Shenandoah campaign, Judge Emmons having been Assistant Adjutant General in the Massachusetts Cavalry under General Sheridan. General Samuel Chamberlain, a Mexican veteran and a prisoner of war in the strife of ’61, made a rousing speech, saying in part that the Mexicans were more humane and kind-hearted than the Southerners, for they had no Andersonville. He said he could forgive but never forget the sufferings of his comrades in that prison, and it is difficult in this Christian country to realize the atrocities that were practised there.

“Governor John L. Bates said in part: ‘To you, remnant of the great host that went into the Southern prisons for conscience’ sake, Massachusetts extends her heartiest welcome. You have lived to see the country for which you fought the most powerful nation in the world. No eye can foresee, no tongue foretell the possible greatness of its future: but in it all you will have a share, and generations of lovers of liberty still unborn shall arise up to call your memory blessed, because of what you and your comrades did. Welcome, patriots, to Massachusetts. Welcome as men who fought a good fight, as men who kept the faith.’

“Others who spoke were Colonel Dana King of New Hampshire and Chaplain Ferguson.”

For the Ex-Prisoners of War there was paid out \$770.41.

THE BLUE AND THE GRAY.

THE Grand Army of Massachusetts owes not a little to E. W. Kinsley Post, No. 113, for the magnificent way in which it takes hold on great occasions and makes a stir. Its invitation to Lafayette Post of New York City, a like organization for the metropolis, was supplemented by one to a large number of ex-Confederates to whom it determined to show hospitality worthy of the most generous days of the South. From the manner of their escorting their visitors about the city and its environs, the *fêtes* and feasts at which they were the notable features, it would seem that the Johnnies must have gone home with an exalted opinion of the Yank, his abode and his manners. Of course they saw the naval parade Monday morning, after which they were hustled off to Point Shirley for a game dinner, one of the attractions always shown to distinguished visitors by loyal Bostonians. Later in Faneuil Hall came the great reception and banquet which will long remain a delightful memory in the minds of all who had a part. It was the place of all others in which to come together, after the sad division of war, for here was rocked the cradle in which was not alone the valorous North, but in spirit it contained the South and its representatives, all protesting against British aggression and all, in later years, linking its name with that of Independence Hall and Richmond's St. John's Church. It made the day long for some of the prominent speakers in the evening, but everybody solaced himself with the thought, "This comes only once in a generation." The events of the memorable night follow as given in the daily press:

"Members of Edward W. Kinsley Post 113, G.A.R., and their Confederate guests, will ever recall with pleasure the banquet and reception which the former tendered to Lafayette Post 140 of New York at Faneuil Hall last night, and in which the gray-haired veterans of the South joined with the enthusiasm which indicated a renewal of the spirit of youth. Every speech made by the Northern men was full of respect for the South, and from the Southerners came words of intense admiration for the North. Governor Bates was present and extended a royal welcome to the guests. He was accompanied by General Black, Commander-in-Chief of the G.A.R., and he, too, made an eloquent and enthusiastic speech. One of the happy features of the evening was the presentation to the Kinsley Post by Colonel Bakewell on behalf of Lafayette Post of a magnificent silver loving cup standing ten inches high, with triple handles, which was received with the greatest enthusiasm. In responding for the gift Chaplain Edward

A. Horton made one of his bright, characteristic speeches, which was loudly applauded.

"The banquet was called for six o'clock, but long before that hour the advance guard of the four hundred hosts and guests began to arrive and for some time an informal reception was held in the armory of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company on the floor above. The Confederate guests arrived just before six o'clock, escorted by Edward C. Brush, who had them in personal charge while they are in town.

"Commander George H. Graves of the Kinsley Post presided, and General Charles H. Taylor acted as toastmaster and introduced the speakers. In opening the after-dinner exercises, Commander Graves said in addressing the Southern guests: 'One of the central objects in inviting you to meet us here was that in case any splinter, or trace of splinters, still festers in your wound, or in ours, it may be removed, in order that the breach of long ago may be perfectly healed; also, that we might push forward, in some measure, the grand work inaugurated by your Grady, your Gordon, and others, and cultivate the feeling that we are all loyal Americans, supporting the grand old flag which our forefathers planted, and which our children and our children's children will protect. We bid you thrice welcome.'

"Commander Joseph J. Little of the Lafayette Post was then called upon, and in the course of his remarks related an incident to show that as far back as 1881 there was evidence of an earnest effort at complete reunion of ex-Confederates and Union soldiers. In that year the Washington Artillery of New Orleans, that had fought the Seventy-first New York in 1861-65, secured an invitation from their state and city to the Seventy-first New York to visit them, and a battalion of the Seventy-first went to New Orleans — the first body of Northern troops to visit the South after the war — and were received with overflowing hospitality. The North, South, East and West stand together for patriotic instruction in the schools, and under the motto, 'Let us have peace.'

"After Chaplain Horton had entertained the guests with his sallies of wit, General Taylor was introduced and told the gathering that the unique and delightful feature of the occasion was the presence of the friends from the South, 'the men who fought us but who now are our fellow-citizens.' He also told several stories which put his hearers in the best of good humor.

"At this point in the exercises Governor Bates arrived and was given a rousing welcome. The Governor, who was immediately called upon, told of his trip South and the pleasure with which he enjoyed

every moment of his stay in that section. Then, speaking more directly to those before him, he said: 'To-night we are glad to welcome in old Massachusetts these representatives of the Southern armies. We said at Vicksburg that Massachusetts had closed the book of yesterday, and that together Massachusetts and Mississippi, North and South, were united in one sentiment, and that the sentiment you find written here [turning to the great picture behind], "Liberty and union, now and forever." Thank God we have not to wait until the blue and the gray are all gathered beneath the sod and the tomb waiting the judgment day to see the time when the glory of God comes marching on, but we can see it right here and now, when in this old citadel of liberty the blue and the gray break bread together in Faneuil Hall.'

"Commander-in-Chief Black said, among other things: 'Arriving among you, while the sweet and tender words of comradeship are still ringing in my ears, is indeed an event in the life of a man. This is certainly an incident to be envied in the life of any man. Faneuil Hall, which whatever changes may be put upon it by the loving generations that from time to time received it from their sires, is still what Daniel Webster called it, "cradle of liberty," and today, thirty-nine years after the cessation of hostilities between estranged brethren, the hands that now rock the old cradle were once the hands that wore blue and gray. It may be said with all modesty by us that never did it witness a scene more significant of the Americanism of the times than that which transpires this night.'

"General John B. Castleman was the first of the Southerners to be called upon, and he said it was a high honor to be asked to visit this historic and hospitable city. Meetings like this, he said, between old comrades in arms promote a common fellowship in a common country, and the greatest cordiality of feeling between Federal and Confederate soldiers.

"Lieutenant Governor Guild said that the best result of the Spanish War was not increase of territory or prestige nor the freeing of Cuba, nor even the crushing out of the fever scourge of the tropics. The best result has been that on all great questions the world has learned that if we went into that war the United States of America, we emerged from it the united state of America.

"The last speaker was Colonel Edward S. Gay of Atlanta, Ga. Colonel Gay said:

"'I do not feel that I am asked to rejoice with you in the triumph of your arms in the Civil War and the defeat of the cause for which every true Confederate soldier was ready to sacrifice his life, but we do

rejoice with you that the principles for which the South contended in the Union and out of it survived the terrible shock of war and apparent defeat, and today we may hold these principles in common as essential to perpetuity of our form of government, where the rights of all are guaranteed and the weakness of one becomes the strength of all in an "indissoluble Union of indestructible states."

"Accepting in good faith the terms of surrender, the men of the South returned to their devastated homes, and despite the gloom of waste and want and poverty, they girded their loins for the conflict of progress and peace, and here we are, that you may rejoice with us, that our countrymen of the South have met, and are meeting, the issues of the living present in a manner worthy of their record in war.'

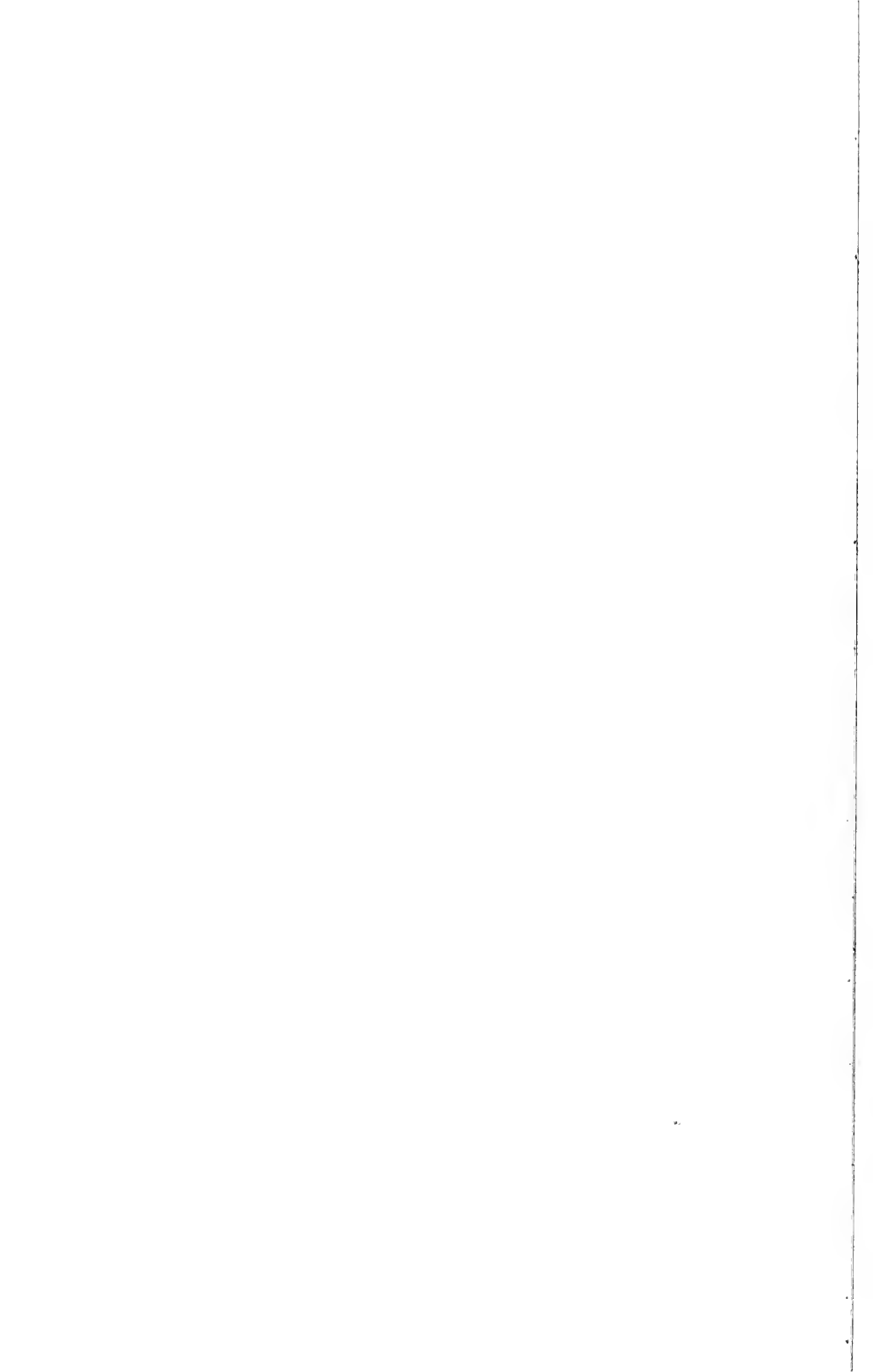
"Captain Gay called attention to the great material progress in the South, and referred also to the fact that the sons of the South were not laggards in the Spanish War. In closing, he prayed that 'the day be not far distant when it will not be necessary to display blood-stained and tattered banners as evidence of greatness and glory.'

"Other speakers were Hon. Cyrus B. Watson of Winston, N.C., who was given a cordial reception; General Alfred C. Barnes of Lafayette Post; Colonel E. M. L. Ehlers of Lafayette Post, Colonel J. Payson Bradley of Boston, and others."

While the *Cumberland* was receiving her baptism in Charlestown, on Wednesday the veterans of the 38th Massachusetts Regiment, led by General Charles H. Taylor, were doing their best to bridge the bloody chasm of war at the Revere House. It was all a complimentary affair devised and carried out by General Taylor, a worthy member of Company F, that the good impression made upon the ex-Confederates, Monday night, by E. W. Kinsley Post 113, might, if possible, be enhanced. The result would indicate that the intentions of the General and his fellow veterans were fully realized, for never was there a happier assemblage of men than this of "the Blue and the Gray," beneath the ancient roof of Boston's oldest hotel of note. The speeches merit whole pages of this book instead of the few lines accorded. Two hundred and fifty men, irrespective of the garbs once worn by them, joined hands in harmony around the festive board. Corporal Tanner, General George A. Bruce and General Taylor voiced the Union sentiment, and equally loyal words came from Southern Generals W. I. Behan, B. F. Eshelman, Colonel Luke W. Finlay, Major Edward Buford and Judge Jacob S. Galloway.



IN MEMORIAM.

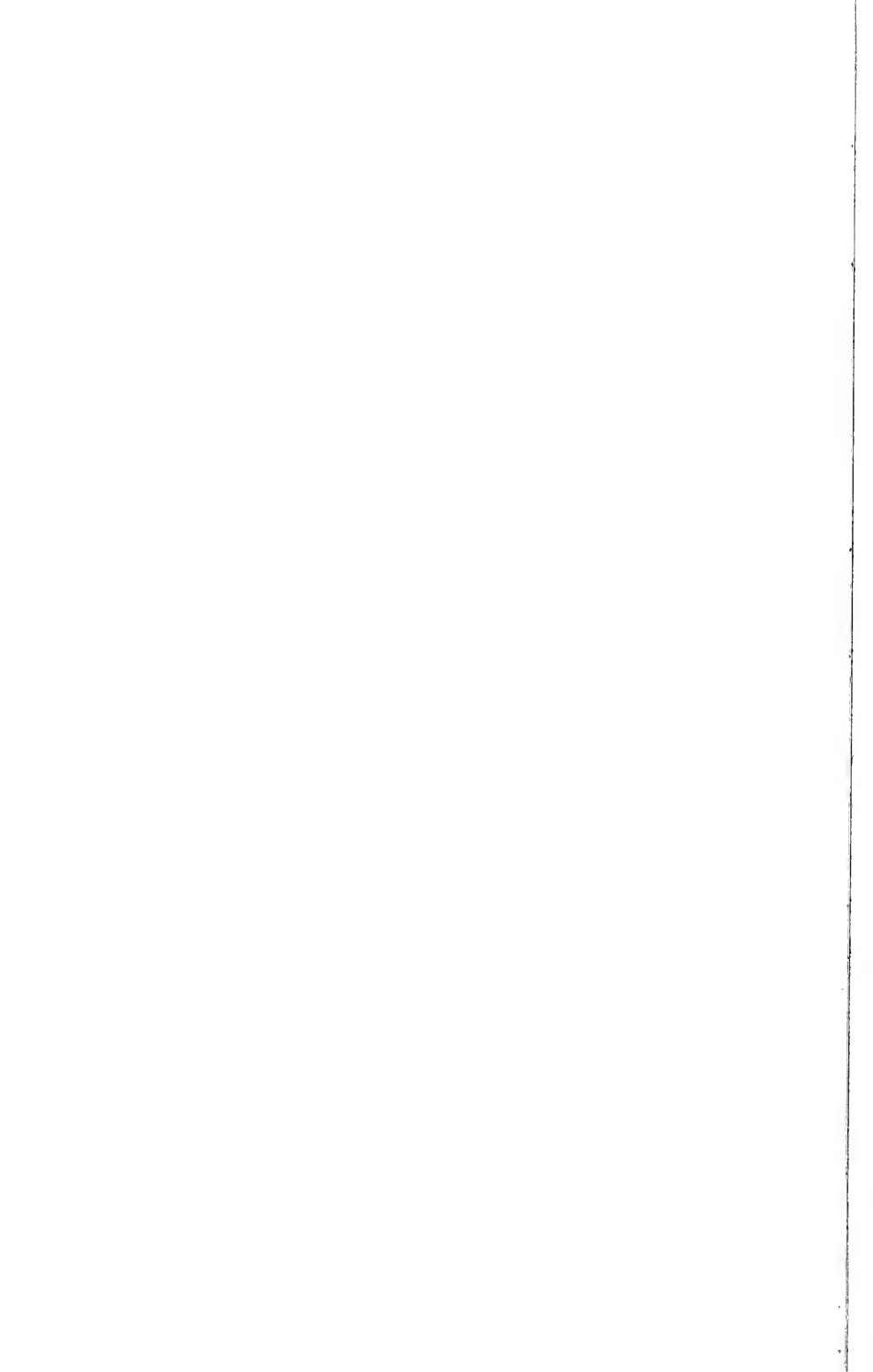




George S. Merrill

Commander-in-Chief
1881

Died Feb. 17, 1900



IN MEMORIAM.

GEORGE S. MERRILL,
Commander-in-Chief, 1881-1882.

GEORGE S. MERRILL, tenth Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, was born in Methuen, Mass., March 10, 1837, and died in Lawrence, Feb. 17, 1900. This life of nearly sixty-three years was filled with useful and honorable activities. A lad of the public schools, a printer's apprentice, newspaper editor and proprietor, postmaster of Lawrence, Insurance Commissioner of Massachusetts — that is his civil record. First Lieutenant and Captain in the Fourth Massachusetts Infantry during the war, Adjutant of the 6th Regiment, M.V.M., Captain, Light Battery C, and Major, First Battalion Light Artillery, M.V.M., Commander of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston — that is his military record. First Commander of Post 39 of Lawrence, Commander of the Department of Massachusetts, 1875, and Commander-in-Chief, 1881 — that is his Grand Army record. Endowed with an energy that seemed exhaustless, a zeal that knew no faltering, and an intelligence broad enough to cover a subject and yet fine enough to discern its minutest details, he was easily equal to the requirements of every position. Especially is this true of his incumbency of the office of Insurance Commissioner, in which he dealt sturdy and effective blows against plausible but unsound schemes of insurance.

While his regiment was serving in Louisiana he commanded an expedition up the bayous Teche and Atchafalaya to capture a lot of cotton. Returning with the cotton, on a small steamer, he was attacked by guerillas. His boat ran ashore, and a galling fire was opened upon him from the bank, but with great coolness and bravery he converted his cargo into covers from behind which his men drove the enemy away. For this action he received high commendation in the report of his commanding officer.

He was always active as a member of the Grand Army. His whole heart was in the work, and his hand and voice were ever at the command of the Order. In the National and Department encampments his was a conspicuous and familiar figure, and in the Post hall

and around the camp-fire his ringing tones were heard in eloquent periods and wise counsel. Said Department-Commander Peter D. Smith in announcing his death:

“His genial, kind and unselfish nature endeared him to all who became acquainted with him. To know him thoroughly was to love him. He was a gallant soldier, a good citizen and a dearly beloved comrade. The Great Commander of us all has in his infinite wisdom called. The Major has answered, ‘Here,’ and has pitched his tent on the eternal camping ground above. We shall miss him from our councils and gatherings. But, comrades, as our ranks are broken, let us draw closer together. His pen and voice are still, but the good work he has done for our Order will endure long after he has welcomed all of his comrades on the other shore.”

It seems now as if the allusion to the Major’s welcoming his comrades on the other shore was prophetic. Not many days afterward his devoted friend Comrade Benjamin S. Lovell passed over the river, and they were joined but a few months later by the incomparable Jack Adams. Ah, what a trio! “Jack,” “Ben” and “the Major.” In life they were inseparable and even death did not long divide them.



John G. B. Adams

Commander-in-Chief
1893

Died Oct. 19, 1900

JOHN G. B. ADAMS,
Commander-in-Chief, 1893-1894.

GRAND ARMY veterans in Massachusetts never received a greater shock than when, on the 19th of October, 1900, they were informed that Captain "Jack" had been mustered out without a word of warning. At his post as usual in the State House, he died like a soldier, attending to the duties of his position. It was a singular fact that the day of his death was the anniversary of the first unqualifiedly decisive Union victory, that won by Sheridan and his men at Cedar Creek, so that thereafter the day would have additional meaning to the veterans who had the Captain in affectionate remembrance.

Whatever his rank, no local worthy ever held a deeper place in the hearts of the Department than the long-time Sergeant-at-Arms, and his place there or elsewhere never has been nor ever can be made good. Nature gave to him characteristics seldom, if ever, repeated.

As a Past Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army his obituary appears in these pages, a passing tribute to the value set upon his life and services by those who were wont to hang upon his words, to smile at his quips and jokes, to applaud his eloquence and to frown with him at deeds detrimental to the Comrade, the Flag and the Nation. It was so near the close of the century that had seen so much of effort for the upbuilding of a race, the purification of the Flag, that he was called to rest with his comrades on the other side. His life was ended in the era in which his valiant deeds were done. Only his memory passed over into the century which is making such wonderful strides, largely through the lives of Adams and others who served with him.

John G. B. Adams was born in that part of the old town of Bradford which afterwards was included in the town of Groveland, Oct. 6, 1841. His school life was behind him when the clang of arms was heard and he added interest to the nineteenth of April by making it his enlistment day, then joining a company which subsequently became a part of the 19th Mass. Infantry, a regiment that was always in the forefront of peril, and no one ever neared the danger point more readily than the young man from Essex county who became First Sergeant, March 1, 1862. His conspicuous bravery in the Peninsula Campaign won for him his commission as Second Lieutenant. At Fredericksburg, late in '62, he bore off the field the colors of his regiment, the successive bearers having given their lives for them.

At Gettysburg, where his regiment with the 15th and the 20th hurled back the charge of Pickett's men at the Copse of Trees, he was dangerously wounded, and for many a day his life was despaired of, yet in the November following he was back at his post, now a Captain.

When Grant began the memorable flanking campaign, leading down through the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna and Cold Harbor to Petersburg, there was no abler subaltern than the active officer in the 19th, upon whom in those terrible days in early June at Cold Harbor came the misfortune of capture along with a large portion of his regiment. During the remainder of that year and the opening months of '65, he sampled southern prison pens and houses, including five months under the fire of Gillmore in Charleston. Repeatedly he came near escape, but the Fates and bloodhounds every time returned him to his durance vile.

After the war was over he came back to his native State and made Lynn his home, working at the shoe trade, but on account of his impaired health he secured a position in the Boston Custom House, whence he went to the postmastership of Lynn, a place he held for eight years, leaving the same to become a deputy warden with Colonel Tufts in the newly opened Reformatory in Concord, Mass. Thence he went to the State House, in 1886, to be the custodian of that noteworthy edifice and the official representative of the government of the Commonwealth. No one ever held the office with greater satisfaction to the people of Massachusetts.

He was the first recruit to Lander Post, No. 5, Lynn, and the organization had no more loyal member. He was three times Commander, and his face now looks out from the pictured walls of the Post-room, one of the best remembered there. In time, he became Department Commander, was for a long time President of the New England Society of Survivors of Confederate Prisons, was Commander of the Mass. Commandery of the Loyal Legion, and in 1893-94 was the Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic.

In 1868, he had the special honor of being selected as the bearer of the electoral vote of Massachusetts to Washington, and in 1892 came near becoming the Republican nominee for Lieut. Governor.

It was one of the singular decrees of fate that the man who began his military life on the most auspicious day in the history of the Bay State should end his earthly life on the day which saw the surrender at Yorktown. He had come to the State House as usual; had attended to his regular round of duties, when at 1.30 P.M. feeling ill he lay down and physicians were called; temporary relief followed, but again the

pains returned and at 2.30 he breathed his last in the arms of his friend and associate, Major Chas. G. Davis.

Wednesday came the last scene in the career of our friend and comrade, when far more than the church could accommodate assembled in his home city to hear the words of his pastor, the Rev. J. M. Pullman, over the lifeless remains. Then followed the sad march to the cemetery where the last offices were performed by his comrades, and the turf above his body has annually, on the thirtieth of May, borne the fairest of flowers, the loving tribute of those who knew and loved him.

Of all the sentiments expressed by the journals of Boston and other places, perhaps no one gave the friends of Captain "Jack" greater pleasure than those of Walter Allen in the *Boston Herald* of October 20, 1900, under the title:

"HIS ALMA MATER.

"Many greater and more famous men than Captain J. G. B. Adams might pass from earth without causing anything like an equally general sense of personal and public loss. For fourteen years he had been Sergeant-at-Arms of the Commonwealth and an important feature of every official state ceremony. He was an ideal figure in the office, tall, erect, noble, punctilious in etiquette, courteous in address, universally respected and trusted. It will not be easy to designate his peer in appointing his successor. He appeared to lack no qualification or accomplishment demanded in the place. It was as if he were a part of the State House, the personification of its dignity, grace and hospitality. Nothing could be more fit than his death within its walls.

"He had a brilliant record of patriotic service. Hardly a better type of the volunteer American soldier, take him for all-in-all, could be found. His service in the Civil War was his university. Enlisting as a private soldier at the beginning of the hostilities, he served enthusiastically and gallantly until he was graduated with a captain's diploma on the proclamation of peace. No youth ever spent four years in college with a lighter heart or a more ardent devotion than he served his term in the army, performing every duty and experiencing every hardship less than death — some of them, indeed, requiring higher courage and fortitude than to die. He was in many of the severest battles of the war, and never failed to gain the admiration of comrades and superior officers for his exemplary fidelity and bravery. All his promotions were won by excellence in duty. He was terribly wounded, yet he lived. He suffered the horrors of long imprisonment

in the South and tempted death more than once by daring attempts to escape.

“Preserving the analogy we have ventured upon, it must be added that no alumnus of a university, after an undergraduate career of triumph and joy, was ever prouder of his *alma mater*, or held it in greater affection than Captain ‘Jack’ Adams held the Union Army. All who had shared honorably in its perils, its sufferings and its triumphs were his fellows and classmates in an abounding wealth of appreciation and love. He kept its anniversaries and festivals with an ardor that never cooled, a zeal that never slackened. No joy was sweeter to him than that of association with the veterans of the Civil War, who were to him as brothers. All over the land, wherever there is a post of the Grand Army or a commandery of the Loyal Legion, there will be mourners who honored and loved Captain ‘Jack’ Adams as an ideal ‘Comrade’ and ‘Companion.’”

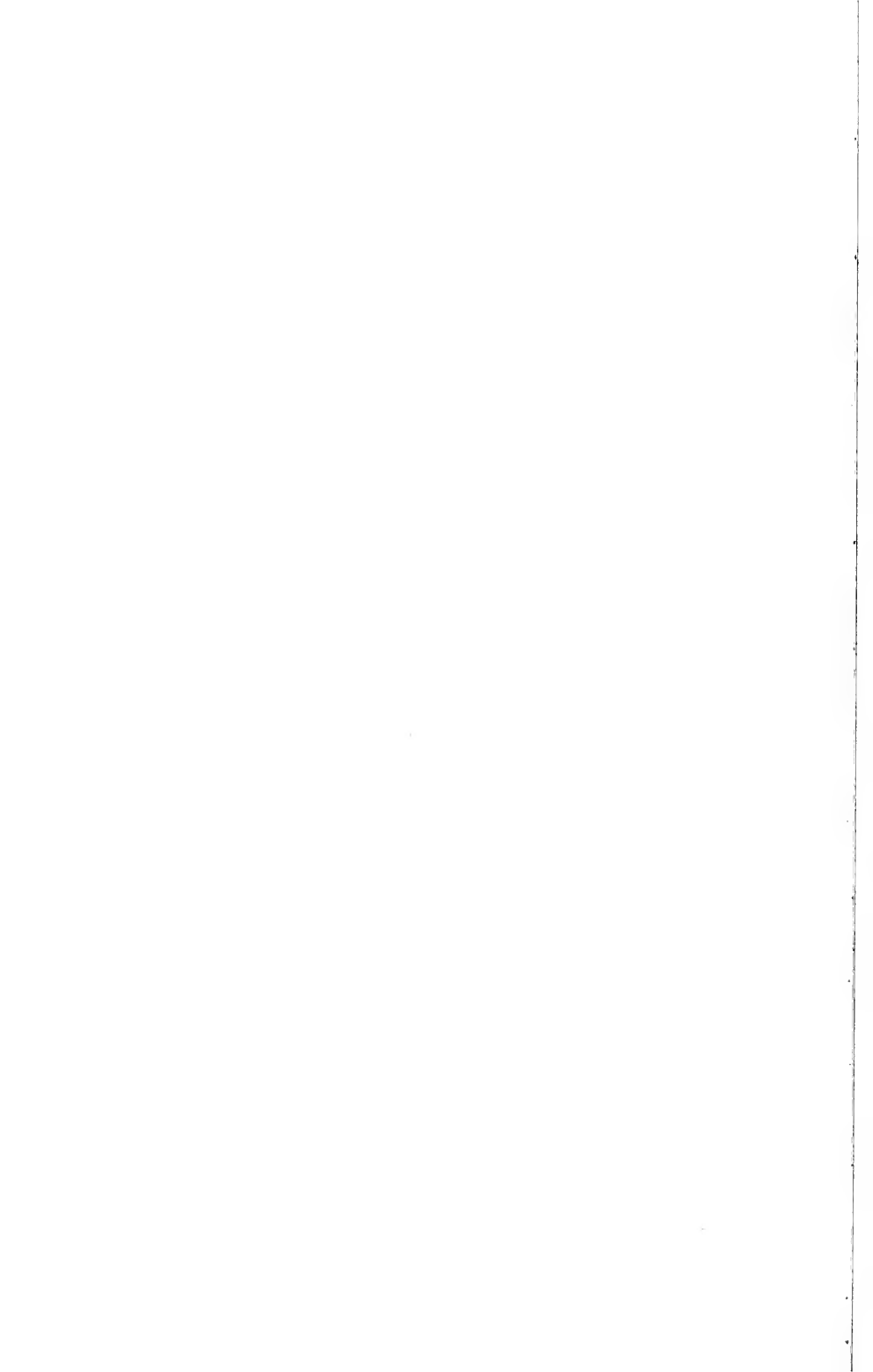
It was not to superior intelligence or ability or rank that this universal tribute was paid. His great sincere, joyous, sympathetic heart won the confidence and admiration of high and low alike. He had the magnetic attraction of a true and generous human soul, which all sane and free souls are compelled by inherent instinct to recognize and to court. His spirit never knew the enfeeblement of age, but glowed until his last hour with the radiance and allurements of youth. His departure makes a void place in thousands of saddened hearts. He needs no record and no monument to secure a fond remembrance by all who have known him.



Wilmon W. Blackmar

Commander-in-Chief
1904

Died in Office July 16, 1905



WILMON W. BLACKMAR,
Commander-in-Chief 1904-1905.

IT is eminently fitting that the subject of this sketch should have honorable mention in the report of the Executive Committee of Arrangements for the National Encampment of 1904: first, because as presiding officer of the Department Encampment, held in Faneuil Hall, Feb. 10 and 11, 1903, it was his pleasing duty to appoint this Committee; second, because later he was made a member of said Committee, on which he did good and faithful work, serving as chairman of the sub-committee on Receptions and in other capacities; and third, because as a splendid climax to the whole proceedings, the 38th National Encampment at its meeting in Symphony Hall, Boston, Aug. 18, 1904, honored him, and through him the Department of Massachusetts, with a unanimous election to the office of Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, a position for which he was signally well qualified and to which he devoted the balance of his life, dying at his post in the performance of his duty.

General Blackmar was born in Bristol, Penn., July 25, 1841, and was the son of the Rev. Joseph and Eliza J. [Philbrick] Blackmar. With his parents he removed to Boston during his boyhood and ever after made that city his home. He attended the Brimmer Grammar School, Boston, the State Normal School at Bridgewater, and was fitting for college at Phillips Academy, Exeter, N.H., when the war broke out.

He was desirous of enlisting from the very first, but in deference to the wishes of others, he remained at the Academy until he attained his majority, then, after paying a hurried visit to his parents and bidding them good-bye, he went to his old home in Pennsylvania and enlisted in Co. K, 15th Penn. Cavalry, Aug. 23, 1862. He was mustered in as a private at Carlisle, August 30 of the same year. He was soon promoted to Corporal and was made Sergeant, March 1, 1863, and Orderly Sergeant, May 5 following.

He was actively engaged in the Stone River and Chickamauga campaign, having a remarkable escape from death in the celebrated charge of his regiment at Murfreesborough, and rendering distinguished service to the Union Army at Chickamauga. While in the Western army he had an attack of typhoid fever, which undoubtedly would have proved fatal but for the devotion of Mrs. Thompson of Louisville, Ky., at whose house he was quartered and to whom he ever after gave substantial evidence of his gratitude.

On April 8, 1864, his services were rewarded by a commission as Second Lieutenant in the First West Virginia Cavalry. He had no sooner reported for duty than he was detailed as Provost Marshal on the staff of Colonel James M. Schoonmaker of the 14th Penn. Cavalry, then commanding the brigade. Forty years later the same Brigade Commander served on the staff of his erstwhile Lieutenant, as Chief-of-Staff, when the former Provost Marshal had become Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army; Father Time, as usual, working wondrous changes.

Subsequently he served on the staff of General William H. Powell, where he received honorable mention for having saved, by a most hazardous ride, the brigade from capture by the forces of General Jubal A. Early. His last service was as Provost Marshal on the staff of General Henry Capehart who commanded a brigade in Custer's Division of Sheridan's Cavalry, and it was here that his long and faithful service ended most gloriously. At a critical stage of the battle of Five Forks, April 1, 1865, as our men were being pressed back, he formed a new line which, without orders, he advanced, calling on the color-bearer to follow. The advance was made, he changed it into a charge and the enemy was routed.

This skillful and timely act was witnessed by General Custer who, laying his hand on the Lieutenant's shoulder, said, "Well done, Captain!" "I beg your pardon, General, I am only a Lieutenant," said Blackmar. "I said Captain," replied the General, and the title stood, for without delay he was promoted for conspicuous gallantry on the field of battle at the request of Generals Custer and Capehart. Later he was awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor for the same heroic act.

July 8, 1865, he was mustered out of the service and went to Boston, where he entered the Harvard Law School, from which he was graduated in 1868 and was admitted to the bar. He practised law in Boston for more than thirty years, much of the time in partnership with the present Judge Henry N. Sheldon of the Superior Court of Massachusetts, retiring a few years since with a well-earned competence.

He always retained his interest in military matters and served as Judge Advocate General on the successive Staffs of Governors W. B. Washburn, A. H. Rice, Thomas Talbot and John D. Long, a period of time extending from 1873 to 1883, except for the single year's occupancy of the Executive chair by Governor William Gaston. He ranked as Brigadier General, hence the title by which he was so long and generally known.

He was a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, the

Congressional Medal of Honor Legion, the Boston Bar Association, the Union and Art clubs of Boston, and was, besides, prominent in the Masonic Order.

He was married Nov. 17, 1880, to Helen R., daughter of the late John R. Brewer of Boston, and their residence was at 72 Commonwealth Avenue, besides having a summer home at "World's End Farm," Hingham, the latter being one of the finest estates in New England; both of the places are still held and occupied by Mrs. Blackmar.

His interest in the Grand Army began in the earliest days of the organization, he having been mustered into John A. Andrew Post 15 of Boston in 1867, taking a transfer therefrom in 1868 for the purpose of organizing Edward W. Kinsley Post 113 of Boston. He was the first Commander of this Post and was an active member thereof till his death in Boise City, Idaho, Sunday, July 16, 1905, while on an official tour to the Northwest Departments.

Repeatedly he was a delegate to National Encampments, and in 1900 was Chairman of the important Committee on Resolutions. He was elected Junior Vice Department Commander of Massachusetts in 1900, Senior Vice in 1901, and Department Commander in 1902.

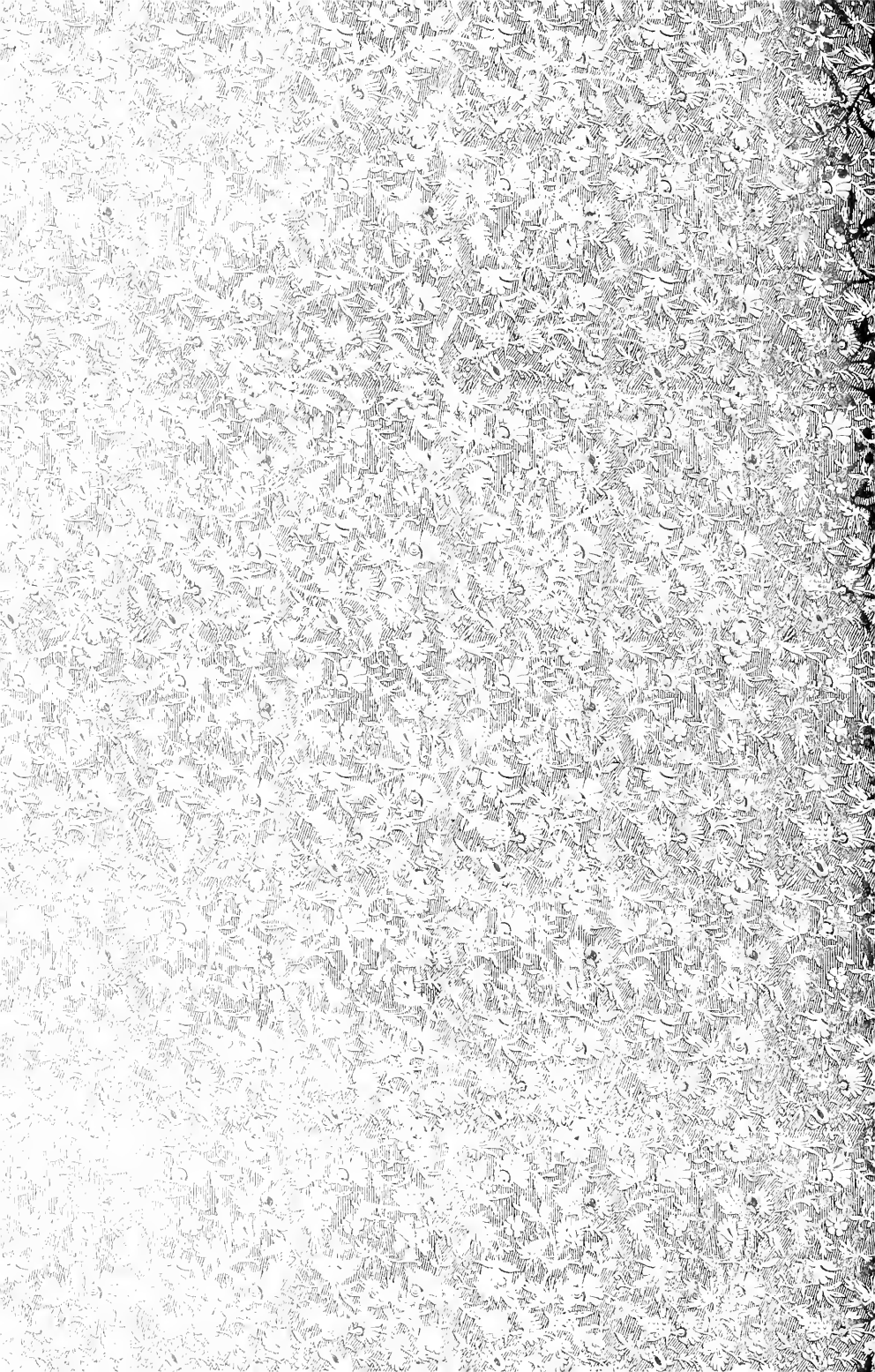
As stated in the beginning of this sketch, he received the unanimous vote of the 38th National Encampment for Commander-in-Chief and entered at once upon his duties. It was his wish to pay an official visit to every Department in the Order, and he mapped out an itinerary that would accomplish that purpose. His spirit, however, was stronger than his body, which, weakened by illness, gave way and he died far from home in a last ineffectual effort to reach his comrades in the distant Northwest.

Although the hand of Death cut short his term of office, yet he had made already a remarkable record, traveling nearly 30,000 miles, visiting the most of the Departments and being present at many of the annual Encampments. At these sessions and at many meetings of Posts and other organizations his earnest words thrilled his hearers and evoked unstinted praise. All over our land he sowed deep the seeds of patriotism and spread far and wide the great principles of Fraternity, Charity and Loyalty. He entered upon the duties of his office with an intelligent estimate of its grave responsibilities, and he regarded his position as a sacred trust to be honestly and ably administered in the interests of his country and the gallant men who had saved it.

While his lifelong affection for his comrades was always manifest, it was never more in evidence than when, upon the opening of his last

will and testament, it was found that he had bequeathed large sums of money to his Post, his Department and the National Encampment. To us who loved him he is now but a memory, but what a precious memory of labors and benefactions, what a pleasant memory of geniality and good fellowship, what a sweet memory of truth and constancy, and what a glorious memory of unselfish devotion to his country and his God!







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