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OFFICIAL SOUVENIR PROGRAM OF THE

24TH NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT
OF THE GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC,
BOSTON, MASS. AUGUST 1890.

ISSUED UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF THE EXECUTIVE COM. OF THE NAT. ENCAMPMENT
By GEO. H. RICHARDS JR. & CO., JEWELLERS, 383 Washington St., Boston

Boston. Committee on the 24th National Encampment - 1890.

OFFICIAL SOUVENIR PROGRAM

OF THE

TWENTY-FOURTH NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT

BOSTON, MASS., AUG., 1890,

OF THE

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

ALSO FOURTH CONVENTION

NATIONAL NAVAL VETERANS' ASSOCIATION

AND THE

EIGHTH ANNUAL CONVENTION

WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS.

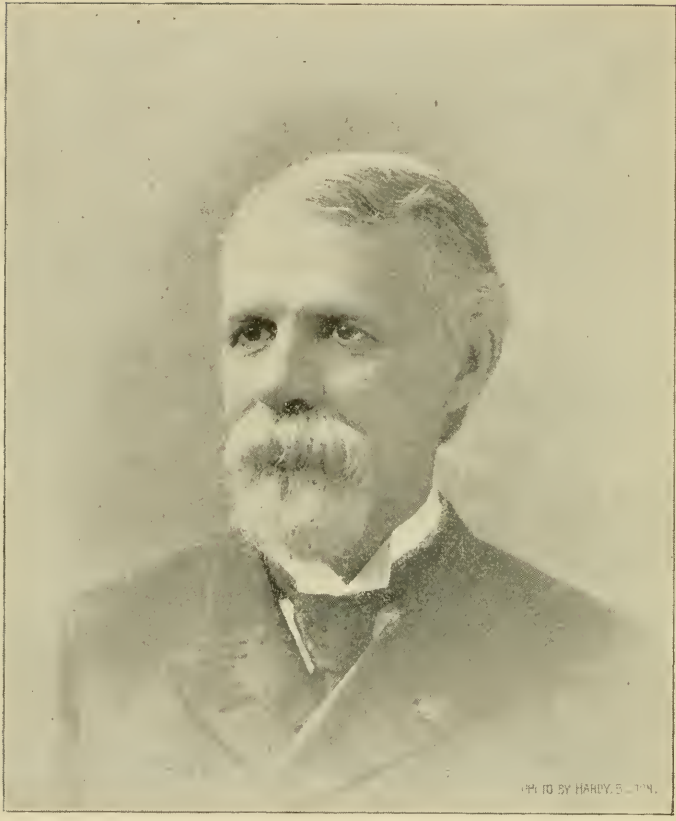
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R. A. Hayes

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

REPUBLICAN PARTY

REPUBLICAN PARTY

GREETING.

YOU, patriots, have assembled both to celebrate your Twenty-fourth Annual Encampment and, upon this the quarter-centennial year, to commemorate the close of the war which gave birth to your patriotism. Many of you will look into faces not seen since the memorable review of May, '65, and into faces you will never see again till Gabriel sounds the "Grand Assembly."

Throughout the twilight and evening of your declining day you will cherish the memory of this great gathering.

The publishers have endeavored to make this an appropriate Souvenir of your 24th reunion and, by suggestive designs, to help you to re-live the scenes of '61-'65. They gratefully acknowledge the help and encouragement received from many sources: more especially the valuable assistance of Mr. Geo. S. Evans, Co. I, 56th Mass. Reg't; Mr. E. B. Stillings, 46th Mass. Inf. and 2nd Mass. H. A.; Mr. Wm. A. Abbott, formerly Acting Ensign U. S. N.; Mrs. Emma B. Lowd, Past Department President, Mass. W. R. C., and of their artist Mr. Chas. W. Reed, Bigelow's Battery, 9th Mass., and Topographical Engineer Warren's Staff, 5th Corps.

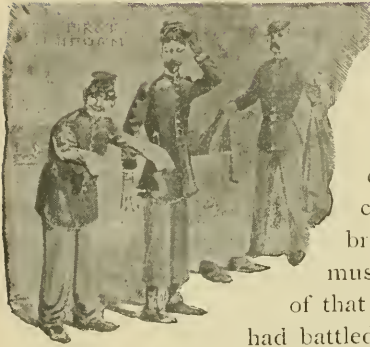
And now, veterans, in behalf of our beloved Commonwealth, in behalf of our historic City, and in behalf of the entertaining Posts of the Grand Army of the Republic, we welcome you. Your presence will inspire in our youth patriotism, and in us all renewed loyalty to our country —

"The land of the free and the home of the brave."

Yours cordially,

GEO. H. RICHARDS, JR., & CO., Publishers.

THE GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.



The strong bonds of Fraternity which had existed among the men who fought for the Union upon land and sea during the War of the Rebellion were not severed when they received their discharge at the close of the war. The memory of a thousand common dangers, a thousand common sufferings, could not be eliminated from their hearts; made brothers while under the cloud of war, brothers they must remain in the sunshine of peace. The disbandment of that great army of volunteer soldiers, who for four years had battled for the maintenance of the Union, was a matter of great moment, and the majority of the people questioned the wisdom of discharging at one time over a million of men who had been so long under military discipline, with no self-dependence, but simply serving as part of a vast machine, governed by the will and judgment of others; but, to the enduring credit of these men be it said, within three months after that immense army was discharged, the country could hardly realize that it had ever existed. This gigantic organization of men, a great majority of whom had scarcely arrived at manhood, being thus thrown upon their own resources and compelled to depend entirely upon themselves, went back to civil life without disturbance or the slightest ripple of social disorder. They returned to their homes, threw off the armor of war and put on the habiliments of peace, and took up their work where they had laid it down, on the farm, in the store, in the office, in the workshop, and in every other walk of life. Many thousands returned with loss of limb, wounds received in action, and disease contracted from the exposure and hardships of the service. Many returned to find themselves penniless and helpless, but strong in their determination to grapple with the world. They were again private citizens of the



GOODBYE



country they had saved, and they were as fully determined to maintain its dignity and serve its interests in private life as they had been on the field of battle.

Among those who had borne the brunt of battle and had been rendered unable to provide for themselves, were many who felt obliged to call upon the community in which they lived for assistance to care for themselves and families. The promises made to the men who left their families to go forth to fight for the integrity of the

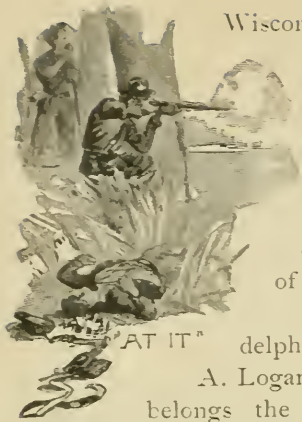
nation were but poorly kept; and though some were provided with employment by the Government, and many patriotic citizens, who remembered and appreciated their services, came nobly forward and gave them the preference in their enterprises, still a great number remained unemployed and unprovided for. This state of affairs caused deep anxiety in the hearts of their comrades who had stood shoulder to shoulder with these men, but who had come out of the war with happier fortune and who were now better able to cope with the world. It was this condition of things that caused the pioneers in the Grand Army of the Republic to conceive the idea of forming an organization that would, to a certain extent, look after the veterans and the widows and orphans of those who had fallen in the conflict.

The great body of the Union army was discharged in the summer of 1865. During the year 1866 the organization known as the Grand Army of the Republic was originated in the State of Illinois. There had been previous to this many kinds of military organizations which had maintained their existence since the close of the war, but for the most part they represented small bodies and were unable to do much for their comrades. The object of the originators of the Grand Army of the Republic was to gather into one great family the men who had served in all branches of the military and naval service, for Fraternal and Charitable, as well as Loyal purposes.

The first Post was organized at Decatur, Ill., on the 6th day of April, 1866, by Major B. F. Stephenson of Springfield, Ill., who had long been actively interested in the promotion of an organization of this character. A ritual was printed under his supervision, and the first Department or State Convention was held in Springfield, Ill., July 12, 1866.

As Commander-in-Chief, Dr. Stephenson promulgated an order dated Oct. 31, 1866, calling the First National Convention of the Grand Army of the Republic. This convention was held at Indianapolis, Ind., Nov. 20, 1866. There were present representatives from Illinois, Missouri, Kansas,





Wisconsin. New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Iowa, Kentucky, Indiana and the District of Columbia. Gen. S. A. Hurlbut of Illinois was elected Commander-in-Chief.

During 1867 the order gained very rapidly in membership and many of the States completed the Department organizations. Posts were formed in many large cities, and some in counties where veterans could assemble in sufficient numbers to carry on the work of the organization.

The Second National Encampment was held at Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 15, 1868, and it was there that Gen. John A. Logan was elected Commander-in-Chief. To General Logan belongs the honor of setting apart May 30 as Memorial Day:

“A day to be devoted to the purpose of strewing with flowers or otherwise decorating the graves of comrades who died during the War of the Rebellion, and whose bodies now lie in almost every city, village and hamlet churchyard in the land.” and to other services commemorating their devotion and loyalty to the Union.

Since its organization the Grand Army of the Republic has had a varied experience. Among the earliest obstacles to its growth was the admission of politics into its ranks. This caused a very great decrease in membership, and in consequence of which a change of ritual was made which prohibited politics from being discussed in any manner in Post, Department or National meeting. Another cause of dissension was the adoption of a three-grade system of membership, in which the degrees were respectively known as “recruit,” “soldier” and “veteran.” This idea was very unpopular, and drove out of the ranks of the organization many thousand comrades who did not believe in distinction of membership in a body of which the foundation-stone was “Fraternity.” This grade system was stricken from the Rules and Regulations at the National Encampment of 1871, and a new ritual was there adopted which remained in force until January, 1889, when the present ritual went into effect. Today the private soldier stands as high in the organization as the commanding officer: it knows no rank, neither race nor color, politics nor religion.

The Grand Army of the Republic now exists in every State that remained loyal during the war, and in the following States which were in rebellion: Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee and Virginia. Within the past few years the organization has grown wonderfully in membership, and,





instead of decreasing after twenty-five years of peace, it has now reached its greatest strength. The Adjutant-General's report at the National Encampment held at Milwaukee, Wis., in August last, shows that there were at that time in existence 6,711 Posts and 42 Departments, with a membership in good standing of 410,686. It has grown very materially since that time, and from information gathered from the present Adjutant-General, it is safe to say that the present membership is, at least, 450,000 in good standing. The Commander-in-Chief for the year just closing is Gen. Russell A. Alger of Michigan.

Space will not permit of a history of the various Departments, nor of the work of the organization in its many details during the past twenty-four years: but, upon this occasion, when Boston has been selected as the place of meeting of the Twenty-Fourth National Encampment, we deem it a duty to say a few words in relation to the Department of Massachusetts and its work since its organization.

The first Post was organized at New Bedford, Mass., Sept. 29, 1866, with Major A. S. Cushman as Post Commander. This charter was signed by General S. A. Hurlbut, Commander-in-Chief, and B. F. Stephenson, Adjutant-General. The charter members of this Post were A. S. Cushman, G. R. Hurlbut, Alonzo H. Quint, E. H. Robbins, Thomas Edwards, D. B. Coleman and Wm. S. Cobb. This was the first Post chartered in the East, and it has maintained its organization since that time. General Charles Devens was appointed first Provisional Commander of Massachusetts, and was followed by Comrade Cushman, who accepted the position upon the earnest request of General Devens. Soon after the formation of Post 1, Post 2 of Nantucket was organized, but it did not maintain its organization. Upon the organization of Post 10 of Worcester, a Convention to organize the permanent Department of Massachusetts was called to meet at New Bedford, May 7, 1867, when Comrade Cushman was elected Department Commander. In General Order





No. 9, issued during his term, Comrade Cushman, in order to counteract the prevailing impression that the Grand Army of the Republic was a political organization, used the following language as to its purposes: "To secure unity, promote concord, and establish fraternity of feeling throughout the Department, it is essential we should not compromise our position by entering the arena of politics upon every issue that may be created, as such issues are ever changing and are soon numbered with the past. Therefore, all political action on the part of Posts in this command is prohibited." Annual meetings of the Department have been held ever since, and the organization has grown until, at the present time, the Department consists of two hundred and one Posts with a membership of nearly 22,000.

For a number of years the Department of Massachusetts had a larger membership than any other Department, and, though many other States now exceed it in this respect, it still retains the first place in the amount of relief annually expended by its Posts.

It has established a Veterans' Rights Union and Employment Bureau in Boston to look after the interests of ex-soldiers and sailors, and has established a Soldiers' Home at Chelsea, Mass., managed by a board of twenty-one trustees, fifteen of whom must be members of the Grand Army of the Republic.

In connection with the charitable work mentioned, the Department has expended during the year 1889-'90 the sum of \$45,254.

Massachusetts has furnished two Commanders-in-Chief, General Charles Devens of Worcester and Major Geo. S. Merrill of Lawrence.

The Fifth National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic was held in Boston, May 10, 1871, at which Major-General Ambrose E. Burnside was elected Commander-in-Chief.

In this State Memorial Day is a legal holiday. A law has been enacted which makes it a criminal offence for any one not entitled to do so to wear the badge of the Grand Army of the Republic. There is also a law on the statute books which gives preference to veterans of the late war for appointment to office or employment under the Commonwealth or the cities thereof, without passing the Civil Service examination. The State furnishes aid to Massachusetts veterans, and those dependent upon them, through a regularly organized State Aid Commission, and a State Pension Agency has been established for the purpose of assisting veterans in prosecuting pension claims against the government without cost to themselves.





For twenty-four years the Grand Army of the Republic has been in existence. For some time it was branded as a political organization, and even today there are people, either ill-informed or ill-disposed, who call it so. But it has stood the test of time, its growth has been marvellous, and it stands today as one of the grandest organizations in existence, composed as it is of men who, in the hour of their country's danger,

offered all they possessed, even life itself, as a willing sacrifice upon her altar. Its membership is cemented by a Fraternity such as cannot exist in any other organization; by a Charity disbursed among the needy and destitute, who (whether belonging to the organization or not) served in the ranks of the Union army or navy, and among the widows and orphans of those who died on the field of battle or have since passed away; and by a Loyalty that is as precious to them today as it was in the days of '61 and '65, and which they desire to impress as strongly upon the rising generation as it was fostered in their hearts in the darkest days of the Nation's history.

The statistics used in this article are from "Beath's History of the Grand Army of the Republic."



ROSTER OF THE GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

ELECTED.

RUSSELL A. ALGER, Commander-in-Chief, Detroit, Mich.
A. G. WEISSERT, Senior Vice-Commander-in-chief, Milwaukee, Wis.
J. F. LOVETT, Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief, Trenton, N. Y.
HORACE P. PORTER, Surgeon-General, Foster, Mo.
W. H. CHILDERS, Chaplain-in-Chief, Talliesboro, Ky.

OFFICIAL STAFF.

GEO. H. HOPKINS, Adjutant-General, Detroit, Mich.
JOHN TAYLOR, Quartermaster-General, Philadelphia, Pa.
LEWIS E. GRIFFITH, Inspector-General, Troy, N. Y.
D. R. AUSTIN, Judge-Advocate-General, Toledo, O.
JAMES T. STERLING, Assistant Adjutant-General, Detroit, Mich.
WM. COGSWELL, Senior Aide-de-Camp and Chief of Staff, Salem, Mass.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE N. C. of A.

A. D. READE, Evanston, Ill.
O. H. COULTER, Topeka, Kan.
T. S. CLARKSON, Omaha, Neb.

NELSON COLE, St. Louis, Mo.
WM. S. PILLSBURY, Derry Depot, N. H.
WM. MCCLELLAND, Pittsburg, Pa.

BENJ. STARR, Richmond, Ind.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF ADMINISTRATION.

Alabama, G. L. WORTH, Montgomery.
Arkansas, MICHAEL KIRST, Little Rock.
Colo. & Wyo., M. J. HOGARTY, Greeley.
Delaware, JOSEPH S. BOOTH, Wilmington.
Georgia, C. T. WATSON, Atlanta.
Illinois, A. D. READE, Evanston.
Iowa, L. B. RAYMOND, Hampton.
Kentucky, W. W. COLLINS, Louisville.
*Maine, JOHN D. ANDERSON, Togus.
Massachusetts, H. G. O. WEYMOUTH, Lowell.
Minnesota, ALBERT SCHEFFER, St. Paul.
Montana, HORATIO S. HOWELL, Helena.
N. H., WM. S. PILLSBURY, Derry Depot.
New Mexico, JAMES H. PURDY, Santa Fe.
North Dakota.
Oregon, W. H. SAYLOR, Portland.
Potomac, JOHN P. CHURCH, Washington.
So. Dakota, PORTER P. PECK, Sioux Falls.
Texas, H. W. NYE, Fort Worth.
Vermont, E. J. ORMSBEE, Brandon.
Wash. & Alaska, J. A. C. MCCOY, Tacoma.

Wisconsin, J. A. WATROUS, Milwaukee.
Arizona, GEO. W. SANDERS, Tucson.
California, R. B. TREAT, Los Angeles.
Connecticut, AUGUSTUS H. PENN, Winsted.
Florida, WM. JONES, Jacksonville.
Idaho, GEO. L. SHOUP, Boise City.
Indiana, BENJ. STARR, Richmond.
Kansas, O. H. COULTER, Topeka.
La. & Miss., JOSEPH H. LAWLER, N. Orleans.
Maryland, JOSEPH C. HILL, Baltimore.
Michigan, LOUIS KENITZ, Muskegon.
Missouri, NELSON COLE, St. Louis.
Nebraska, T. S. CLARKSON, Omaha.
New Jersey, J. R. MULLIKIN, Newark.
New York, A. M. UNDERHILL, New York.
Ohio, L. H. WILLIAMS, Ripley.
Pennsylvania, WM. MCCLELLAND, Pittsburg.
R. Island, HENRY C. LUTHER, Providence.
Tennessee, W. E. F. MILBURN, Greenville.
Utah, THOMAS CAHOON, Ogden.
Virginia, FRANK L. SLADE, Norfolk.

West Virginia, CHAS. E. ANDERSON, Weston.

GRANT MEMORIAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

S. S. Burdett, A. G. Peterson, John Palmer, Robert B. Beath, David N. Foster, H. P. Lloyd, Edgar Allen, Henry M. Nevins, John G. B. Adams.

LOGAN MONUMENT COMMITTEE.

R. A. Alger, H. H. Thomas, Hannibal Hamlin, Nelson Cole, James A. Beaver.

* Resigned, having been elected Department Commander.

DEPARTMENTS OF THE G. A. R.

APRIL 1, 1890.

DEPT.	COMMANDER.	A. A. GENERAL.	HEADQUARTERS.	ORGANIZED.	TOTAL No. OF MEN	TOTAL No. POSTS.
Ala.	W. H. Hunter.	W. J. Pender.	Birmingham.	Mar. 12, '89.	277	10
Ari.	Geo. F. Coates.	Jos. B. Creamer.	Phoenix	Jan. 17, '88.	317	8
Ark.	A. S. Fowler.	N. W. Cox.	Little Rock.	Apr. 18, '84.	2,225	71
Cal.	A. J. Buckles.	T. C. Masteller.	San Francisco.	Feb. 21, '68.	6,173	114
Col. & Wyo.	D. L. Holden.	R. H. Dunn.	Pueblo.	Dec. 11, '69.	2,870	80
Conn.	John C. Broatch.	John H. Thacher.	Middletown.	Apr. 11, '67.	6,740	69
Del.	Samuel Lewis.	John B. Stradley.	Wilmington.	Jan. 14, '81.	1,166	22
Fla.	Fred S. Goodrich.	Samuel W. Fox.	Jacksonville.	July 9, '84.	475	18
Ga.	David Porter.	Thos. F. Gleason.	Savannah.	Jan. 25, '89.	286	9
Idaho.	W. T. Riley.	T. E. Picotte.	Hailey.	Jan. 11, '88.	450	18
Ill.	Wm. L. Distin.	A. D. Reade.	Chicago.	July 12, '66.	32,315	589
Ind.	Gil. R. Stormont.	I. N. Walker.	Indianapolis.	Oct. 3, '79.	25,165	510
Ind Ter & Ok	C. M. Barnes.	M. D. Losey.		June 23, '90.	350	14
Iowa.	Mason P. Mills.	Chas. L. Longley.	Cedar Rapids.	Jan. 23, '79.	20,381	473
Kan.	Ira F. Collins.	J. F. Thompson.	Sabetha.	Mar. 16, '80.	18,445	483
Ky.	M. Minton.	Albert Scott.	Louisville.	Jan. 16, '83.	6,721	174
La. & Miss.	Geo. T. Hodges.	C. W. Keeting.	New Orleans.	May 15, '84.	389	8
Maine.	John D. Anderson.	E. C. Milliken.	Portland.	Jan. 10, '68.	9,364	157
Md.	Geo. R. Graham.	Hugh A. Maughlin.	Baltimore.	June 9, '76.	2,350	47
Mass.	Geo. H. Innis.	A. C. Monroe.	Boston.	May 7, '67.	21,742	201
Mich.	Henry M. Duffield.	W. P. Sumner.	Detroit.	Jan. 22, '79.	20,731	390
Minn.	Jas. Compton.	Geo. W. Morey.	Minneapolis.	Aug. 17, '81.	8,422	179
Mo.	Leo Rassieur.	Thomas B. Rodgers.	St. Louis.	Apr. 22, '82.	23,030	480
Mont.	Ed. F. Ferris.	Benj. F. Osborne.	Bozeman.	Mar. 10, '85.	675	18
Neb.	T. S. Clarkson.	John B. Sawhill.	Omaha.	June 11, '77.	8,000	305
N. H.	Thos. Cogswell.	Geo. B. Lane.	Concord.	Apr. 30, '68.	5,000	93
N. J.	A. M. Mathews.	Thomas Pearson.	Orange.	Dec. 10, '67.	7,560	112
N. Mex.	A. M. Whitcomb.	W. A. Rankin.	Albuquerque.	Feb. 22, '84.	350	12
N. V.	Floyd Clarkson.	Wm. A. Wallace.	New York.	Apr. 3, '67.	40,291	647
North Dak.	Geo. B. Winship.	Wm. Ackerman.	Grand Forks.	Apr. 23, '90.	825	32
Ohio.	P. H. Dowling.	Chas. Reed.	Toledo.	Jan. 30, '67.	46,882	717
Ore.	James A. Varney.	W. S. Myers.	The Dalles.	Sept. 28, '82.	1,666	47
Penn.	J. F. Denniston.	S. P. Town.	Philadelphia.	Jan. 16, '67.	44,613	598
Poto.	M. Emmet Urell.	J. M. Keogh.	Wash., D. C.	Feb. 13, '69.	3,136	13
R. I.	Benj. F. Davis.	Edmund F. Prentiss.	Providence.	Mar. 24, '68.	2,722	21
South Dak.	E. T. Langley.	E. M. Thomas.	Huron.	Feb. 27, '83.	2,800	101
Tenn.	Charles F. Muller.	Sam W. Duncan.	Chattanooga.	Feb. 26, '84.	3,171	76
Tex.	A. K. Taylor.	J. W. Temby.	Houston.	Mar. 25, '85.	907	42
Utah.	Henry Page.	Frank Hoffman.	Salt Lake City	Oct. 8, '83.	200	3
Vt.	Z. M. Mansur.	A. H. Hall.	Island Pond.	Oct. 23, '68.	5,300	105
Va.	N. J. Smith.	W. N. Eaton.	Richmond.	July 27, '71.	1,425	38
Wash. & Alas	M. M. Holmes.	J. P. Crawford.	Seattle.	June 20, '83.	2,050	59
W. Va.	Geo. J. Walker.	W. W. Riley.	Jackson C. H.	Feb. 20, '83.	3,000	105
Wis.	Benj. F. Bryant.	E. B. Gray.	Milwaukee.	June 7, '66.	13,781	264

Compiled from the latest statistics. Dates are those of permanent organization and national recognition.

PAST COMMANDERS-IN-CHIEF OF THE G. A. R.

B. F. Stephenson, Illinois, '66-'67.
 Stephen A. Hurlbut, Illinois, '67-'68.
 John A. Logan, Illinois, '68-'71.
 Ambrose E. Burnside, Rhode Island, '71-'73.
 Charles Devens, Jr., Massachusetts, '73-'75.
 John F. Hartranft, Pennsylvania, '75-'77.
 John C. Robinson, New York, '77-'79.
 William Earnshaw, Ohio, '79-'80.
 Louis Wagner, Pennsylvania, '80-'81.

George S. Merrill, Massachusetts, '81-'82.
 Paul Van Der Voort, Nebraska, '82-'83.
 Robert B. Beath, Pennsylvania, '83-'84.
 John S. Kountz, Ohio, '84-'85.
 S. S. Burdett, Washington, D. C., '85-'86.
 Lucius Fairchild, Wisconsin, '86-'87.
 John P. Rea, Minnesota, '87-'88.
 William Warner, Missouri, '88-'89.
 Russell A. Alger, Michigan, '89-'90.

ROSTER DEPARTMENT OF MASS. G. A. R. 1890.



GEO. H. INNIS, Mass. Dept. Commander of the G. A. R.

ELECTED.

GEORGE H. INNIS, 657 Washington St., Boston	Commander.	WILLIAM PROVIN, Westfield	} Council of Administration.
ARTHUR A. SMITH, Griswoldville	S. V. Commander.	ELI W. HALL, Lynn	
JAMES K. CHURCHILL, Worcester	J. V. Commander.	A. E. PERKINS, Boston	
JAMES B. BREWSTER, Plymouth	Medical Director.	CHARLES S. ANTHONY, Taunton	
ALEXANDER BLACKBURN, Lowell	Chaplain.	GEORGE H. KEARN, North Adams	

OFFICIAL STAFF.

ALFRED C. MONROE, 657 Washington St., Room 18, Boston	Asst. Adjt. Gen.	W. A. WETHERBEE, Newton	Inspector.
JOHN H. O'DONNELL, 657 Washington St.	Asst. Q. M. Gen.	WM. R. ROWELL, Methuen	Judge Adv. cate.
		JOHN M. DEANE, Fall River,	Ch. Mustering Officer.

REPRESENTATIVES TO NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT.

DELEGATE AT LARGE:

- C. F. LUTHER, North Adams.
- DELEGATES:**
- R. B. HENDERSON, South Boston.
 J. W. DERRY, Charlestown.
 WALTER CUTTING, Pittsfield,
 H. A. JONES, Northampton.
 H. M. McCLIOD, Amherst.
 J. N. PARKER, New Bedford.
 CHAS. H. GLAZIER, Fitchburg.
 LUTHER S. JOHNSON, Lynn.
 FRID. A. WALLACE, Beverly.
 JOHN E. KILLIAN, Boston.
 AMOS M. JACKSON, Fall River.
 WM. B. DALEY, Boston.
 ISAAC S. MULLEN, Boston.

- D. A. O'BRIEN, Chelsea.
 S. S. WHITNEY, Newton.
 THOS. H. JACKMAN, Peabody.
 T. A. HILLS, Leominster.
 JOHN W. WALKER, Cambridgeport.
 JAMES L. BOWEN, Springfield.
 JOHN KELLEY, Somerville.
 JOSHUA PICKETT, Worcester.
 THEODORE LEUTZ, Boston.

ALTERNATE AT LARGE:

- C. W. SWEETLAND, Newton.
- ALTERNATES:**
- A. A. PUTNAM, Uxbridge.
 GEORGE E. HAGER, Dalton.
 GEORGE W. ABOHN, Wakefield.
 CHARLES P. WHITTLE, Charlestown.

- S. H. BUGBEE, North Attleboro.
 WALTER H. JOY, Weymouth.
 NATHANIEL SHATSWELL, Ipswich.
 MARTIN L. WHITE, Boston.
 JEREMIAH C. COOK, Reading.
 FRANK E. ORCUTT, Melrose.
 PATRICK LEE, Boston.
 LEOPOLD BARTELL, New Bedford.
 WM. McDONALD, Housatonic.
 J. A. LOOMIS, Easthampton.
 C. W. CROSS, Palmer.
 JOHN WELCH, Lowell.
 GEORGE T. FISHER, New Bedford.
 CHAS. L. WILLIAMS, Beverly Farms.
 GEORGE ALLEN, Provincetown.
 JOHN A. TAFT, Oxford.
 L. F. CARTEL, Westfield.
 S. C. SEVERANCE, Greenfield.

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS.

- AUSTIN S. CUSHMAN, New York.
 A. B. R. SPRAGUE, Worcester.
 FRANCIS A. OSBORN, Boston.
 *JAMES L. BATES, Weymouth.
 WILLIAM COGSWELL, Salem.
 *A. B. UNDERWOOD, Boston.
 JOHN W. KIMBALL, Fitchburg.

- GEORGE S. MERRILL, Lawrence.
 H. B. SARGENT, Santa Monica, Cal.
 JOHN G. B. ADAMS, Lynn.
 *JOHN A. HAWES, Fair Haven.
 GEORGE W. CREASEY, Newburyport.
 *GEORGE H. PATUL, So. Framingham.
 GEORGE S. EVANS, Cambridgeport.

- JOHN D. BILLINGS, Cambridgeport.
 JOHN W. HERSEY, Springfield.
 RICHARD F. TOBIN, South Boston.
 CHARLES D. NASH, Whitman.
 MYRON P. WALKER, Belchertown.
 GEORGE L. GOODALE, Medford.

* Deceased.

COMMITTEES FOR THE
NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT G. A. R. FOR 1890.

HEADQUARTERS 2A BEACON STREET.

OFFICERS.

President, HON. JOHN D. LONG, 5 Tremont St., Boston, Mass.
Treasurer, E. S. CONVERSE, 245 Causeway St., Boston, Mass.
Secretary, SILAS A. BARTON, Esq., 2A Beacon St., Boston, Mass.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

GEN. CHARLES DEVENS, Court House, Boston, Mass.
HON. WM. GASTON, 28 School St., Boston, Mass.
HON. HENRY CABOT LODGE, Washington, D. C.
HON. P. A. COLLINS, 194 Washington St., Boston, Mass.
GEN. W. F. DRAPER, Hopedale, Mass.
GEN. BENJ. F. BUTLER, Lowell, Mass.
HON. LEOPOLD MORSE, Boston, Mass.
HON. E. A. MORSE, Washington, D. C.
GEN. E. W. HINCKS, 19 Brattle St., Cambridge, Mass.
MR. HARRISON HUME, 55 Franklin St., Boston, Mass.
MAJ. GEO. S. MERRILL, State House, Boston, Mass.

CHAIRMEN OF COMMITTEES.

Finance Committee, COL. E. H. HASKELL, 11 Otis St., Boston, Mass.
Executive Committee, GEO. L. GOODALE, Esq., 95 Commercial St., Boston, Mass.
Accommodations, HARRISON HUME, Esq., 55 Franklin St. Boston, Mass.
Transportation, J. R. WATSON, Esq., Fitch. R. R., Gen. Pas. Agt., Boston, Mass.
Dept. of Information, COL. THOS. E. BARKER, 130 State St., Boston, Mass.
Parade, COL. T. R. MATHEWS, 50 Central St., Boston, Mass.
Reunions, MR. J. PAYSON BRADLEY, 7 Central Wharf, Boston, Mass.
Entertainments, MR. GEO. H. INNIS, Court House, Boston, Mass.
Decorations, MR. RICHARD F. TOBIN, City Hall, Boston, Mass.
Reception Committee, GOV. J. Q. A. BRACKETT, State House, Boston, Mass.
Printing, MR. GEO. S. EVANS, Post Office, Boston, Mass.

NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT G. A. R. FOR 1890.

Headquarters Executive Committee, 2A Beacon, near Tremont Street.

Headquarters of Gen. Russell A. Alger, Commander-in-Chief G. A. R., Hotel Vendome.

General down-town business headquarters of Departments
Dept. Orders issued and information given from these points

Alabama—Eaton Hall, 18 Boylston St.
 Arizona—Apollo Hall, 151 Tremont St.
 Arkansas—Eaton Hall, 18 Boylston St.
 Cal.—Horticultural Up. Hall, 101 Trem. St.
 Col.—Horticultural Up. Hall, 101 Trem. St.
 Conn.—Horticultural Hall, 101 Tremont St.
 Delaware—Hall in Y. M. C. A. Building,
 Berkeley and Boylston Sts.
 Florida—Eaton Hall, 18 Boylston St.
 Georgia—Eaton Hall, 18 Boylston St.
 Idaho—Horticultural Up. Hall, 101 Trem. St.
 Illinois—Mason & Hamlin Hall No. 2, 155
 Tremont St.
 Ind.—Mas. & Ham. Hall No. 1, 155 Trem. St.
 Indian Territory—Mason & Hamlin Hall,
 No. 1, 155 Tremont St.
 Iowa—Mas. & Ham. Hall No. 1, 155 Trem. St.
 Kan.—Horticultural Up. Hall, 101 Tremont St.
 Kentucky—Eaton Hall, 18 Boylston St.
 La. and Miss.—Eaton Hall, 18 Boylston St.
 Maine—Horticultural Hall, 101 Tremont St.
 Maryland—Hall in Y. M. C. A. Building.
 Mass.—Horticultural Hall, 101 Tremont St.
 Mich.—Horticultural Hall, 101 Tremont St.
 Minn.—Horticultural Hall, 101 Tremont St.
 Mo.—Mas. & Ham. Hall, No. 2, 155 Trem. St.
 Montana—Apollo Hall, 151 Tremont St.
 Nebraska—Apollo Hall, 151 Tremont St.
 N. H.—Horticultural Hall, 101 Tremont St.
 New Jersey—Hall in Y. M. C. A. Building.
 New Mexico—Eaton Hall, 18 Boylston St.
 New York—Hall in Y. M. C. A. Building.
 N. Dak.—Horticultural Up. Hall, 101 Trem. St.
 Ohio—Mas. & Ham. Hall No. 2, 155 Trem. St.
 Oregon—Apollo Hall, 151 Tremont St.
 Pennsylvania—Hall in Y. M. C. A. Building.
 Potomac—Hall in Y. M. C. A. Building.
 R. I.—Horticultural Hall, 101 Tremont St.
 S. Dak.—Horticultural Up. Hall, 101 Trem. St.
 Tennessee—Eaton Hall, 18 Boylston St.
 Texas—Eaton Hall, 18 Boylston St.
 Utah—Eaton Hall, 18 Boylston St.
 Vt.—Horticultural Hall, 101 Tremont St.
 Virginia—Apollo Hall, 151 Tremont St.
 Washington—Apollo Hall, 151 Tremont St.
 West Virginia—Apollo Hall, 151 Tremont St.
 Wis.—Horticultural Hall, 101 Tremont St.
 U. S. V. Sig. C'ps—Union Hall, 18 Boylston St.

Residential headquarters of Department Officers.

157 Boylston St.
 Brunswick, Boylston St.

Crawford House, Court St.

Brunswick, Boylston St.
 Vendome, Commonwealth Ave.

Parker House, School St.
 Brunswick, Boylston St.
 Brunswick, Boylston St.

Quincy House, Brattle St.
 Brunswick, Boylston St.
 Vendome, Commonwealth Ave.
 Vendome, Commonwealth Ave.
 15 St. James Ave.
 Vendome, Commonwealth Ave.

101 Boylston St.
 Quincy House, Brattle St.
 Reynolds, Washington St.

Brunswick, Boylston St.

Brunswick, Boylston St.

Quincy House, Brattle St.
 Vendome, Commonwealth Ave.
 Vendome, Commonwealth Ave.

Tremont House, Tremont St.

Brunswick, Boylston St.
 Hotel Flower, Columbus Ave.

N. B. The headquarters of such Departments as had not been assigned up to the time the Souvenir went to press, can be found out by applying to the general headquarters, 2A Beacon St., or to any of the booths designated "G. A. R. Bureau of Information." (See page 46.)

MEETINGS OF THE GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC DURING ENCAMPMENT WEEK.

Monday, Aug. 11.—Reception of visiting Posts.

Tuesday, Aug. 12, 10 a. m.—Grand Parade (pages 24 and 25).

8 p. m.—Grand joint reception G. A. R. and W. R. C., Exhibition Hall.
Admission by badge of above Orders. Music: Salem Cadet Band.

Wednesday, Aug. 13, 10 a. m.—Opening of the 24th Nat'l Encampment G. A. R., Faneuil Hall.

8 p. m.—Grand Army Camp-Fire, Exhibition Hall.

Thursday, Aug. 14, 10 a. m.—Continued session of the National Encampment.

8 p. m.—Banquet to the delegates of the National Encampment, to the Boston City Government, and to invited guests, Exhibition Hall.

Friday, Aug. 15, 9 a. m.—Excursion by rail to Plymouth and clam-bake for delegates of the G. A. R., also W. R. C.

Saturday, Aug. 16, 9 a. m.—Steamboat excursion down Boston harbor for members of the National Encampment. Dinner and music.



SPECIAL MEETINGS.

Department camp-fires and re-unions of all kinds will be announced from Department Headquarters of the various States. A complete list together with the places and hours of gathering will be issued on Monday, Aug. 11.



EXCURSIONS.

During Encampment week there will be a large number of inexpensive excursions from Boston to the various historical places of interest, to the beaches and to the mountains.



FLORAL TRIBUTE TO THE GRAND ARMY.

The visiting veteran should not fail to see the tribute to his honor in Boston's Public Garden. There will be found the various army and navy emblems worked out in beautiful floral combinations, surpassing any similar exhibit. How beautiful is the sentiment that those emblems once wrung from blood should now be wrought in flowers.



G. A. R. BUREAU OF INFORMATION.

At the West Street Gate of the Common there will be erected a booth, which will be the centre of a system of stations in all prominent hotels and railroad stations, where G. A. R. veterans may obtain all kinds of information relative to the Encampment. In addition and in intimate connection there will be a large corps of Sons of Veterans patrolling the streets, designated by a badge inscribed "Bureau of Information."

(See page 46.)



YOURS CORDIALLY,

Annie Wittenmyer
National President W. R. C.

THE WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS,

Auxiliary to the Grand Army of the Republic.

Whenever in years to come the story of the loyal veteran of the War for the Union is written, there shall also be told, as a companion picture, the story of the women, equally loyal, who shared his lot. From the hour when treason first raised its fratricidal hand to destroy the Nation, and the loyal hearts of the father, husband

and son, brother and lover responded to the call to defend and save, women took up the duty and privilege of sharing their labors. At home, they cared for the business and farm, and reared the children; they formed societies to furnish supplies for the hospital and delicacies for the sick and wounded; they worked in the "Christian Commission," the "Sanitary Commission," and as army nurses went to the front; in the hospital and on the battle-field they became ministering angels to the wounded,



sick and dying. When the war closed and the mighty host of citizen soldiery returned to the vocations of peace, many were wholly unfitted to resume the wonted occupations of former years; crippled, wounded, disabled by disease, without means to provide for their families, they found women still faithful to their interests.

The Grand Army of the Republic was formed. Immediately organizations of women began to spring up. "Loyal Ladies," "Ladies' Leagues," "Relief Corps," and other auxiliaries were established to work for the veteran, assisting the comrades in their fraternal duties.

As early as 1870, at the Fourth Annual Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, reference was made to woman's work in connection with the relief work of the Order, and a desire was manifested to establish some grade to recognize their service.

For several years the women of Massachusetts had kept pace with their sisters of other States in this patriotic work, and many organizations were already in existence.

At last, in 1879, Department Commander Horace Binney Sargent united with his Assistant Adjutant-General, James F. Meech, in giving official recognition to them. With General Sargent's sanction a circular was issued by the President of the Fitchburg Relief Corps, calling a convention of delegates from all Ladies' Aid or Relief Societies connected with Posts of the Grand Army of the Republic in Massachusetts, to form a State organization similar in form and government to that of the G. A. R. The date of the convention was assigned for Feb. 12, 1879.



Sixty-six delegates, representing some sixteen societies, responded to the call. The result of this convention was the formation of a State organization under a secret form of work. Twenty-three ladies signed the Constitution. The Constitution there adopted opened with this preamble:—

“We, the mothers, wives, daughters and sisters of the soldiers, sailors and marines who took part in the late rebellion, and other loyal women, do unite to establish a permanent State association for the purpose and objects herein set forth, with such amendments as we shall from time to time think proper to make.”

The objects stated were:—

“To assist members and their families in sickness and distress, and all needy and sick soldiers, sailors and marines, or the widows and orphans of deceased soldiers, sailors and marines; to do all in our power to alleviate their distress; to further the interest of all subordinate Corps, and institute new Corps throughout the State.”

Mrs. Sarah E. Fuller, of East Boston, was elected first Department President, and Mrs. Kathrina L. Beedle, Secretary. A Ritual and code of Rules and Regulations were afterwards adopted. In 1880 the relief organizations of New Hampshire decided to adopt the Massachusetts form of work. Their representatives visited Malden, and a mutual Board of Directors known as “The Union Board” was formed, with Mrs. E. Florence Barker of Malden, Mass., as President. In 1882 Wadham's Corps of Waterbury, Conn., was instituted, and others soon followed. At the Department Encampment G. A. R. held at Lynn, Mass., in January, 1880, a resolution was adopted recognizing the Woman's Relief Corps. The use of the headquarters of the G. A. R. was tendered the first Department officers by Department Commander Sargent. His successors loyally followed his example.

At the Fifteenth Encampment G. A. R. held at Indianapolis, 1881, the following resolutions were presented by a committee and adopted:—

“Resolved, That we approve of the project entertained of organizing a Woman's National Relief Corps.

Resolved, That such Woman's Relief Corps may use under such title, the words 'Auxiliary to the Grand Army of the Republic', by special endorsement of the National Encampment of the G. A. R."

East and west the interest grew. For a brief time all waited for the summons from some one who should voice the desire of his comrades for the Woman's National Organization. This happy consummation was at last effected through Paul Van Der Voort, Commander-in-Chief, who in 1883 issued a call for a convention at Denver, Col. Representatives from relief societies of sixteen States were present. Massachusetts sent Mrs. E. Florence Barker, Mrs. Sarah E. Fuller and Mrs. Elizabeth A. Turner. Mrs. Barker was chosen to preside over the convention, and Mrs. Kate B. Sherwood was made Secretary. It was voted to form a national organization, to adopt secret work, and to admit to membership all loyal women of good moral character who should volunteer their services in aid of the veteran and his family. The Ritual, Rules and Regulations, and work (written and unwritten) of Massachusetts, subject to the necessary modifications and revisions to adapt it to the work of a national organization, were adopted.



A formal report of the organization was made to the Eighteenth Encampment G. A. R., and accepted by the passage of the following resolutions:—

Resolved. That we cordially hail the organization of a National Woman's Relief Corps, and extend our greeting to them. We return our warmest thanks to the loyal women of the land for their earnest support and encouragement, and bid them God-speed in their patriotic work."

The status of the organization was thus at once established.

We stand upon the eve of the Eighth National Convention. Under the able guidance of the gifted women who have been elected to the office of National President, the Order has grown from the twenty-three who first signed the Constitution at Fitchburg, Mass., in 1879, to nearly 100,000 members, in thirty States and Territories. The sum expended during the past year for the aid of the Union veteran and his dependent ones was about \$130,000. Since the formation of the National Order nearly \$350,000 have been expended for the same purpose. A National Pension and Relief Committee has untiringly worked for the interest of the army nurses; money from the National Treasury of the W. R. C. is supplied to all needy nurses who are enrolled upon our lists. A National Home in Geneva, Ohio, for army nurses and widows of veterans of the War of the Rebellion, is nearly completed, and will be maintained by the organization.



Massachusetts, the mother Department, who now welcomes the National Organization, has at the present time 9,712 members. She has expended in relief since her organization \$50,000, and is loyally aiding the Grand Army of the Republic in its work of charity.

The great prosperity that has attended the Woman's Relief Corps is regarded by all thoughtful observers, both of the W. R. C. and the G. A. R., as the direct result of the broad foundation upon which our Order was builded. From the day the first Convention was held at Fitchburg until now the admission of loyal women to our fraternity has been questioned by some, who, looking only at the similarity of the two organizations (the W. R. C. and the G. A. R.), argued that the Woman's Relief

Corps should limit its membership to kin of the veteran and to army nurses. Unhesitatingly and emphatically has the question always been met and decided in favor of the loyal women. To exclude these from our ranks would be like sending an army into battle without "the sinews of war." The loyal woman is our grand reserve: in enlisting her we derive a revenue from a source that does not impoverish the veteran. In most cases the treasury of the veteran and "his kin" are one, and it is but a repetition of the right and left pocket. The loyal woman gives from a fresh supply, not depleted by the drain of the long service at the front, or diminished by the ill-health of the veteran. Many a one gives today as she did in the days gone by; having no one else to give she gave herself; she cared for the old mother at home, the sickly wife and the fatherless children. Today, in justice, as well as for the interest of the veteran, we welcome her to our ranks.

Side by side with the comrades work the Woman's Relief Corps; visiting the sick, caring for the widow and orphan, inculcating lessons of patriotism in the hearts and minds of the young; assisting in Memorial Day exercises, and in all things striving to prove worthy of the trust conferred.



ROSTER OF THE WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS.

NATIONAL OFFICERS.

President, ANNIE WITTENMYER, Sanatoga, Pa.
Senior Vice-President, EMMA MANCIESTER, Lincoln, Neb.
Junior Vice-President, FRANCES R. MARTIN, New Haven, Conn.
Secretary, ABBIE LYNCH, Allegheny, Pa.
Treasurer, ARMILLA A. CHENEY, Detroit, Mich.
Chaplain, NETTIE M. NORTON, Minneapolis, Minn.
Inspector, CLARA E. NICHOLS, Corwith, Iowa.
Counselor, CHARITY RUSK CRAIG, Viroqua, Wis.
Instituting & Installing Officer, SARAH A. C. PLUMMER, Lansing, Mich.

DEPARTMENTS.

California — Pres., P. Stanton Marshall, Reno, Nev.; Sec., Ella F. Zwisler, Oakland.
Colo. & Wyo.— Pres., American Anderson, Denver; Sec., Della I. Kelsay, Denver.
Conn.— Pres., Jennie E. W. Smith, Winsted; Sec., Etta B. Horne, Winsted.
Illinois — Pres., Delilah A. Leaverton, Palestine; Sec., Martha Lindsay, Palestine.
Indiana — Pres., Melissa Caylor, Noblesville; Sec., Mary E. Boyd, Noblesville.
Iowa — Pres., Seraphine H. Osgood, Mt. Pleasant; Sec., Mary M. Welch, Mt. Pleasant.
Kansas — Pres., Clara Junkerman, Wichita; Sec., Laura E. Myers, Wichita.
Kentucky — Pres., Amanda M. Davis, Newport; Sec., Fannie Davis, Newport.
Maine — Pres., Clara B. Leavitt, Skowhegan; Sec., Helen S. Brown, Skowhegan.
Maryland — Pres., Eliza T. P. Pray, Baltimore; Sec., Esther Kirwan, Baltimore.
Massachusetts — Pres., Mary E. Knowles, Charlestown; Sec., Mary E. Elliot, Somerville.
Michigan — Pres., Abbie R. Flagg, Battle Creek; Sec., Hattie H. Willard, Battle Creek.
Minnesota — Pres., Lydia A. George, Minneapolis; Sec., Helen M. Fox, Minneapolis.
Missouri — Pres., Bessie E. Young, Kansas City; Sec., Mona Crosson, Kansas City.
Nebraska — Pres., Mary R. Morgan, Alma; Sec., Amanda M. Lafferty, Alma.
New Hampshire — Pres., Sophia D. Hall, Dover; Sec., Adeline F. Goodwin, Dover.
New Jersey — Pres., Elizabeth H. Amer, New Brunswick; Sec., Emma J. Southwick, Trenton.
New Mexico — (Prov.) Pres., Maggie M. Rudisille, White Oaks; Sec., Abbie Hull, White Oaks.
New York — Pres., Sarah C. Nichols, Auburn; Sec., Jennie P. Shepard, Seneca Falls.
Dakota — (North) Pres., Josephine Folsom, Fargo; Sec., Mattie S. Ehrman, Fargo.
Ohio — Pres., Ada F. Clark, Canton; Sec., Alice M. Rex, Canton.
Oregon — Pres., Mary H. Ellis, Forest Grove; Sec., Sarah E. White, Forest Grove.
Pennsylvania — Pres., S. Maria Lennard, Wilkes Barre; Sec., Jennie M. Reavley, Erie.
Rhode Island — Pres., Sadie S. Morton, Providence; Sec., Mary E. Padelford, Providence.
South Dakota — Pres., Lucy P. Bryson, Gettysburg; Sec., Mary M. Steward, Gettysburg.
Tennessee — (Prov.) Pres., Bianca L. Muller, Chattanooga; Sec., J. M. S. Case, Chattanooga.
Texas — Pres., Hattie A. Loring, San Antonio; Sec., Mary J. Underhill, San Antonio.
Vermont — Pres., Janct P. Blackmer, Manchester Depot; Sec., Delia E. Lykes, Manchester Centre.
Washington — Pres., May Evans, Walla Walla.
Wisconsin — Pres., Helen M. Charlton, Brodhead; Sec., Eleanor W. Stone, Brodhead.

WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS IN BOSTON, 1890.

National Headquarters of the Woman's Relief Corps, Hotel Vendome.
Executive Committee, Dept. Mass. W. R. C., Hotel Vendome.
Business headquarters Dept. Mass. during Encampment week, Tremont Temple.

STATE DEPARTMENTS QUARTERED AS FOLLOWS:—

California—Room 17, Boylston Building, Washington St., cor. Boylston.
Colorado—Barnard Memorial Chapel, 10 Warrenton St.
Connecticut—Barnard Memorial Chapel, 10 Warrenton St.
Illinois—Pilgrim Hall, Congregational House, 6 Beacon St.
Indiana—Hotel Vendome.
Iowa—Educational Rooms, 98 Boylston St.
Kansas—Room 17, Boylston Building, Washington, cor. Boylston St.
Kentucky—Barnard Memorial Chapel, 10 Warrenton St.
Maine—Barnard Memorial Chapel, 10 Warrenton St.
Maryland—Pilgrim Hall, Congregational House, 6 Beacon St.
Massachusetts—Hotel Vendome.
Michigan—Educational Rooms, 98 Boylston St.
Minnesota—Pilgrim Hall, Congregational House, 6 Beacon St.
Missouri—Pilgrim Hall, Congregational House, 6 Beacon St.
Nebraska—Educational Rooms, 98 Boylston St.
New Hampshire—Quincy House, Brattle St.
New Jersey—Pilgrim Hall, Congregational House, 6 Beacon St.
New Mexico—Barnard Memorial Chapel, 10 Warrenton St.
New York—Hotel Brunswick, Boylston, cor. Clarendon St.
No. Dakota—Barnard Memorial Chapel, 10 Warrenton St.
Ohio—Barnard Memorial Chapel, 10 Warrenton St.
Oregon—Barnard Memorial Chapel, 10 Warrenton St.
Pennsylvania—Educational Rooms, 98 Boylston Street.
Rhode Island—Barnard Memorial Chapel, 10 Warrenton St.
So. Dakota—Barnard Memorial Chapel, 10 Warrenton St.
Tennessee—Barnard Memorial Chapel, 10 Warrenton St.
Texas—Barnard Memorial Chapel, 10 Warrenton St.
Vermont—Barnard Memorial Chapel, 10 Warrenton St.
Washington—Barnard Memorial Chapel, 10 Warrenton St.
West Virginia—Tremont Temple.
Wisconsin—Tremont Temple.

The Ladies' Aid Association of the Soldiers' Home, Chelsea, Mass., will receive friends at No. 38 Chester Square.



WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS MEETINGS IN BOSTON, 1890.

- Tuesday, Aug. 12th, 8 p. m.*—Grand joint reception G. A. R. and W. R. C. at Exhibition Hall. Music, Salem Cadet Band.
- Wednesday, Aug. 13th, 10 a. m.*—Opening of the Eighth National Convention of Woman's Relief Corps, Tremont Temple.
8 p. m.—G. A. R. Camp-fire, Exhibition Hall; W. R. C. by invitation.
- Thursday, Aug. 14th, 10 a. m.*—Adjourned meeting of the Eighth Convention.
- Friday, Aug. 15th, 9 a. m.*—Excursion of delegates with G. A. R. delegates by rail (Old Colony R. R.), to Plymouth.
8 p. m.—W. R. C. Camp-fire, Tremont Temple.
- Saturday, Aug. 16th, 9 a. m.*—Excursion by rail (Boston, Revere Beach & Lynn R. R.), to Nahant.

N. B.—Notices of special meetings may be expected from headquarters through the daily press.

(See page 46.)

ROSTER DEPT. OF MASS. WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS.



MARY E. KNOWLES, President Dept. Mass. W. R. C.

DEPARTMENT OFFICERS.

Pres., MARY E. KNOWLES, Charlestown.	Jr. V.-Pres., ELIZABETH V. LANG, Hyde Park.
Sr. Vice-Pres., MARY M. PERRY, Springfield.	Treas., HARRIETTE L. REED, Dorchester.
Chaplain, EMILY L. CLARK, Northampton.	

EXECUTIVE BOARD.

LIZABETH A. TURNER, Boston.	ANGIE A. ROBINSON, Worcester.
HATTIE A. RALPH, Somerville.	ELIZA F. STILES, Lynn.
PRUDENCE H. STOKES, Quincy.	

APPOINTED.

Secretary, MARY E. ELLIOT, Somerville.	I. & I. Officer, CARRIE S. L. BAGLEY, Fitchb'g.
Inspector, CLARE H. BURLEIGH, Athol.	Senior Aide and Chief of Staff, EVA T. COOK,
Counselor, EMMA B. LOWD, Salem.	Gloucester.

DELEGATES TO NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Delegate at large, HATTIE A. RALPH, Somerville.

AUGUSTA A. WALES, Dorchester.	AMELIA J. PARKER, Lynn.
LEOCARDIA F. FLOWERS, Cambridge.	J. VICTORIA SIMMONS, Worcester.
MARION E. BRIDGMAN, Northampton.	LOUISA J. SAVAGE, Haverhill.
EMILIE L. W. WATERMAN, Boston.	LUCIA A. KNAPP, Plymouth.
MARY G. DEANE, Fall River.	MARIA C. WALKER, Greenfield.
HATTIE M. TUTTLE, South Boston.	CARRIE S. L. BAGLEY, Fitchburg.
SARAH C. WALKLEY, Westfield.	CLARA A. PILLSBURY, Danvers.

ALTERNATES.

Alternate at large, SARAH W. MERCHANT, Lowell.

C. DELLA LOCKE, Wakefield.	ADELINE P. SNELL, Holyoke.
MARY A. YASINSKI, Salem.	VIOLET C. DURGIN, Arlington.
ANNIE M. WALKER, Cambridgeport.	HARRIET O. GRANT, Merrimac.
LUCY M. JAMES, New Bedford.	LIZZIE M. EDWARDS, Brookline.
M. ALICE CAREY, Malden.	LULU A. MANN, Montague.
CLARE H. BURLEIGH, Athol.	GEORGIA A. COLLINS, Amesbury.
LYDIA R. COBB, Foxboro.	AUGUSTA C. CASLER, Everett.

PAST DEPT. PRESIDENTS.

SARAH E. FULLER, Medford.	M. SUSIE GOODALE, Medford.
E. FLORENCE BARKER, Malden.	S. AGNES PARKER, Brockton.
EMMA B. LOWD, Salem.	

COMPOSITION OF THE PARADE.

Commander-in-Chief Russell A. Alger and Staff will head the column; then, pursuant to vote of the National Encampment at Columbus in 1888, it is the intention of forming by Departments according to seniority, except that the Department in which the Encampment is held, by courtesy, takes the left of line. This will place Wisconsin first and Massachusetts, as entertaining Department, at the left. Immediately in the rear of Massachusetts Department will be a large body of disabled G. A. R. veterans in carriages. A Naval Division will probably follow and the Sons of Veterans will bring up the rear. It is interesting to note the

GRAND STANDS

erected along the line of march. The first is at Copley Square and will be reserved for ladies and invited guests of the Grand Army. On Washington Street at Blackstone Square and Franklin Square are two large stands. One of these, erected by the city, will be reserved for the State and City Government. The last stand is in Adams Square where General Alger and Staff will review the Parade. There are two

TRIUMPHAL ARCHES,

the first on Washington Street at Blackstone and Franklin Squares, and the second on Washington at Hanover Street where the column is dismissed. These arches will be imposing and beautiful; some eighty feet long by fifty high; elaborate in design and decoration. they will add greatly to the gorgeous spectacle as the troops pass under them. Besides these the Arlington Street gate of the Public Garden will be handsomely arched.

DECORATIONS.

All intersections of streets along the line of march will be appropriately decorated, and undoubtedly the private displays will be numerous and beautiful.

HALLS DECORATED.

The National Headquarters, 2A Beacon Street, will be decorated from the first of August through Encampment week. Music Hall, Faneuil Hall, Tremont Temple, Horticultural Hall, Mechanics Building and many others will be decorated both inside and out, while it is expected that many of the Departments will adorn their headquarters. At Music Hall, in addition to extensive draperies there will be life-size portraits by Berthrong of Lincoln, Grant, Farragut, Sheridan, Logan, Hancock, Hooker, Dahlgren and McClellan. The positions of the Departments in Music Hall will be indicated by handsome banners.

G. A. R. EMERGENCY HOSPITAL.

When we consider the large number of G. A. R. men who will assemble, their age, the heat which it is natural to expect at this time of year and all other circumstances, it will be wonderful if there are not a large number of cases of sickness or accidents requiring immediate attention. The Committee have arranged with Otis H. Marion, M. D., surgeon of the 1st Regiment of Mass. Volunteer Militia, to provide for such contingencies. Dr. Marion's plans are to have a portion of the Murdock hospital on Huntington Ave., near West Chester Park, for his use. Volunteer G. A. R. surgeons will be stationed at all the larger hotels and places of meetings. There will be ambulances ready for immediate call. The ambulance corps of the Mass. Volunteer Militia will be on hand the day of the parade. Bulletins will be given the press twice a day stating all casualties as well as condition of patients and where they may be found. The scheme is admirably planned by Dr. Marion and will undoubtedly be successful.

GRAND PARADE.

10.30 A. M., TUESDAY, AUGUST 12th, 1890.

The Grand Army will mass on South Side of Commonwealth Avenue upon the grass plot from West Chester Park to Arlington Street. The Naval Division will mass on Newbury Street, right resting on Arlington; the Sons of Veterans on Marlboro, right resting on Arlington; and the Carriages of G. A. R. on Beacon, right on Arlington.

After the review in line by General Alger the march will be taken from West Chester Park down Commonwealth Avenue to Arlington Street. Departments will follow from the right as the column passes their position in line. The line of march will then be as follows: Arlington Street, Boylston Street, Copley Square, Dartmouth Street, Columbus Avenue, West Chester Park and Square (south side). Washington Street; reviewed at Adams Square by General Alger; column dismissed at Hanover Street.

God bless the Soldier.

Dedicated to the Grand Army of the Republic at the 24th National Encampment
Boston, Mass. 1890
Words and music by
Charlotte W. Hawes

God bless the soldier on land or sea! Who fought for free - dom for you and me

Help and protect him till life is done! God bless the soldier! Bless every one!

God bless the loved ones they left behind,
Hearts brave and loyal - of womankind,
And are they troubled, or in distress,
God bless the widow - the fatherless!
Or may the children, whatever betide,
Stand by their country, - our God their guide,
Stand, and like heroes in truth express
Life 's the battle for righteousness!

God bless the Union! Let nations view
One spangled banner o'er brothers true,
O'er states united, o'er great and small,
God bless our Country! Bless one and all!
Our Stars increasing, our stripes unfurled,
God make us worthy to lead the world,
And, as we triumph, we ask again
God bless the Soldier! Amen, Amen.

ROSTER OF SONS OF VETERANS.



CHAS. F. GRIFFIN, *Commander-in-Chief Sons of Veterans.*



W. A. STEVENS, *Col. Mass. Div. Sons of Veterans.*

COMMANDERY-IN-CHIEF.

Gen. CHAS. F. GRIFFIN, Indianapolis, Ind. Lieut.-Gen. H. B. BAGULEY, Wheeling, W. Va.
Maj.-Gen. GEORGE W. POLLETT, Paterson, N. J.

STAFF.

Chief-of-Staff J. G. Winfrey, Evansville, Ind.	Insp.-Gen. Marvin E. Hall, Hillsdale, Mich.
Adj.-Gen. C. A. Bookwalter, Ft. Wayne, Ind.	Surg. Gen. E. A. Bracklow, M. D., N. Y. City.
Q.-M. Gen. E. W. Homans, Danville, Ind.	Chf. Must. Off. J. A. Rice, Oskaloosa, Iowa.
Judge-Adv. Gen. O. B. Brown, Dayton, Ohio.	Chap.-in-Chief Clay D. Herod, Erie, Kas.

COUNCIL-IN-CHIEF.

Henry Frazee, Cleveland, Ohio.	E. T. Roe, Springfield, Ill.
J. H. Hinckley, Beverly, Mass.	Wm. O. McDowell, Newark, N. J.
	C. D. Jones, Norton, Kas.

MASS. DIV. SONS OF VETERANS.

Col. W. A. Stevens, Malden.	Must. Officer Chas. F. Cook, Whitman.
Lieut.-Col. Chas. K. Darling, Fitchburg.	Judge-Adv. Willard Howland, Chelsea.
Maj. W. H. Delano, Sharon.	Chaplain W. M. Ferris, Newton.
Adjt. Geo. J. Porter, Malden.	Surg. J. C. Cutter, M. D., Warren.
Q.-M. H. A. Mayo, Malden.	Non-Com. Staff Sergt. Maj. Geo. L. Putnam,
Insp. A. C. Blaisdell, Lowell.	Malden.
	Q.-M., B. O. Tilden, Malden.

DIVISION COUNCIL.

Past Colonels D. B. Purbeck, Salem; N. C. Upham, Fitchburg; H. S. Crossman, Springfield.

SONS OF VETERANS.—The Grand Army of the Republic has undoubtedly attained its maximum strength, and will now enter upon the glorious sunset of its existence. Not many years hence the G. A. R. will be known only as a wonderful fact of history. The society of the Sons of Veterans is a natural child of the G. A. R. Its avowed principles are "to carry on the work of charity and benevolence toward the defenders of the country during their lives; to observe the sacred ceremonies of Memorial Day, and to foster the spirit of loyalty to their country and its flag."

THE NATIONAL AND LOCAL ASSOCIATIONS OF NAVAL VETERANS OF THE UNITED STATES.



The principles which the Grand Army of the Republic stands pledged to maintain and the objects for which it was organized appeal as strongly to the loyal sailor as to his soldier brother. Naturally, therefore, the G. A. R. early absorbed into its ranks

large numbers of naval veterans. It was because of no change in principles that many old sailors in course of time decided to withdraw from the G. A. R. and form naval associations; it was rather that the new organizations might unite the naval veterans in closer bonds of fraternity. Illustrating

the feeling of naval veterans and their regard for "Blue Peter," Thos. G. Stevens Post 26, G. A. R., has been presented with a silk Union Jack by its naval veteran members, and in the parade this will be carried by one of them in the uniform of a petty officer of the navy.



PICKET BOAT



"BLACK
SMOKE"
514

The first National Convention of eight veteran associations was held Jan. 13, 1887, in New York city, and Charles W. Adams of Illinois was elected Commodore. A Constitution, together with a uniform, badge and button, were adopted and other important matters for the welfare of the local associations decided upon. The objects of this National Organization, as stated, were to cherish the memory and association of the War of the Rebellion, to perpetuate the glorious name and deeds of our navy, to strengthen the ties of fraternal fellowship and sympathy, to extend relief to worthy members, to bury their dead and to maintain the honor of the American flag.

The second National Convention was held in Philadelphia, Jan. 13, 1888, and Joseph Hadfield of New York city elected



Commodore. The third National Convention was held at Milwaukee, Wis., Aug. 13, 1889. The list of officers then elected appears on page 30. The fourth National Convention will be held in Boston, Aug. 13, 1890, and will be attended by nearly one hundred delegates and a large number of veterans.

There are at present 22 naval veteran associations; 17 of these are under the control of the officers and the Governing Board of the National Association. Nearly 2,500 veteran sailors have joined naval veteran associations; this number does not include the G. A. R. Naval Posts, of which there are three, viz:

No. 516 of New York city, P. L. Flynn, Commander; No. 400 of Philadelphia, J. V. Horne, Commander; the E. A. Stevens Post, No. 104 of New Jersey, G. D. Egbert, Commander.

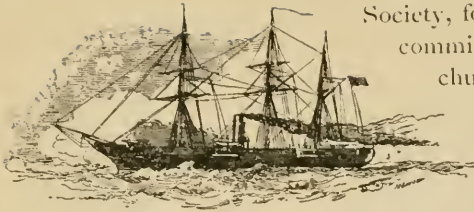
There are a large number of naval veterans in the Posts of all State Departments; notably, Post 5 of Lynn, Mass., having on its roster over 100 naval veterans. The Naval Legion of California has nearly 600 members; the Kearsarge Association of Boston, 300; the Naval Legion of Philadelphia, 300; the Connecticut Association, over 250.

Many of the naval veteran associations meet regularly once or twice a month, and all of them have yearly reunions where the old blue jackets spin over their yarns, fight over their battles, and perhaps "splice the main brace." The old veterans are rapidly "losing the number of their mess," and in a few short years there will be left but a "quarter watch" of useless human hulks. May they find happiness and contentment as they lie moored in the still waters of the stream of life, calmly awaiting the inevitable hour when the frail cable shall part and they drift away into the great Ocean of Eternity.

In the early part of 1861 old Massachusetts, awake to the necessities of the hour, took active measures in supporting the General Government in defence of the Union by purchasing two steam vessels for a patrol of her coast. Four companies



were raised under the auspices of the Boston Marine Society, for a coast guard and Robert B. Forbes commissioned as their Commodore. Massachusetts



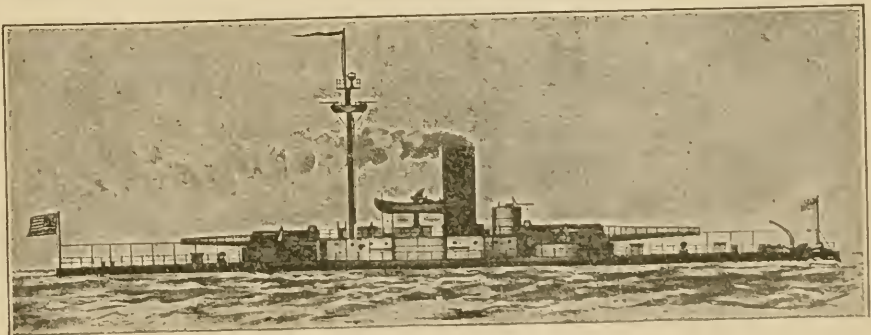
sent an agent to Europe who purchased twenty 11 and 9-in. Blakely rifled guns for coast defence; at the same time serving as a school of practice for the Coast Guard and supplying trained

gunners for the Navy. The two vessels carried troops and stores to Fortress Munroe for some months, one of them running the blockade of the Potomac. When the General Government assumed full direction of all war matters it purchased these vessels and remunerated Massachusetts to the amount of \$500,000 expended by her in what were strictly naval preparations. The Coast Guard disbanded and its members joined other organizations, naval or military.

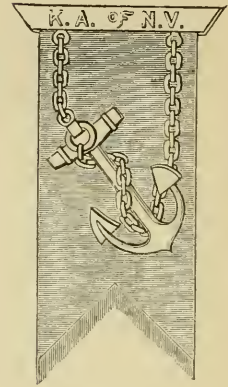
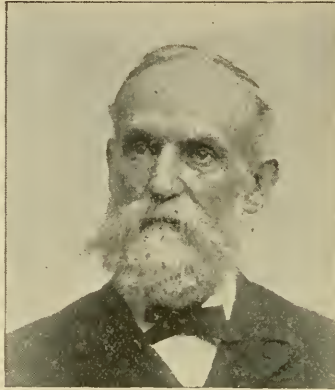
Of the 130,000 officers and enlisted men in the Navy from 1861 to 1865, Massachusetts furnished 30,000, 2,400 of whom were officers, 164 being in the regular Navy. Ninety-seven officers and over 567 enlisted men gave up their lives, 34 of whom were killed or lost in action. Of the 29,700 men in the naval service during the Rebellion unaccounted for, it is fair to add 5,000 or 6,000 to the 30,000 credited to the State by the naval authorities.

To show the improvement of the present over the past in naval construction, illustrations of the old and new vessels are herewith presented: The "Kearsarge" of 1,550 tons, with an armament consisting of four 9-inch smooth bore muzzle loading guns; two 8-inch muzzle loading rifles, and one 60-pounder breech loading rifle gun, with a secondary battery of one small Hotchkiss and one Gatling gun.

The "Monterey," a coast defence, low free-board armored vessel, Monitor type, 5,000 tons, with an armament of 1 110-ton, 16-inch breech-loading rifle gun; 1 46½-ton, 12-inch ditto; 6 4-inch rapid fire guns and 1 15-inch pneumatic gun, throwing a shell containing 500 lbs. dynamite; a secondary battery of 3 9-pounders, 2 6-pounders, and 4 3-pounders, all rapid fire guns. This vessel is protected by a side armor of from 12 to 16-inch steel plating and a barbette armor of 12 to 16-inch ditto. She is furnished with electric search and signal lights, a speed of 16 K., and is, for her displacement, one of the most powerful armored vessels ever constructed.



ROSTER OF THE NATIONAL NAVAL VETERAN ASSOCIATION.



Badge of National Ass'n of N. V. SYMMES E. BROWNE, Commodore of N. N. V. Ass'n. Badge of Kearsarge Ass'n of Boston.

OFFICERS.

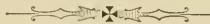
Commodore, SYMMES E. BROWNE, Columbus, Ohio.
 Commander, WILLIAM SIMMONS, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Surgeon, LORENZO TRAVERS, Providence, R. I.
 Paymaster, F. H. GROVE, New York City.
 Secretary, ALBION P. BABBITT, Columbus, Ohio.
 Assistant Secretary, JOHN W. KEENE, Columbus, Ohio.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

WM. SIMMONS, Philadelphia, Pa.
 JOHN A. FRANKLIN, Chicago, Ill.
 P. J. McMAHON, New Orleans, La.
 ISAAC NEWTON, Washington, D. C.
 E. J. TYRRELL, Cincinnati, Ohio.
 S. H. MAUNDER, Washington, Kan.

JAMES P. HOLLAND, New York.
 JAMES KAVANAUGH, St. Paul, Minn.
 C. A. AUGUSTUS, Milwaukee, Wis.
 E. R. SPRINGER, Providence, R. I.
 J. W. KEEN, Columbus, Ohio.
 A. L. LOWE, Kansas City, Mo.

JEREMIAH J. CROWLEY of the National Home, Milwaukee, Wis.



NAVAL VETERAN ASSOCIATIONS.

The Farragut N. V. A., Philadelphia, Pa., Henry McGinnis, Commander.
 Organized Oct. 5, 1865; membership 200.
 The Farragut, N. V. A., New York City, W. H. Black, Commander.
 Organized Nov. 15, 1883; membership 175.
 Connecticut, N. V. A., Wm. C. Staples, Westport, Conn., Commander.
 Organized June 18, 1884; membership 250.
 The Farragut N. V. A., Chicago, Ill., D. B. Hubbard, Commander.
 Organized June 21, 1884; membership 40.
 The U. S. N. V. A., Washington, Kan., Samuel H. Maunder, President.
 Independent; organized Sept., 1885; membership 28.

NAVAL VETERAN ASSOCIATIONS.—Continued.

- The N. V. L., California. Martin Murray, Commander.
Independent; organized June 1, 1885; membership 500.
- The Essex N. V. A., Salem, Mass., Alonzo M. Neal, Commander.
Organized Feb. 26, 1887; membership 40.
- The Cumberland N. V. A., Lawrence, Mass., James Lane, Commander.
Organized April 25, 1887; membership 25.
- The Commodore Foote N. V. A., St. Louis, Mo., J. C. Parker, Commander.
Organized Oct. 11, 1887; membership 50.
- The Kearsarge N. V. A., Boston, Mass., Paul H. Kendrick, Commodore.
Independent; organized Nov., 1887; membership 300.
- The Monitor N. V. A., Camden, N. J., R. A. Pierson, Commander.
Independent; organized Dec. 16, 1887; membership 40.
- The Cushing N. V. A., Milwaukee, Wis., John Driscoll, Commander.
Organized June 4, 1888; membership 37.
- The N. V. A. of the Gulf, T. J. Woodward, Commander.
Organized Sept. 1, 1888; membership 75.
- The Commodore Rogers N. V. A., Cincinnati, Ohio, Robert Bell, Commander.
Organized Jan. 1, 1889; membership 75.
- The Potomac N. V. A., Washington, D. C., Isaac Newton, Commander.
Organized April 8, 1889; membership 75.
- Minnesota, N. V. A., St. Paul, Minn., James Cavanaugh, Commander.
Organized April 15, 1889; membership 25.
- The Commodore Dupont N. V. A., Kansas City, Mo., W. H. Yeaton, Commander.
Organized March 14, 1888; membership 30.
- The David D. Porter N. V. A., Columbus, O., J. W. Keece, Commander.
Organized July 20, 1889; membership —
- The Farragut N. V. A., Providence, R. I., W. H. Place, Commander.
Organized July 2, 1889; membership 75.
- The Admiral Dahlgren N. V. A., Dayton, O., E. P. Banning, Commander.
Organized Oct. 18, 1889; membership —
- The Naval Legion, Philadelphia, Pa., Chas. Lawrence, Commander.
Independent; organized Oct., 1889; membership 300.
- The Three Falls City N. V. A., Louisville, Ky., P. W. Hagar, Commander.
Independent; Organized March 9, 1890; membership 20.

Headquarters of the National Association of Naval Veterans will be at Metropolitan Hotel, 1168 Washington St.
Commodore Symmes E. Browne will be quartered at the Brunswick.

The Kearsarge Association of Boston will be found quartered at Banta's Hall, Washington St., cor. Union Park. At
this place they invite all naval veterans to come and register; to meet mess-mates and spin old yarns.

Naval Post No. 400, and Naval Legion, all of Philadelphia, will be quartered at Hotel Herbert, Boylston Place.

Information concerning naval matters can be obtained either at the general headquarters, Metropolitan Hotel, or at the
Kearsarge quarters, Banta's Hall.

MEETING OF NAVAL VETERANS.

Monday, Aug. 11th, a. m.—The Kearsarge Association will meet visiting Associations and Naval Posts at
Providence Division, O. C. R. R. depot, Park Square, and accompany them to
their hall (Banta's), where the visitors will be tendered a breakfast and reception.

Tuesday, Aug. 12th, 10 a. m.—Grand Parade (pages 24, 25).

Wednesday, Aug. 13th, 10 a. m.—Fourth National Convention of the Naval Veteran Association will be held at
Banta's Hall.

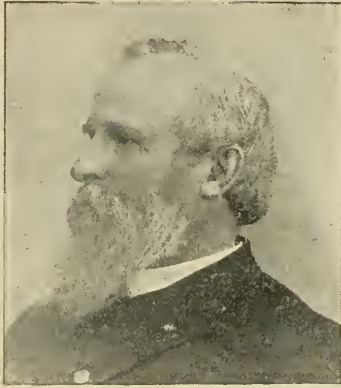
N. B. Notice of special meetings and reunions will be issued from headquarters through the daily press.

Naval veterans will be interested to see the life-size picture of "Farragut in the rigging" in the window of C. E. Osgood
& Co., 744 Washington St., and more especially the beautiful floral emblems in the Public Garden, comprising badges of the
G. A. R., Loyal Legion, Army Corps, W. R. C., S. of V., Naval Jack, Kearsarge Association and National Association badge.

The Atlantic Squadron will be anchored in Boston harbor during Encampment Week.

(See page 46.)

MILITARY ORDER OF THE LOYAL LEGION OF THE U. S.



RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, Commander-in-Chief.



JOHN M. CORSE, Commander Mass. Commandery.

THE COMMANDERY-IN-CHIEF.

Instituted October 22, 1885. Headquarters, Philadelphia, Pa.

Commander-in-Chief, Brev. Maj.-Gen. RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, U. S. V.
Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief, Rear Admiral A. LUDLOW CASE, U. S. N.
Junior Vice Commander-in-Chief, Maj.-Gen. NELSON A. MILES, U. S. A.
Recorder-in-Chief, Brev. Lieut.-Col. JOHN P. NICHOLSON, U. S. V.
Registrar-in-Chief, Brev. Brig.-Gen. ALBERT ORDWAY, U. S. V.
Treasurer-in-Chief, Brev. Brig.-Gen. JOHN J. MILHAU, U. S. V.
Chancellor-in-Chief, Capt. PETER D. KEYSER, U. S. V.
Chaplain-in-Chief, Chaplain H. CLAY TRUMBULL, U. S. V.
Council-in-Chief, Brev. Brig.-Gen. ORLANDO M. POE, U. S. A.
Colonel THOMAS L. LIVERMORE, U. S. V.
Brev.-Maj. JOHN P. REA, U. S. V.
Brev. Maj.-Gen. EUGENE A. CARR, U. S. A.
Maj.-Gen. LEWIS WALLACE, U. S. V.

THE COMMANDERIES.

California—Commander, Maj.-Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U. S. A.; Recorder, Brev. Lieut.-Col. Wm. E. Smedberg, U. S. V.
Colorado—Commander, Maj. Victor A. Elliott, U. S. V.; Recorder, Brev. Capt. James R. Saville, U. S. V.
Dist. of Columbia—Commander, Brev. Brig.-Gen. Chas F. Manderson, U. S. V.; Recorder, Brev. Maj. Wm. P. Huxford, U. S. A.
Illinois—Commander, Brev. Maj.-Gen. Julius White, U. S. V.; Recorder, Lieut.-Col. Chas. W. Davis, U. S. V.
Indiana—Commander, Maj.-Gen. Lewis Wallace, U. S. V.; Recorder, First Lieut. Benj. B. Peck, U. S. V.

THE COMMANDERIES. — Continued.

- Iowa — Commander, Maj. Hoyt Sherman, U. S. V.; Recorder, Capt. Voltaire P. Twombly, U. S. V.
- Kansas — Commander, Brev. Maj.-Gen. Alexander McD. McCook, U. S. A.; Recorder, Captain Forrest H. Hathaway, U. S. A.
- Maine — Commander, Brev. Brig.-Gen. John M. Brown, U. S. V.; Recorder, Brev. Maj. Henry S. Burrage, U. S. V.
- Massachusetts — Commander, Brev. Maj.-Gen. John M. Corse, U. S. V.; Recorder, Col. Arnold A. Rand, U. S. V.
- Michigan — Commander, Brev. Brig.-Gen. Israel C. Smith, U. S. V.; Recorder, Brev. Maj. George W. Chandler, U. S. V.
- Minnesota — Commander, Lieut. Wm. Lochren, U. S. V.; Recorder, Brev. Maj. George Q. White, U. S. A.
- Missouri — Commander, Brev. Maj. Henry N. Morrill, U. S. V.; Recorder, Capt. Wm. R. Hodges, U. S. V.
- Nebraska — Commander, Brev. Brig.-Gen. Amasa Cobb, U. S. V.; Recorder, Maj. Horace Ludington, U. S. V.
- New York — Commander, Brev. Maj.-Gen. Wager Swayne, U. S. A.; Recorder, Paymaster George De Forest Barton, late U. S. N.
- Ohio — Commander, Brev. Lieut.-Col. Ephraim C. Dawes, U. S. V.; Recorder, Captain Robert Hunter, U. S. V.
- Oregon — Commander, Brev. Maj.-Gen. John Gibbon, U. S. A.; Recorder, Capt. Gavin E. Caukin, U. S. V.
- Pennsylvania — Commander, Brev. Maj.-Gen. David McM. Gregg, U. S. V.; Recorder, Brev. Lieut.-Col. John P. Nicholson, U. S. V.
- Wisconsin — Commander, Maj. Chas. H. Anson, U. S. V.; Recorder, Captain A. Ross Houston, U. S. V.



THE Loyal Legion is comprised of officers and honorably discharged officers of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps of the United States. The beginning of the organization dates back to the darkest moment of American history. Its avowed principles are —

FIRST — A firm belief and trust in the Almighty God, extolling Him under whose beneficent guidance the sovereignty and integrity of the Union have been maintained, the honor of the flag vindicated, and the blessings of civil liberty secured, established and enlarged.

SECOND — True allegiance to the United States of America based upon paramount respect for fidelity to the National Constitution and Laws, manifested by discountenancing whatever may tend to weaken loyalty, incite to insurrection, treason and rebellion, or impair in manner the efficiency and permanency of our free institutions.

The objects of the organization are to cherish the memories and associations of the war waged in defence of the unity and indivisibility of the Republic; strengthen the ties of fraternal fellowship and sympathy formed by companionship-in-arms; advance the best interests of the soldiers and sailors of the United States, especially of those associated as Companions of this Order, and extend all possible relief to their widows and children; foster the cultivation of military and naval science; enforce unqualified allegiance to the General Government; protect the rights and liberties of American citizenship, and maintain National honor, Union and Independence.

The interests of the Loyal Legion and the Grand Army are nearly identical and many veterans have a membership in both organizations.

HISTORICAL BOSTON.

LIEF, THE NORSEMAN.

Commonwealth Avenue, running west from the Public Garden, is one of the most beautiful streets in America. Along its broad central pathway are scattered several handsome monuments. Of these, the most beautiful is that of Lief, the Norseman, who, according to the legend, discovered this continent five hundred years before Columbus.

The figure is ideal and heroic; it represents a youth, stalwart but supple, abounding in life and aglow with hope. He stands shading his eyes, scanning the new-found land. The figure is of bronze and is the work of the Boston artist, Miss Annie Whitney. The pedestal is of brown stone arising from a capacious granite basin. Boston owes this statue largely to the suggestion and zeal of the great Norwegian musician, Ole Bull. It is finely situated just west of the intersection of Commonwealth Avenue and West Chester Park.



PLYMOUTH ROCK.

“And the heavy night hung dark
The hills and waters o'er,
When a band of exiles moored their bark
On the wild New England shore.”

* * *

“Ay, call it holy ground,
The soil where first they trod,
They have left unstained what there they found—
Freedom to worship God.”

The landing of the pilgrims on Plymouth Rock on the 20th of Dec., 1620, was not only a spectacle of lofty religious zeal and sublime heroism, but it was an event of the greatest significance to the human family at large, and especially to the future of this country; for to the Pilgrims with their stern heroic character, and unswerving devotion to principle is due, more than to any other cause, the greatness, position and power of this nation.

The rock upon which they landed that bleak winter day has ever been cherished with the most sacred feelings by their descendants. The change in the coast line wrought by the action of tide and wind through these two centuries and a half, has now left the rock some distance back from the shore. It stands on Water St. in the town of Plymouth, and over it, has been erected a handsome granite canopy; while high above on a neighboring hill stands the nation's monument to the Pilgrims—a colossal piece of granite, whose chief figure representing Faith stands thirty-six feet high, chiselled in stone—the largest granite statue in the world.

THE CRISPUS ATTUCKS MONUMENT.



The first blood shed in the struggle for American freedom was in the Boston Massacre, March 5th, 1770, antedating by over five years the battle of Lexington.

Two years ago a monument was erected in honor of these first martyrs for freedom's cause. It stands on the Common some distance south of the West Street entrance, and about half way between the mall and the eastern pathway. It is a granite shaft about 15 feet high, standing on a pedestal nine or ten feet in height. In front of the shaft is a heavy bronze figure of Liberty, holding uplifted in her right hand a broken chain. At her feet stands an eagle with out-spread wings and defiant mien. Near the top of the shaft are the names of the five martyrs—Crispus Attucks, Samuel Maverick, James Caldwell, Samuel Gray and Patrick Carr. A bronze tablet on the front of the pedestal pictures a scene of the massacre with these words inscribed on the upper corners: "From that moment we may date the severance of the British Empire." Daniel Webster; and "On that night the foundation of American independence was laid," John Adams.

CHRIST CHURCH.

Christ Church, commonly known as the Old North Church, has two strong claims upon popular regard. It is the oldest church in Boston. Its corner stone was laid April 15th, 1723, and it was dedicated Dec. 19th the same year. It is a brick structure 70 by 50 ft. and 175 ft. in height. It remains substantially the same today as when erected. It has the same pulpit and pews; and even the same organ box that was brought over from England in 1756. The same bible and prayer book and the same silver communion service are now in use that were given to the church by George the Second in 1733; and in the spire still hangs the chime of eight bells that rang forth its first Sunday greetings in 1744.

The second claim which this church has for popular consideration lies in the fact that in its belfry were hung the two lanterns as signal lights for Paul Revere to start on his famous ride to warn the patriots across the river that the British were starting on their midnight journey to destroy the supplies at Concord.

Within the church there are many paintings and decorations of a historical and highly interesting character, including among them the first monument of Washington ever erected.

Another interesting feature connected with this church is the fact that the first Sunday school in America was established here in 1815.



THE OLD POWDER HOUSE.



A short distance out of Boston, in the ancient town of Medford, stands a venerable reminder of days long past — the Old Powder House. It was built in the early part of the last century as a wind-mill, and by the aid of its long arms, thrust out to gather in the passing breeze, it ground the corn of the primitive farmers, always keeping a due proportion of the grain for its trouble. It was one of many in this neighborhood, but being built of stone, while the others were of wood, it alone survives.

In the days before the Revolution, when all felt that trouble was impending, the patriots thought to make preparations against the evil days; to that end they secretly stored several hundred casks of powder in the old wind-mill. But the vigilant troops of the King discovered it, and on the 1st of Sept., 1774, Gen. Gage sent his soldiers to secure the powder. This was the first overt military act in the coming conflict, which was to break out six months later amid the blaze of musketry at Lexington.

THE OLD SOUTH CHURCH.

Right in the heart and busy centre of the city, on Washington St. at the corner of Milk St., stands the historic Old South Church. Business, ever disdainful of sentiment, has long had its greedy eye upon this valuable site, but the patriotism of Boston has so far preserved the grand old building, as it was when Franklin worshipped within its walls, a century and a half ago. This church was dedicated April 26, 1730, and through all the exciting scenes that preceded and accompanied the Revolution, the old meeting house was a central figure. Here were held the overflow meetings from Faneuil Hall. Here the people resolved that the unjust tax on tea should not be paid, and from the doors of the Old South went forth the band of citizen Indians who, on Dec. 16, 1773, threw the tea into the harbor. Here for many years was observed the anniversary of the Boston massacre, and here, three months before he was killed at Bunker Hill, the patriot Warren delivered his memorable address.

So prominent had been this church in promoting the uprising of the people, that the British during their occupancy of Boston in 1775 specially directed their spite against it, removing its pews and tearing up its floors, and using it as a riding school for the troops.

The Old South had a marvellously narrow escape in 1872, when the great fire crept close around it, burning on two sides of its very walls. It is now used chiefly as a museum of interesting historical relics and modern inventions.



THE WASHINGTON ELM.



Not least among the memorials of the eventful days of our nation's early history is the old Washington Elm in Cambridge.

Its distinctive name, coupling it forever with the greatest of Americans, arose from its conspicuous position in one of the most striking and significant scenes in our history, for it was under its protecting shade that Washington on the 3d of July, 1775, first took command of the American forces. An appropriate tablet erected where the great commander stood, tells of the part the old elm played in the days of freedom's early struggle. The tree is associated with the whole of Washington's encampment in Cambridge, for within its branches he had a platform built, from which lofty look-out he was accustomed to scan the surrounding country.

It stands on Garden Street, not far from Harvard College, and almost immediately in front of Shepard Memorial Church. Though bent and decrepit in form, it bursts forth each year into new life, with a vigor that we may well imagine springs from its proud consciousness of a nation's veneration and regard.

THE FRANKLIN MONUMENT.

The most remarkable man that Boston ever produced, indeed, in many respects, the most remarkable man born on American soil, was Benjamin Franklin. Philosopher, statesman, scientist and wit; he was a man to shine in any epoch of the world, and be a potent and beneficial influence in any age. He was moreover a typical Yankee, shrewd and thrifty, with a fund of common sense akin to Solomon's. Benjamin Franklin was born Jan. 17th, 1706, on the spot now occupied by the Post building on Milk Street.

Many memorials of this illustrious citizen are to be found in Boston, but the most conspicuous is his statue in front of City Hall. This is a figure of bronze, presenting an admirable likeness of the great Bostonian. The statue, which is the work of a Boston artist, Richard P. Greenough, was dedicated Sept. 17th, 1856. The figure is eight feet high, and rests upon a pedestal of granite capped with a block of verd-antique marble. Sunk into the four sides of the pedestal are bronze tablets representing four epochs in Franklin's life. The first shows him as a printer in early youth, the second pictures him flying the kite that called the lightning from the sky. The other two tablets represent him signing the Declaration of Independence in 1776, and the Treaty of Peace in 1783. Very appropriately, this was the first public statue erected in Boston.



KING'S CHAPEL.



At the corner of School and Tremont Streets, overshadowed by its new and towering neighbors, looking old and small and out of place in such brave company, stands the historic old King's Chapel, the first Episcopal Church in New England, and, in point of age, the fifth church built in Boston. Its corner-stone was laid in 1749 by Gov. Shirley. Unlike the other early buildings, which were made of brick, King's Chapel is of solid dark granite, rough but enduring, which was brought all the way from England. Peter Faneuil, the munificent giver of Faneuil Hall, was also the most liberal contributor to the erection of this church. King's Chapel was looked upon with considerable disfavor by the old Puritans, for

while their meeting-houses were as plain and simple as could be made, in King's Chapel hung the escutcheon of the King and those of the Royal Government and other embellishments. There are to this day many old tablets and monuments within this church, one of the most recent and beautiful of them being that erected to the young men who went from its doors to fight for their country in '61.

The bell was brought to this country in 1689, and did good service until 1814, when it was cracked, but recast by Paul Revere. The organ first gave forth its music in 1756. On the Evacuation of Boston by the English the tory rector accompanied the troops, taking with him the registers, vestments and plate of the church. In 1787 the church fell into the hands of the Unitarian sect; as it had been the first Episcopal so now it became the first Unitarian Church in New England, and has since belonged to that denomination.

THE WASHINGTON STATUE.

The equestrian statue of Washington, standing at the Arlington Street entrance to the Public Garden is esteemed by many to be the finest piece of statuary in New England. However this may be, it is certainly the largest and most striking statue in Boston and the most important equestrian figure in the country. The statue is of colossal size, the horse and rider measuring twenty-two feet in height, while the pedestal gives an additional height of sixteen feet. The figure is of bronze and is an admirable piece of work. The great commander is portrayed with all the calm and majestic dignity that so distinguished him from other men, while the horse, strong and powerful in every line, is full of life and seems just ready to step from his lofty pedestal.



The statue is the production of Massachusetts art. Thomas Ball of Boston was the designer, and the casting was done by the Ames Company of Chicopee. The model was begun in 1859, but owing to the war it was ten years later before it was finally completed. It was unveiled July 3d, 1869, Alexander H. Rice delivering the address.

BUNKER HILL MONUMENT.

A distinguished English traveller, in speaking of Bunker Hill Monument, observed that while he had seen many monuments commemorative of victory, this was the first he had ever seen erected to commemorate a defeat. Such monuments are indeed rare, but so are such defeats. It was a defeat that carried dismay to the victors and hope to the vanquished. It was a defeat that proved to the world that the untaught, untried American patriots could stand against the finest soldiery of England. It was a defeat crowned with all the substantial fruits of victory, and it well deserved an enduring memorial.

The great granite obelisk that marks the scene of this memorable conflict is one of the most conspicuous objects in this vicinity. Standing 220 feet high upon the top of a hill, it can be seen for a great distance. At the top of the monument, reached by a flight of 295 steps, winding up through its hollow centre, is a chamber 11 feet square by 17 feet in height, and from its windows a magnificent view is obtained of Charlestown, Boston, the outlying towns, of the harbor, the ocean beyond on the east and of a vast expanse of country to the west. The monument measures 31 ft. across the base and is 15 ft. square at the top. Over 6,700 tons of granite was used in the construction, and its cost, coming chiefly from the voluntary contributions of the people of this community was \$150,000. The corner stone was laid in 1825 by the noble Lafayette amid imposing ceremonies. The oration was delivered by Daniel Webster.

The completion of the monument consumed many years, and its final dedication did not occur until June 17, 1843. Webster was again the orator and made one of the finest efforts of his life.

The occasion was a memorable one. President Tyler and his cabinet and the chief men of the nation were present; not least among them some of the survivors of the battle.

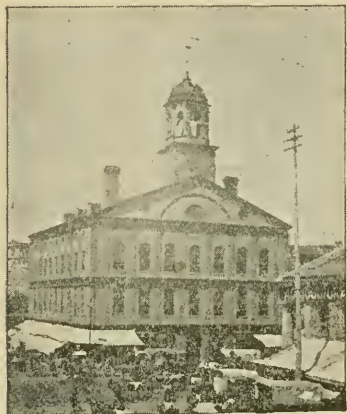
A still more imposing event was the celebration on June 17, 1875, of the hundredth anniversary of the battle. The festivities continued for several days, and among those who participated in them were distinguished leaders and military organizations from the South. On this occasion, Massachusetts and Virginia, New York and South Carolina met on a common ground of patriotism, and joined in a common commemoration of the glorious battle of Bunker Hill.

Immortalized in verse, in song and speech, its likeness used as frontispiece for publications and in a thousand ways brought before Americans from school days to old age, it is doubtful whether there is a more widely known monument in the world or one that exerts a more potent influence for the promotion of true patriotism.



FANEUIL HALL.

The most celebrated historical building in New England, and next to Independence Hall, the most interesting in America, is Faneuil Hall, popularly known as "The Cradle of Liberty." Within its walls have occurred many of the most stirring and momentous scenes in American history.



Faneuil hall was built in 1743, and presented to Boston by Peter Faneuil, and the first gathering held within its walls assembled to hear his eulogy. It was partially destroyed by fire in 1761, but rebuilt two years later, when James Otis in his dedicatory address consecrated it to liberty forever. Here in the stirring pre-revolutionary days were held many historic gatherings; while the more to show their disdain of the patriots, the British soldiers during their occupation of Boston turned the hall into an amateur theatre, the Old South Church being used at the same time as a riding school. In 1805 Faneuil Hall was enlarged, making its dimensions as at present, 100 x 80 feet.

The ground floor was planned by Peter Faneuil as a market and is so used to this day. The Hall is on the second floor and is still used for public meetings, state receptions and gatherings of general concern. Its walls are hung with pictures of great Americans—Peter Faneuil, Washington, Hancock, the Adams (Samuel, John and John Quincy), Joseph Warren, Webster, Lincoln, Gov. Andrew and others. If the visitor to Boston can visit only one spot it should be Faneuil Hall.

THE OLD STATE HOUSE.

Close to Faneuil Hall in historical association stands the Old State House, at the head of State St. Built in 1748 it was first used as the Town House and has been the scene of many historical events. In front of it, during the Stamp Act excitement in 1768, the mob burned the stamped papers. During the same year it was occupied by British troops. Two years later near its eastern portals occurred the Boston Massacre. In this same building, the next day after the Massacre, Samuel Adams demanded of the governor the removal of the royal troops. The request was granted—the first concession that England made to the colonies. Within these walls the British Generals Howe, Gage and Clinton held a council of war before the Battle of Bunker Hill. From the eastern balcony the succession of English kings was proclaimed, and also the title and commissions of the royal governors announced. From this same balcony was proclaimed the news of the Declaration of Independence on July 18th, 1776, and here also stood Washington in 1789, reviewing the great procession and receiving the grateful homage of the people; and here in 1780, John Hancock, first governor of the State, was inaugurated.



THE STATE HOUSE.



The first object to strike the stranger's attention on visiting Boston, and the last to linger in his view on leaving, is the gilded dome of the State House. Though it is nearly one hundred years old, plain and simple in its architecture, and comparatively small in size, yet owing to its eminent position and the remarkable good taste of its construction, it is an unusually attractive and imposing building.

The corner stone was laid in 1795 with great ceremony, a prominent figure on that occasion being the master mason, Paul Revere. Though internally greatly changed and improved, in general form and external appearance, the State House remains much the same as when built. It is 173 ft. in length, 61 ft. in breadth, and to the top of the cupola 110 ft. high, but as its foundation is 100 ft. above the level of the sea, it appears from a distance to have a much greater height. It is reached from Beacon St. by four broad flights of steps, by the sides of which stand imposing statues of Horace Mann and Daniel Webster, while fountains and flowers serve further to adorn the beautiful terraces either side of the stairway.

Entering the building one comes first into Doric Hall, which is filled with objects of historic interest, chief among them a very fine collection of the battle flags of the Massachusetts regiments in the War of the Rebellion. In the Senate Chamber, which is on the second floor of the east wing, there are many interesting portraits of statesmen of the past, besides some venerable Revolutionary relics.

The view from the cupola is the most magnificent to be obtained in Boston, and the visitor from a distance cannot afford to miss it.

THE LINCOLN MONUMENT.

Among all the many monuments that adorn the streets, squares and public parks of Boston, there is none that can appeal with greater force to the loyal soldiers of the late war, than the statue known as the "Emancipation Group" which stands in Park Square nearly in front of the Boston and Providence Station. This simple piece of metal and stone is at once emblematic of the cause, the purpose, and the glorious achievement of the war.

The tall form of Lincoln stands erect and full of dignity; in his right hand is the declaration of Emancipation, while the left hand is outstretched over the crouching form of a negro, from whose bent limbs the shackles have been stricken. The attitude of the two figures is full of expression, and alive with significance.

The group is of bronze, resting upon an ornate pedestal of granite; and is modeled after the Freedman's Memorial statue in Lincoln Square, Washington.



THE ARMY AND NAVY MONUMENT.

“To the men of Boston who died for their country, on land and sea, in the war which kept the Union whole, destroyed slavery and maintained the Constitution, the grateful city has built this monument that their example may speak to coming generations.”

So reads the inscription on the Army and Navy Monument which, from the highest point of the Common, rears its white shaft toward the sky. A fitting monument it is, and it should speak to coming generations with no uncertain voice.

A year had not yet passed an order for the dead heroes. It Sept. 17, 1877, that pleted and dedicated. able one. Here assem-Grand Army from far the great Union Comd-ent and his cabinet monies, and the parade men. Gen. Devens day, and the memory gloriously honored.

highly ornate dome col-in height. Its base form nearly 40 feet ner of the base pro-which rest four bronze Soldier, the Sailor, The figure of Peace and holds in her out-of olive. In the sides tablets in bas-relief parture of the Regi-the Regiment, a Naval tary Commission. The fine pieces of work, being accurate like-men, who were active for the cause of freedom.



elapsed since the close City Council of Boston suitable monument to was not, however, till the work was com-pleted. The day was a memor-able one. Here assem-bled the veterans of the and near; hither came manders. The presi-took part in the cere-numbered over 25,000 was the orator of the of the brave dead was

The monument is a umn of granite, 70 feet rests upon a stone plat-square. At each cor-jects a pedestal, on figures representing the History and Peace. looks toward the south stretched hand a branch of the base are bronze representing the De-ment, the Return of Action, and the Sani-first two are especially many of the figures nesses of well-known

Standing on the capstone of the shaft is a bronze figure of the Genius of America, fitly crowning this work of cultured art and grateful remembrance.

MASSACHUSETTS IN THE WAR.

A distinguished southern Congressman speaking in the House of Representatives, regarding the position of Massachusetts during the War and the years that immediately preceded, and those that followed it, used these expressive words:— “Whether it was for weal or for woe, whether it was wisely or unwisely done, men may differ and historians may dispute, but, as a matter of fact, Massachusetts led America, and led her with an audacity and aggressiveness, with a skill and eloquence, with a power and force that have never been surpassed in all tide of time, in the leadership of a great people.” This is the view of a statesman to whom this leadership of Massachusetts had been repugnant; it cannot therefore be called the kindly view of a prejudiced friend.

Massachusetts has no desire to vaunt herself in the part she played in the great struggle for national integrity, but modesty cannot forbid her from feeling a just sense of pride at the conspicuous services she then rendered the Nation. As she had taken the initiative in wresting the independence of the colonies from England, so she took the leader's part in this second struggle for American Freedom. It was her John Quincy Adams, her Garrison, her Wendell Phillips, and her illustrious Senator Sumner, who, above all other men, aroused the American mind to the enormity of slavery, and prepared the North for the struggle which was inevitable. The same Faneuil Hall that cradled the liberty of this Nation, cradled the liberty of the slave; and the descendants of those who had lifted up their voices against the tyranny of the Georges, declaimed with equal eloquence against the tyranny of the slaveholders. It was Massachusetts that first lifted her voice against the odious fugitive slave law. It was Massachusetts' governor, the wise and patriotic Andrew, that saw with a keener vision than his fellows the nearness and the greatness of the impending conflict, and seeing, made preparations to meet it. So wise and timely were these preparations, that within six days after Lincoln first called for troops, on the 15th of April, 1861, Massachusetts had assembled, equipped and sent forward to the field five regiments of infantry, one battery of field artillery, fully equipped with horses and abundant ammunition, and a battalion of riflemen; and as Massachusetts was first to pour out her blood in the Revolution at Lexington, so in the War of the Rebellion, hers was the first blood that flowed in the streets of Baltimore, on the memorable 19th of April, 1861. During the progress of the war, this State raised sixty-two regiments of infantry, four of heavy artillery, six of cavalry, sixteen light batteries, a battalion of rifles, two companies of sharp shooters, besides several unattached companies.

An unusual but most serviceable characteristic of the Massachusetts troops was the great diversity of occupations that they represented. The scholar marched side by side with the blacksmith; the mechanic, the engineer, the telegraph operator marched with the school teacher and the farmer. So general was this marked diversity that there was not a regiment among the Massachusetts troops that did not contain men who were able to repair machinery, run engines, send telegrams, and do everything for which the varied emergencies of war might call. The usefulness of this varied equipment rendered the troops doubly efficient.

THE SOLDIERS' HOME.



Although Massachusetts, had been generous in her provision for the soldiers who went from her borders, yet it was a matter of increasing regret to many patriotic minds to find as the years went by that a growing number of the brave veterans, disabled by wounds and disease and incapacitated for work, were being forced into the common almshouse.

Little, however, was done until Department Commander Horace Binney Sargent, in his Memorial Day Order in 1877, earnestly urged the need of providing a home for the homeless veterans. A legislative act was passed that year incorporating a board of trustees, among whose members were ex-Gov. Gaston, Hon. John D. Long and Gen. Devens. A munificent gift of \$10,000 from Captain Joseph B. Thomas, together with a generous legacy from Miss Elizabeth P. Sever, gave a vigorous impulse to the project. The Highland Park Hotel in Chelsea which, together with its ample grounds, had cost nearly \$100,000 was purchased for \$20,000. In July of '81 a grand bazaar was held for the benefit of the Home, and the net proceeds, amounting to over \$42,000, cleared the institution from debt and left a working surplus. In 1885 it was found necessary to greatly increase its accommodations, and a Soldiers' Carnival, was held in Boston, netting over \$65,000.

The Home has had during its eight years' history about a thousand inmates. Though the Legislature has contributed to its maintenance, it is largely dependent upon the public patriotism and generosity. Too much praise cannot be given the Woman's Relief Corps, the Ladies Aid Society and the various committees of noble women who have done so much towards the support of this worthy institution and for the welfare of its inmates.

BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.

The Battle of Gettysburg was not only one of the most decisive in the late war, but one of the most momentous in the history of the world. Its last day was especially noteworthy. One of the most interesting scenes of this day has been portrayed on canvass by the celebrated French artist, Paul Philippoteaux, and placed on exhibition at the Cyclorama of Gettysburg building, 504 Tremont Street.

The canvas is 400 feet in circumference by 50 feet in height. It represents the intense moment of Pickett's wild charge on the Federal center. The artist studied the battle-field very carefully for several months, and then devoted two years of unremitting labor to the painting. It is correct, both in regard to its history and its topography.



MECHANICS BUILDING.



The Exhibition Building of the Charitable Mechanic Association, popularly known as the Mechanics Building, is one of the noteworthy structures of the city; not only because of its size and architectural merits but because of the many interesting events that have taken

place within its walls. The society to which it belongs is a most honorable and useful organization. It was established in 1795 for the purpose of caring for needy mechanics and their families, assisting young men engaged in mechanical pursuits, encouraging invention and improvements, and for the general benefit of all mechanics. The Association for many years held its exhibitions in hired halls, but these proving inadequate, it built, in 1881, its present imposing structure.

The building reaches along Huntington Avenue 600 feet and measures at its widest part 345 feet in depth. It has been the scene of many noteworthy exhibitions, fairs, concerts and public meetings, but from this time on its chief distinction will be that in August, 1860, it sheltered beneath its ample roof 15,000 veterans of the Grand Army of the Republic.

THE OCEAN PIER.

The most prominent object that meets the eye of the visitor along the north shore is the Ocean Pier which, from the rocky point of Revere Beach, thrusts its huge length (1000 ft.) out into the sea. It was built six years ago, at an estimated cost of \$100,000, to be used partly as a steamboat landing and partly as a cool pleasure retreat on summer days. The first of these uses was abandoned some time since. In its other capacity it has met with more success. In a worthier purpose than during the Twenty-fourth Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, when it afforded a cool and comfortable barrack for 2,000 of Boston's soldier guests.



In addition to these ancient landmarks of the eventful past, and various objects of historic interest that have rather been hinted at than described, there are many other places, buildings and monuments in this vicinity fraught with associations of deep interest to every true patriot. Boston is rich in memorials of many of the most significant and momentous events in American history, and these memorials she cherishes with a proper and patriotic pride. Westward, indeed, the star of Empire has taken its way and beyond the far horizon great cities are springing into life and growing with a surpassing growth, and in population and material expansion the old city by the eastern sea must inevitably be outstripped by some of her younger sisters; but never shall they excel her in reverent homage for the greatness of America's past or in enduring effort for the grandeur of her future.

PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE PARADE.

VETERAN, YOU MUST COMPLETE THIS BOOK.

To render this book still more complete we have hit upon a most novel plan. From several commanding points we will take instantaneous photographs of Tuesday's grand parade. Pages 14, 15, 23, 32, 46, and 47 will be of little value after the Encampment. These pages can be filled with photographs selected from the list below. The pictures will be exactly the size to fit this book, 5x7 inches. Price of pictures, 3 for 50 cts., 7 for \$1.00, postage paid. Orders for pictures booked and filled as soon as possible; two weeks being the estimated time. Money should accompany orders in the form of check, postal note or U. S. stamps.

The book thus completed by you will be unique, entirely different from anything ever published. The Grand Army veteran will appreciate this idea, and those to whom we have divulged the plan have been so pleased that we have made arrangements with the best photographer in Boston to handle the work.

The following list is necessarily partial, but all striking features will be photographed. A complete list of pictures will be furnished upon application.

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Maine Dept., Com. J. D. Anderson and Staff.
R. I. Dept., Commander B. F. Davis and Staff.
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(See Page 46.)

PROGRAM FOR ENCAMPMENT WEEK.

Monday, Aug. 11.—Reception of veterans.

Tuesday, Aug. 12, 10 a. m.—Grand Parade, (pages 24 and 25).

8 p. m.—Grand Reception, Exhibition Hall, Mechanics Building. Grand Army and Woman's Relief Corps. Music, Salem Cadet Band. Admission by badge of G. A. R. and W. R. C.

Wednesday, Aug. 13, 10 a. m.—24th National Encampment G. A. R., Faneuil Hall. Lunch served in Bumstead Hall by W. R. C.

10 a. m.—4th National Convention of the Naval Veteran Ass'n, Banta's Hall, Washington St., Corner Union Park.

10 a. m.—8th Annual Convention W. R. C., Tremont Temple.

8 p. m.—Grand G. A. R. Camp-Fire, Exhibition Hall. W. R. C. and Sons of Veterans invited.

Thursday, Aug. 14, 10 a. m.—Adjourned meeting G. A. R., Music Hall.

10 a. m.—Adjourned meeting W. R. C., Tremont Temple.

8 p. m.—Grand Banquet, complimentary to the delegates of the 24th Encampment G. A. R., together with invited guests, Boston City Government and Legislative committee, Exhibition Hall.

Friday, Aug. 15, 9 a. m.—Excursion for G. A. R. and W. R. C. delegates to Plymouth; Rhode Island clam-bake at Plymouth. Train leaves O. C. R. Station, Kneeland St., 9 a. m.

8 p. m.—Camp-Fire W. R. C., Tremont Temple.

Saturday, Aug. 16, 9 a. m.—Harbor Excursion for G. A. R. delegates and invited guests. Music and Dinner.

9 a. m.—Excursion to Nahant over Boston, Revere Beach & Lynn R. R. for W. R. C.

INDEX.

Gen. Alger's Portrait	2
Greeting to the G. A. R.	3
G. A. R. Illustrated	4-9
G. A. R. Roster and Statistics	10-11
Roster Department of Mass. G. A. R.	12
Committees of 24th National Encampment	13
Locations of Departments in Boston, Reunions, etc.	14-15
Mrs. Wittenmyer's Portrait	16
Woman's Relief Corps, Illustrated	17-20
Roster of W. R. C.	21
Departments Quartered in Boston and Meetings	22
Dept. of Mass. W. R. C.	23
Composition of Parade, Grand Stand, Emergency Hospital, etc.,	24
Line of March	25
24th Encampment Song, "God Bless the Soldier"	25
Sons of Veterans	26
Navy Illustrated	27-28-29
Roster of National Ass'n of Naval Veterans	30-31
Loyal Legion	32-33
Historical Boston Illustrated	34-45
Pictures of Encampment	46
Publishers' Card	47
Program for the Week	48



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