

Then came the Civil War, with troops on duty at the White House. It presented a forlorn appearance; the fine floors and furniture were scratched and injured by centuries, and the furniture made ugly and disreputable. Martha Patterson, eldest daughter of President Johnson, superintended the work of renovation in 1866, congress having appropriated \$30,000 for this purpose. In 1869 the building was again refurnished from top to bottom. Glass conservatories were added to the west side by President Arthur. Mrs. Cleveland enlarged these, but in 1902 they were done away with in the most complete bit of work done around the ancient structure since its restoration. Nearly \$565,000 was spent to strengthen the foundations of the building, and floors, etc., and for the construction of executive offices and a long corridor, through which the public might pass on occasions of public receptions.

A STRING OF WAMPUM

BY EMILY SOUTHWELL THAYER IN KIT-KAT



THE use of wampum reaches back to a remote period upon this continent. It was an original Indian notion which prevailed among the Iroquois, consisting of small fresh water spiral shell called, in Seneca dialect, Otekoa, the name which has been bestowed upon the modern wampum. A full string is usually three feet long and contains twelve strands; the beads when sold are reckoned at one half cent a bead and have been used among the Indians east of the Rocky mountains since the whites first had dealings with them. Wampum was first found to be made of the white and purple parts of clam shells threaded either on vegetable fiber or deer senews, and long strings were sometimes made of the bark of the slippery-elm tree.

Having a fixed value, wampum was recognized as a regular aboriginal currency among Eastern tribes, as well as early colonists who, by various governmental enactments, gave them legal value in comparison with English and Dutch coins then in circulation. The white wampum is the Iroquois emblem of purity and of faith and peace. When a chief mourned the death of a chief, he wore strings of black wampum.

No technical statement of the exact method employed by the natives in the manufacture of wampum is available. It was wrought largely by the women from the thick blue portion of the shell and the process, though simple, required a skill attained only by long practice. The bits of shell were cylindrical in form, one-eighth to three-sixteenths of