of the Murchisons and other heroes of the Cape Fear. She was Luola Murchison, and throughout an honored Christian life sustained the virtues implied in her Indian name—"a true woman and good to look upon." From her earliest years she was trained in patriotism, and when only four and a half years old gathered in her grandfather's barn the grains of corn from which her heroic mother—the most beautiful woman in Cumberland County and a devoted patriot—made gruel for the sick and wounded soldiers when Sherman's army devastated her grandfather's plantation, leaving food neither for the family nor for the disabled Federals and Confederates whom they abandoned to their fate. She brought to the office of president an amplitude of mind, a strength of personality, a forceful energy, a voluntary activity, an unlimited perseverance, and a wealth of initiative that bore substantial and permanent fruit. During the first year of her administration the Monument Committee completed its work for the Harnett Memorial, and on May 2, 1907, the beautiful shaft was unveiled. The ceremonies upon this occasion were imposing, but the most interesting feature of the program was the presentation of the monument to the city of Wilmington in the eloquent sentences of Mrs. Kidder as the first monument ever erected in that city to the men of colonial times. Too much can not be said in praise of this laudable undertaking—costly in time and effort and money—and of the ladies who gave themselves so freely to its accomplishment. Of Mrs. Sprunt's part in carrying the work to completion, Mrs. Kidder has recently written:

"The memorial to the 'Men of the Cape Fear' would have had no existence but for the wonderful brain, energy, and foresight of Luola Murchison Sprunt. This idea which I suggested to the society as its specific work would have fallen to naught, languished, and died but for her zeal and untiring work for its completion. Through all her life she was my tower of strength, and without her I could have accomplished nothing. Her withdrawal from the presidency of the North Carolina Society of Colonial Dames on account of failing health, which office she filled with such signal ability, grace, and tact for six years, was a matter of deep concern to the society. She set a high standard for the emulation of the accomplished Dame who succeeded her, Mrs. E. P. Bailey, another admirable daughter of the Cape Fear." Mrs. Bailey's recent death is greatly deplored, but as president of the society she is ably succeeded by Mrs. Waddell, widow of Col. A. M. Waddell.

Mrs. Sprunt's last report as president of the society indicates the active work of the organization during her successful administration. The following account embraces a part only of that work. The report itself, in its clear and succinct presentment, attests the personal strength and ability of its author. After mentioning the Harnett Memorial, Mrs. Sprunt stated that the next undertakings were a contribution of the North Carolina Society to the fund to restore the old church at Jamestown, Virginia; the collecting of relics, including such valuable specimens as old deeds and records, personal heirlooms, rare old furniture, portraits and miniatures for the Jamestown Exposition, though these were not used, owing to the fact that the building intended to receive them was not completed in time; the preparation of an original program celebrating the three-hundredth anniversary of the first permanent English settlement in America, and the personal gift of these programs, which were very elaborate and compiled by prominent men of North Carolina, by Mrs. Sprunt to the State at large.

Following this work was the carrying out of a recommendation by the biennial council of 1906 to the State societies to bring to the next council a detailed report of historic spots not marked by other patriotic organizations. In this task Mrs. Sprunt brought to her assistance some of the ablest men in the State, and seventy-eight such spots belonging entirely to the colonial period were found. For this work, as well as for her report on it, the whole country is indebted to Mrs. Sprunt. The report was so complete and authoritative that it was published in the minutes of the National Society of Colonial Dames, and is now in use by the North Carolina Historical Society as data.

Then came the unveiling of a tablet at Russellborough, commemorating resistance to the Stamp Act by the Cape Fear patriots of 1766, the base of which was built of stones taken from the ruins of Tryon's palace.

The next effort was to mark the site of Fort Johnston, the first fort in the colony, built by act of the Assembly of 1748, completed in 1764, and destroyed by the patriots July 18, 1775, when the province of North Carolina forever laid aside the sceptre of royal rule. For authorization to mark this spot Mrs. Sprunt appealed to the United States Government through the Secretary of War, and, the appeal being granted, the tablet was erected in May, 1911.

In addition, a tablet to Col. Maurice Moore, founder of the