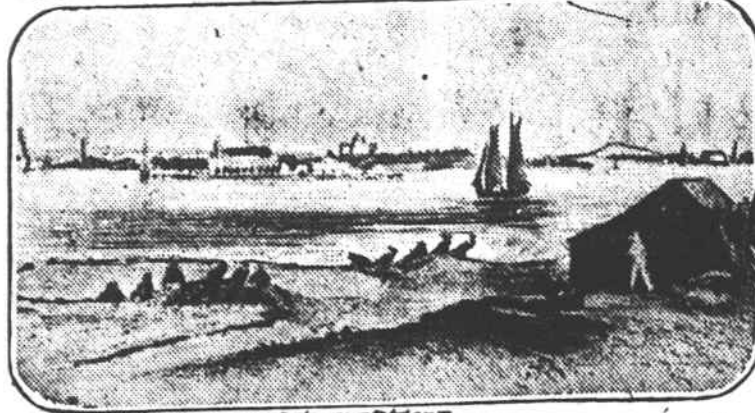


WASHINGTONIANA 1925



WASHINGTON CROSSING THE DELAWARE. FROM "JANICE MEREDITH" International 1903



EARLY WASHINGTON

By JOHN DICKINSON SHERMAN
WASHINGTONIANA of 1925 includes these facts:

Plans for the celebration in 1932 of the two-hundredth anniversary of the birth of George Washington are taking shape under the direction of the Sulgrave Institution, with headquarters in New York. The Colonial Dames of America have raised a fund of \$100,000 for the endowment of Sulgrave Manor, the ancestral home of the Washingtons in England, given to the United States by the English people. Mrs. Victoria Woodhull Martin of Norton Park, Worcestershire, England, has given an ancient English manor house to be used as a hotel for American visitors to Sulgrave Manor; she is the Mrs. Victoria Woodhull who ran for President in the Grant-Greeley campaign of 1872 and is the wealthy widow, now eighty-seven, of John Bidolph Martin, an English banker. The American Bar association visited Sulgrave Manor last summer as the guest of the Sulgrave Institution of Great Britain and deposited in the museum a number of historical relics of importance. President Coolidge recalled to the recollection of his countrymen an almost forgotten spot which should be a Washington shrine by paying an unadvertised visit last summer to the birthplace of the "Father of His Country."

George Washington was born February 11, 1732, on Pope's Creek Farm, Westmoreland county, Virginia. The place is on the west bank of the Potomac river, 97 miles from Washington by automobile and about 75 by boat. Alongside the road is a small tablet with the inscription, "This is Wakefield." George Washington, however, never knew the place as "Wakefield." That name was given the farm by William Augustine Washington, his nephew.

The visitor turns in on a well-kept road constructed by the federal government. After a mile or two he comes out into a little clearing on a knoll among the pines. At the center of the knoll, inside a high iron fence rises a granite shaft bearing the inscription, "George Washington's Birthplace." There is no date. This monument is 35 feet high, of the same pattern as the Washington monument at the capital and was erected by the federal government in 1896. At the same time the federal government constructed an iron boat landing on Bridge's creek, a mile away, and so restricted its use that boats refused to land; it is now in ruins.

Pope's creek winds about the edge of the clearing and gives its name to the approximately thousand acres comprising what always has been known as the Washington farm. Pope's creek took its name from Col. Nathaniel Pope, from whom John Washington, the immigrant, bought this farm about 1652 and whose daughter, Anne Pope, he married. It is now a prosperous farm in the possession of the Latane brothers (pronounced Lat-ane), who apparently have come to it through inheritance.

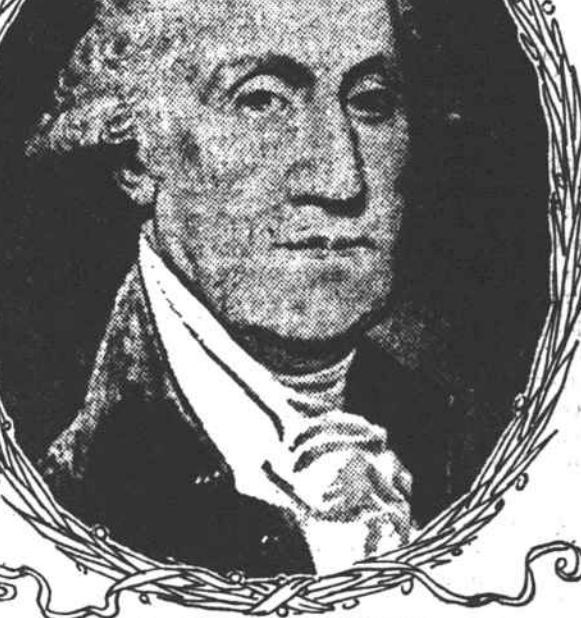
The house in which Washington was born was burned so long ago that the date has been forgotten. In 1813 George Washington Parke Custis marked the spot with a big boulder of Potomac bluestone. Visitors chipped much of the stone away and during the Civil war the last fragment of it was carried off. This stone was inscribed with the date of Washington's birth and the names of his parents.

John Washington of Northamptonshire, England, came to the "northern neck" of Virginia as this region is known, in 1637 and bought his farm of Colonel Pope. He left it to his son Lawrence—"Captain" Lawrence Washington—and he to his son, Augustine, the father of George Washington. Augustine was born on the old home place in 1694, and in 1715 took as his wife Jane Butler, a daughter of Caleb Butler, a neighbor. From this union sprang four children but only two, Augustine and Lawrence, outlived childhood. On the death of Jane Butler-Washington in 1720 the widower married Mary Ball of Lancaster county. The Ball homestead, called Epping Forest, is still standing. The children resulting from this marriage were: George, Samuel, John Augustine, Charles, Elizabeth and Mildred. The last named died in infancy. When Augustine, the father of George, died in 1743, he left the home place on Pope's creek to his son Augustine. To his second son Lawrence he bequeathed Mount Vernon. He bequeathed to George, when he should come of age, the farm on the Rappahannock opposite Fredericksburg.

The farm on which George Washington was born passed on the death of George's brother, Augustine, to the latter's son, William Augustine Washington, and next to his son, George Corbin



BUST BY DAVID



GENERAL WASHINGTON
Stuart portrait in Frick collection

Washington. It then passed out of the Washington family. In 1846 the Washington farm was bought by John F. Wilson of Anne Arundel county, Maryland, who gave the farm to his son, John E. Wilson, who had married Betty Washington, granddaughter of William Augustine Washington. In this way the birthplace of George Washington came back to the Washington blood. Among the children of Mrs. Betty Washington-Wilson was Latane Wilson.

In 1735, when George was three years old, his father removed to the so-called Ferry farm in Stafford county, across the Rappahannock river from Fredericksburg—perhaps it was the burning of the "Wakefield" house that caused the removal. George Washington lived as boy and man on the Stafford county place until he took over Mount Vernon, which had been bequeathed him by his half-brother, Lawrence.

How does it come that February 22 is now celebrated as Washington's birthday? In this way: In 1582 Ugo Buoncompagni, known to fame as Pope Gregory XIII, took the Julian calendar in hand for doctoring. Caesar's calendar was then ten days behind the sun. Part of the world adopted the Gregorian calendar and the rest stuck to the Julian calendar. It was not until 1752 that Britain made the change. The English Colonies in America of course followed suit.

George Washington was then twenty years of age and already a prominent figure. He had been commanded by Governor Dinwiddie of Virginia to go to the Ohio valley and order the French pioneers to leave. Being young, George quite naturally wanted to be older and promptly added 11 days to his age, fixing his birthday as February 22. The British parliament later passed an act prescribing that all births and deaths prior to September 2, 1752, should be dated according to the Julian calendar. Nevertheless, George Washington's birthday is February 22. George gave evidence early in life of being a real "go-getter."

The celebrations of Washington's birthday began immediately after the Revolution. The first celebration appears to have been in the form of a ball given by his neighbors and friends at Alexandria, a few miles from Mount Vernon. The principal cities of the Colonies quickly established similar social gatherings. This birthday ball was always held at the seat of government while Washington was President and he and his wife attended. February 22 was also a gala night at the theaters.

Apparently Washington's sixty-fifth birthday, February 22, 1797, was the first to be publicly celebrated on a large scale with day-time ceremonies. It was so celebrated at Philadelphia with much ceremony. The ships in the harbor were decorated. The church bells rang peals every half hour. The diplomatic corps, members of congress and citizens called at his house to offer congratulations.

In the evening a ball was given in his honor in the amphitheater. The building was flooded for dancing and gaily decorated. The President and his wife, upon entering, were conducted to an elevated platform, on which was a sofa and a canopy. There were at least 500 ladies present and a larger number of gentlemen. The President did not use the sofa much, but moved about, conversing with the company. "The President and Mrs. Washington," wrote an eye-witness, "were in very good spirits and, I am persuaded, have not spent so agreeable an evening for a long time. Every countenance bespoke pleasure and approbation; even Democrats forgot for a moment their enmity, and seemed to join heartily in the festivity."

No wonder the Washingtons were "in good spirits." Washington's second term as President was almost at an end and they were looking forward to a resumption of their old happy life at their beloved Mount Vernon, "far from the maddening crowd" and free from the cares of state. Washington, of course, could have had a third term for the asking. Every statesman in Europe ex-

pected him to make himself a king in fact if not in name. Men like Aaron Burr considered him a fool for giving up the Presidency. Had Washington felt it his duty, he would undoubtedly have taken a third term. But he saw no such duty and set the precedent which has prevailed to this day. The picture of Washington crossing the Delaware is from the moving picture, "Janice Meredith." Could Washington himself see it, he would laugh—and he seldom did more than smile. For Washington knew his way about—in canoe and batteau and river craft of all kinds, just as he did on horseback and on foot through the forest and anywhere the emer-

gency found him. Any man who successfully carried a fight to the American Indian in his own wilds had to know his business. So Washington would be as amused as astonished at the boatload here pictured. However, it is an improvement on the famous painting in the Boston museum by Thomas Sully (1783-1872), which it much resembles. While the picture may be laughed at, the crossing itself on that Christmas night of 1776 must be reckoned as a vital factor in the outcome of the Revolution. Before that crossing the cause of the Colonists seemed hopeless. Washington was their one hope. And Cornwallis had just chased Washington clear across New Jersey and driven him to the Pennsylvania side of the Delaware, leaving Rall with 1,550 Hessians at Trenton to gobble him up as soon as the river should freeze over or boats be secured. Congress was inefficient. Jealousies had created dissensions among the officers. The Colonial forces were melting away by desertion. No less than 2,700 of the New Jersey people had turned Tories to save their necks and estates and had applied to Rall for "protection papers." Cornwallis was so sure of immediate victory that he had arranged for passage home that he might carry the news in person. In Trenton the Hessian hirelings were celebrating by a glorious drunk. So it was that fateful Christmas night.

Behold the transformation by noon of the next day—Washington in possession of Trenton; Rall and his surviving Hessians prisoners! And when Washington marched his captured Hessians through the streets of Philadelphia all the world marveled at the "Fabius of America" and the Colonies passed from despair to jubilation. President Washington was inaugurated April 30, 1789, in "Federal hall," Wall street, New York. December 6, 1790, the seat of government was moved to Philadelphia. During the next ten years Washington came into being as the federal capital and in October of 1800 John Marshall, secretary of state, Oliver Wolcott, secretary of the treasury, Samuel Dexter, secretary of war and Benjamin Stoddert, secretary of the navy—brave in cocked hats, powdered wigs, broadcloth coats and small-clothes—arrived and took possession of the little brick offices clustered about the White House. President John Adams and his family arrived in November. Thereupon the Sixth congress assembled in the one little wing of the Capitol that was ready for it.

The government of the United States of America was at home in its own capital at last. Nevertheless, the new capital was a good deal of a joke. New York, Philadelphia and other cities called it the "national bantling, a rickety infant unable to go alone." That there was anything at all resembling a capital was largely due to the activities of President Washington, to whom congress had delegated the task of selecting and developing the site. The act of 1790 was passed when the new nation's treasury was empty and it had no credit; therefore there was no appropriation. A list of the "counterfeit presentations" of George Washington—portraits, replicas, copies, statues, busts, medallions, etc.—would fill several of these columns. Every now and then a new one—or one stored away and forgotten—comes to light. The portrait reproduced is the well-known painting by Gilbert Stuart in the Henry C. Frick collection. Last year what appears to be a replica of this portrait on a circular iron panel was purchased by a New York collector at a price said to be \$100,000.

Last year Walter L. Ehrick of New York exhibited in the Chicago Art Institute one of the four "Lansdowne" portraits painted by Stuart of Washington. Thereupon 500,000 school children, with help from their elders, bought the picture by penny contributions for \$75,000. The bust here pictured has had a most amazing history. It is said to be—and probably is—the bust made in 1832 by Pierre Jean David. This bust was presented to the United States by France. Fire destroyed the Congressional library in 1851. The bust was supposed to be burned. In New York, not long ago, Mitchell Kennerley, president of the Anderson Galleries, announced that he had just sold the missing bust for \$10,000 to Henry E. Huntington, retired railroad man and art collector. According to Kennerley the bust was rescued from a junk yard.

suns jukom hom pliz galerop sez no mer howlyt agonbi sez galerop." The meaning of this is: "Mrs. Goltmeus called up, and says that soon as you come (jukom) home please call her up. Says no matter how late it is going to be, says call her up."—The Christian Evangelist (St. Louis).

Lived Long in Same House At Wimbledon, Eng., Mrs. Bridget H. Richardson died in the same house where she was born, having lived there 107 years.

Montreal Queen of Wheat Ports

Exports Exceed Those of Combined United States Rivals.

Washington.—For the fourth successive year Montreal announces its supremacy as the greatest wheat exporting city in North America. So great is the yellow flow through Montreal that its shipments abroad exceeded the combined exports of its seven chief rivals in the United States, New York, Galveston, New Orleans, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Norfolk and Boston, up to September of last year.

"The staff of life has been a magic wand for the Canadian metropolis," says a bulletin of the National Geographic society from its headquarters at Washington.

"Waving it, Montreal raises another skyscraper on her water front. Take an elevator to the fifteenth floor of No. 1, St. Lawrence river, Montreal's chief wheat office, look out a window to the west, and the story of Montreal and its part in supplying that grain lies revealed.

"At one's feet an ocean liner rests snugly against a wharf, beside a long gallery which sprouts below like a root of the skyscraper itself. Within that gallery huge, wide, running belts are man-made creek beds for a stream bank full of wheat. The liner is receiving in its hold the product of more than ten acres of wheat land every minute.

"Close under the protecting shadow of the liner lies a smaller steamship. It has lines like a German dachshund; much open deck lies between the superstructures fore and aft. Beneath the hatches which cut the deck into a gridiron is more yellow wheat from Port Colborne, Ontario, waiting to be stored in the grain elevator. In the open water of this harbor sector fretting tugs line up at appointed places like cavalry horses. Now and then, with a snort of white steam and a puff of black smoke, they dart from their 'company front' on double quick to push some ocean leviathan in or out of its berth.

Neck of Grain Bottle.

"At the right of the tug line is the main neck of North America's wheat bottle, the end of the Lachine canal. Montreal is the queen of wheat ports and more than 60 per cent of her 'yellow gold' comes down the St. Lawrence by water. Over to the left the sun catches the glint of white water on the Lachine rapids, head of navigation of the 1,000-mile nature-made canal which is this bottle's mouth. Braving the rapids is the spidery black line of the Victoria bridge, with trains shunting across it almost constantly. To the right, under wooded, Mount Royal is the city, founded by Chevalier Malsouneuve, but built as much as anything by wheat.

"Westward the canal and railroad blend with the smoky mist through which one seems to see the winding miles of river, the blue of the Great Lakes and the breadth of the valleys of the Red river and Mississippi—flat plains where the sky is a cover pressed to earth at the horizon and wheat is filling between the crusts. Montreal's life springs are in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Minnesota and the Dakotas, where winter white gives way to green in spring, golden in summer, brown stubble in fall and back to white again.

"Most things must be viewed from the bottom up, but not a Montreal grain elevator; it works from the top down. As soon as a boat or train is emptied the wheat goes by conveyors to the top, finding lodging in huge bins. On the next floor below it is

weighed. Stationed at a battery of huge containers dusty workmen let in a flood of wheat from above. They can estimate a ton to a fraction of a pound. Released by a lever, the grain falls a floor to a five-foot moving belt. Almost before it can settle down to a pleasant ride it reaches a big steel cart on rails which precipitately dumps it into what looks like a bottomless pit, but isn't. Later the wheat will emerge from the pit for another belt ride, through galleries stretching a mile and a quarter along the water front, to be dumped summarily into an ocean liner or tramp.

"Receiving grain is more complicated than dispatching it. At Duluth or Port Arthur or Fort William big lake freighters take wheat from box cars and bring it to Port Colborne, at the head of the Wellington canal, or to Buffalo or Cleveland if it goes out through the United States. At Port Colborne steamers that can just squeeze through the locks of the St. Lawrence canals take on the wheat. At Montreal, finally, huge bucket conveyors are lowered from the elevator through the hatches and start the

Yanks Make Life Secure in Haiti

Nine Years of Rule Transforms Conditions in Republic.

Port-Au-Prince, Haiti.—The accomplishments of the United States during the occupation of the Island of Haiti that has extended over nine years are worthy of note. All the activities necessary to the rehabilitation of the country have been supervised and directed by Americans, with distinct benefit to the republic.

The one great outstanding result of this work is the knowledge of all Haitians and especially the peasant working class, that they are free of the menace of confiscation of their property and that their lives are safe. The poorest man in the island knows he will be protected in his home, that he will be able to enjoy the fruits of his labor and that he is free to go and come and carry his possessions with him.

Anarchy reigned in Haiti in July, 1915, and American marines were landed for the protection of the lives and property of American and foreign citizens. Two months later the United States made a treaty with Haiti by which the former country pledged itself to remedy the financial situation and to develop the economic possibilities of the republic.

Big Improvement in Finances.

At this time Haiti was bankrupt, with a national debt of \$32,000,000. Also she had no credit. Today the national debt is slightly under \$23,000,000, the currency is at par in the world's markets, a modern budget system has been established and a cash reserve of \$1,306,588 has been built up.

When the American marines landed in the summer of 1915 sanitation was medieval in character and disease was rampant. Today ten hospitals are in operation and dispensaries are maintained in areas outside the hospital zones. Clinics are held in remote places and sanitary inspection maintained in all the cities and towns and the most stringent regulations are enforced and carried out.

It took years of patient effort to

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HAIR CUTTING AND IRON WORK TAUGHT IN ALASKA

School Chiefs Lay Groundwork for Course of Home Education for Eskimos.

Anchorage, Alaska.—While public schools, universities and colleges in the United States are forging ahead into the winter term's work, a widely scattered little band of pioneering educators in isolated sections of Alaska is laying the groundwork for the home education of Eskimos.

Scarcity of manual training material has resulted in the introduction of the teaching of hair cutting, ivory carving and iron work, such as the making of dog chains, skates from old sled shoes and knives from old files. Under a plan worked out by J. E. Wagner, chief of the Alaska bureau of the United States bureau of education, with headquarters at Seattle, and approved by Dr. J. Tigert, commissioner of education, industrial schools are

to be established at Kanakanak, Bristol Bay, White Mountain, Seward Peninsula and Eklunna, 28 miles north of here.

Courses to be taught include: Animal husbandry—Study of reindeer problems, with special attention devoted to methods of slaughter and preparation of meat for cold storage and market.

Fishing—Operation of a small cannery, curing, smoking, salting and drying of fish.

Ivory industry—Making buttons, beads and curios such as butter knives and napkin rings. Tannery—Curing of skins and manufacture of leather.

Boat building—Construction of boats and operation of gasoline engines. Tailoring—Particular attention to fur garments.

Commercial—Training of typists, stenographers and managers and

French Savant Finds Much in Madagascar

Paris.—M. Barrabe, a geologist and member of the French Ecole Normale, who was sent on an official geological mission to Madagascar, has returned to France after spending three months on the island. He traveled extensively in the Majunga region and brought back numerous samples from the carboniferous lands. The coal beds do not appear to be as important as those of Indo-China, and it would appear that the bituminous sands and petroleum fields of Madagascar are much more important than the coal beds.

Parliament Building in London Crumbling Away

London.—Following the discovery that the dome of St. Paul's cathedral is in danger of collapsing, it has been found that the house of parliament is crumbling away. Parliament is not unsafe structurally, but the stone of which it is built is unsuitable for the London climate and all the ornaments are fast disappearing.

HINT FOR PUZZLE FANS



Harry Kahn, mental wizard, working a cross-word puzzle backward, while he was hanging by his feet up-

clerks for native...
Carpentry, nursing...
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Line of Horses Kept One Family Safe

Manhattan, Kas.—Riley Kas, boasts a horse-keeping herbarium in the Soils of the Revolution. The animal's proud lineage saved its life in the veterinary of the Kansas State Agricultural college here. The horse was taken to the hospital with an abscess, disease, and veterinarian advised killing it. The farmer objected to parting with his horse. He said his own grandfather, in the war of the revolution, ridden an ancestor of the horse that his line had remained family ever since. The horse has gone into retirement in the hospital.

Civil War Vet's Name Cleared After 60 Years

Kalamazoo, Mich.—After tending over 60 years, Mrs. A. M. Harmon has succeeded in having her name of desertion entered on the War Department and she receive a widow's pension. Harmon, a resident of Kalamazoo, to the United States and to the Union Army in the Civil War was wounded in September, 1862, and was sent home on crutches. He recovered the wound, but he never reported for his service was listed as a deserter. An affidavit was obtained from Harmon, showing that her husband was anxious to rejoin the army, he was retrained for his physical. The horse was listed as a deserter. Harmon, showing that her husband was anxious to rejoin the army, he was retrained for his physical. The horse was listed as a deserter. Harmon, showing that her husband was anxious to rejoin the army, he was retrained for his physical. The horse was listed as a deserter.

Civilization Goes Back to Land of Sphinx

It is to the land of the sphinx that civilization is carried back, writes Margaret Sherwood in the North American Review. Possibly this may account for some of its mysteries at the present day. Here was invented the copper chisel which, with its stimulation of the crafts of carpenter and stone worker, meant a vast step forward in human development. Here, from studying the habits of the Nile,

men found out the method of irrigation; here flourished workers in gold, makers of pottery, inventors of weaving; here the first calendar was devised. Mind and imagination are challenged and stimulated as we follow the trade routes of these early adventurers, enkindling civilization throughout the world: Crete, whence sprang the culture of Greece; Italy, Spain, France, Britain, Phoenicia, Carthage,

Worse Than a Cross-Word

The following note was left on the desk of a social settlement worker in Cleveland. It is intended to be English. It is a message which was taken down just as it sounded to this foreigner, who did not know how to write English correctly: "Mrs. Goltmeus gallop and seeet

Lived Long in Same House

At Wimbledon, Eng., Mrs. Bridget H. Richardson died in the same house where she was born, having lived there 107 years.