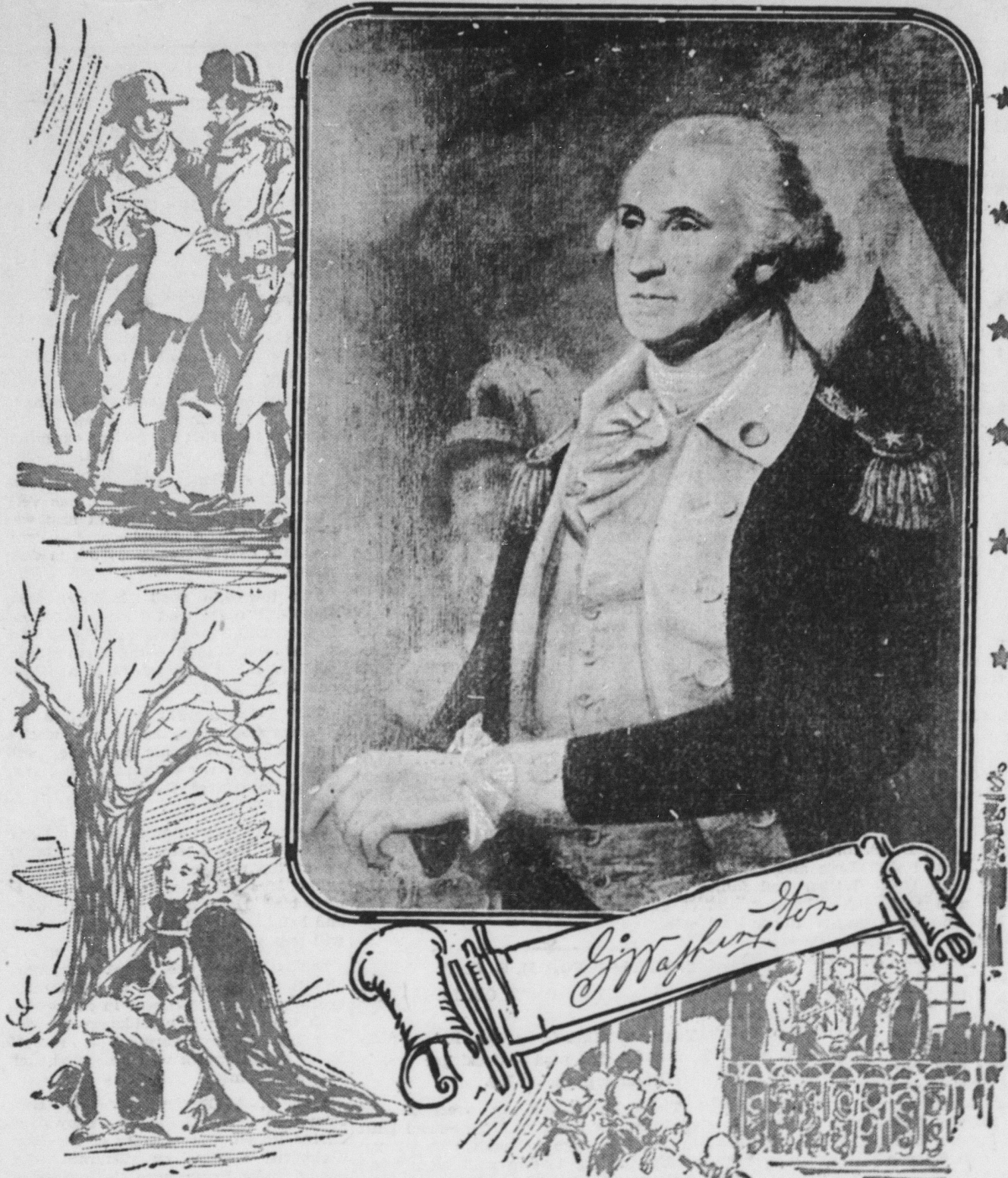


INTERESTING PORTRAIT OF GEORGE WASHINGTON, IN MUSEUM OF THE UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA



Rare portrait of "The Father of His Country" which, it is believed, was painted from life. The valuable relic, together with several other portraits, is the nucleus of a museum at the University of Virginia, under the terms of the will of Mrs. Louis McLane Tiffany of Baltimore. The picture was owned for years by succeeding generations of the Custis family and until recently was kept at Mount Custis, in Accomac county, Virginia. Although it was originally thought to have been painted from life, by George Willson Peale, it is now believed to be the work of the latter's son, Rembrandt Peale.

A Star in the West

THERE'S a star in the west that shall never go down. Till the record of valor decay; We must worship its light though it is not our own. For liberty burst in its ray. Shall the name of a Washington ever be heard By a freeman, and thrill not his breast? Is there one out of bondage that hails not the word As the Bethlehem Star of the West? OH, HIS laurels were pure! and his patriot name In the page of the future shall dwell. And be seen in all annals, the foremost in fame, By the side of a Hofer and Tell. The truthful and honest, the wise and the good, Among the Britons have nobly confessed That his was the glory, and ours was the blood, Of the deeply stained fields of the West. —Eliza Cook.

Washington "Key Man" of Revolution

British officers and English civilians in America at the time of the revolution considered George Washington the "key man" of the war. Letters in the collection of papers of Lord George Germain, recently brought to the William Clements library at Ann Arbor, Mich., by Regent W. L. Clements, contain many references to the American leader. Many of the letters present to Lord Germain the thought that Washington might conclude to end the war if "properly approached," using that term in its modern meaning. No suggestion is made at any time in the letters that any of these suggestions were acted upon or that Washington was aware of their existence. Monk Case Cited. That Washington should be allowed to see the resemblance between his own case and that of George Monk, who, following the death of Cromwell, so maneuvered things that Charles II regained his crown as king of England, was suggested in a letter written in 1778 by Sir John Dalrymple. "From all accounts of General Washington's character there is a resemblance between his character and Gen-

eral Monk's, for he is silent, keeps his mind to himself, has plain understanding, and is a man of principle," was Sir John's description. "Besides this, he has no son, daughter, brother or sister, so that his ambition must be limited to himself. Charles II owed his kingdom to the personal application of Monk, delivered by one of Monk's own friends. "Might not the ministers, treating by the king's command, or the king himself, write a private letter to Washington to remind him of the similarity between his situation and Monk's, desiring him to ask terms for America fair and just, and they should be granted, and that the terms for himself should be the dukedom that was given to Monk, and a revenue to support it in order to give dignity to the man who generously gave up his own power to save his country.

Go-Between Named. "If the minister has not a man whom he can trust with such a commission, I can find one. I mean Mr. Lloyd Delaney, the bosom friend of General Washington, a man of fortune in Maryland, now in London; two of whose family are now with General Howe, and who has given proof of his secrecy, as he was one of those who knew of a scheme of mine relating to the paper money of America." Monk's reward from Charles II, mentioned by Dalrymple, was the title of baron, earl of Torrington and the duke of Albemarle. The titles carried a pension of seven thousand pounds a year, a princely sum in the days of Charles II and also of Washington. The patent of nobility accorded Monk the honor of being "victor without bloodshed."

"Not Equal to Stratagems." Honest but not equal to stratagems is the opinion held of Washington by Jonathan Boucher, Baltimore, writing November 27, 1775. "I know him well and can say of him what I can of few of his contemporaries: That I believe him an honest man," says Boucher in a letter discussing the Colonies. "In a military line it is not possible his merit can be considerable. He will, however, atone for many demerits by the extraordinary coolness and caution which distinguishes his character. With but little personal experience and still less reading, a thousand difficulties must daily occur to him. He should be plied with these; I mean he should be perplexed and confounded with stratagems. In a regular action he may by his steadiness and extreme care acquit himself well, but against the maneuvers of art I am satisfied he is defenseless."

Urges Purchase With Honors. Writing in 1780, when much of the War of the Revolution had been fought, Sir George Sidney, an admiral stationed at some port in the West Indies, suggested honors as a means of the purchase of Washington. He also makes a suggestion that a commission of civilians rather than

of military men might have larger success in ending the war.

"The northern colonies should feel the fatal results of their treason," says the positive-speaking sea commander. "There and there only the war must be finished. I cannot conclude without being of the opinion that a new commission, with the same powers as Lord Carlisle's, taking care the majority of the commissioners are not military men, may have such an effect as to bring about peace. Washington is certainly to be bought —honors will do it."

Viewed as Dictator. The final reference to Washington in the letters is unsigned, is dated 1781 and is in the handwriting of Germain. Its context indicates it was a discussion of the condition in the Colonies prepared for presentation either to the king or the ministry. In speaking of the Colonies the memorandum says:

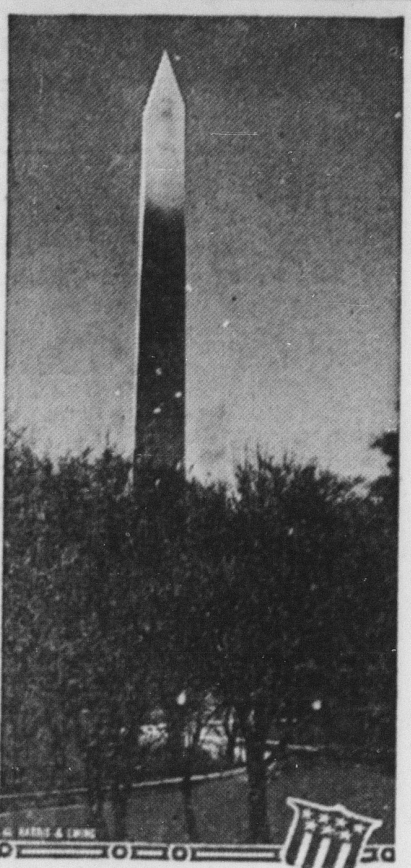
"They appear to be under the control of their general (Washington), who becomes every day more independent of the congress as he more closely connects himself with France; how long such a government can exist it is impossible to say, but the restless spirit of the people and the regret they feel for the loss of that liberty which they thought they were fighting for, their dislike of a military government, their natural aversion to the French nation, may incline them to return to their connection with this country, if we remain in a situation to receive and protect them."

WASHINGTON RELIC



Old quarters of voluntary fire company in Alexandria, Va., of which Washington was a member.

STRIKING VIEW OF WASHINGTON SHAFT



New and striking picture of the towering obelisk.

Shaft Planned to Rise Above Washington's Tomb

Did you know that the Washington monument was originally intended as a tomb for the first President? That once it was planned that the memorial should be a gigantic earthen mound, in shape like the Egyptian pyramids, instead of a granite shaft? That, again, the plans called for a series of temples, growing smaller in size at intervals, to the top of a great shaft, containing niches for the statues of distinguished men of the various states?

These are the interesting facts about the nation's greatest memorial revealed by a writer in the Farm Journal, after research through the early records relating to the monument.

The proposal to erect the monument as a tomb was made by a congressional committee which launched the project immediately after Washington's death. Permission to remove the body from its burial place at Mount Vernon was refused by the general's brother.

Charles Custis, a leader in the movement, proposed the earthen pyramid. His plan was to have all soldiers who had served under Washington come to the capital, each depositing a shovelful of earth in a designated spot. The appeal proved popular and was seriously considered until it was pointed out mathematically that before the memorial could be near completed the Revolutionary veterans would be dead.

As late as 1836, after congress and committees had quibbled and argued for 50 years without any action, the plan for a series of pyramided temples was proposed. It was this plan that had been agreed upon when John Marshall, then eighty years old, headed a national society, members contributing \$1 each toward the monument.

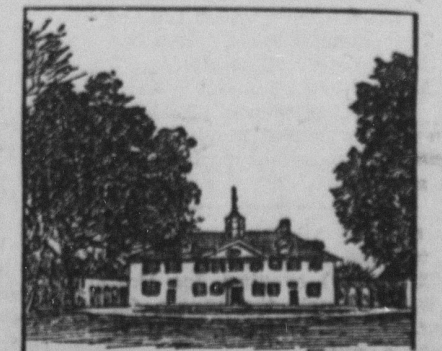
But not until July 4, 1848, was the corner stone actually laid. By that time the plans had been revised until the present shaft was agreed upon, although a Grecian temple to be erected around the base was still a part of the builders' conception, says the Farm Journal article.

After the shaft had been raised to 154 feet, the Civil war came and construction was halted and was not resumed until 1880, under the auspices of congress. The capstone weighing 13,000 pounds and pointed with aluminum, 555 feet from the ground, finally was set in place in 1884.

In all things that are purely social we can be as separate as the fingers, yet one as the hand in all things essential to mutual progress.—George Washington

Memorial Boulevard to Link Shrine to Capital

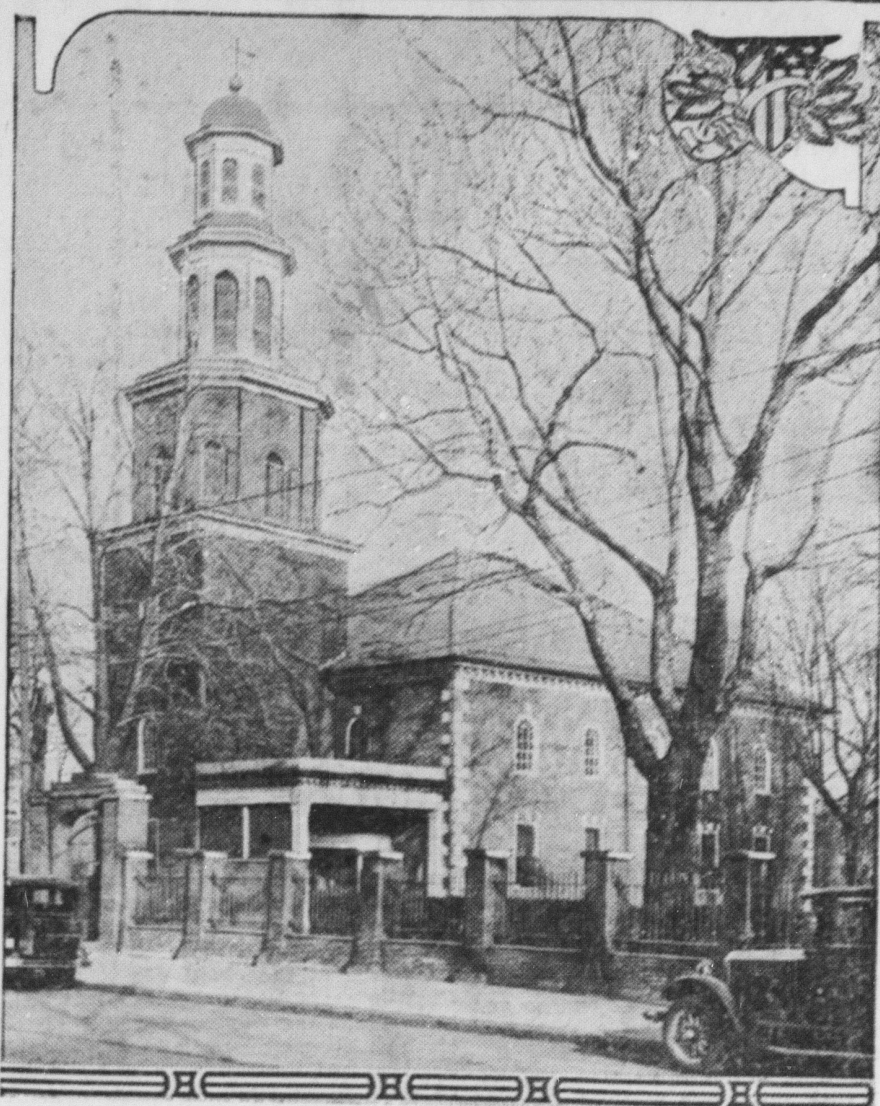
Soon there will be a new road connecting the capital with Mount Vernon, home of the Father of His Country, some 12 miles away. Congress voted \$4,500,000 for construction of this memorial boulevard. It will pass over the Arlington memorial bridge now being constructed across the Po-



Rear view of Mount Vernon, showing the outbuildings including the summer kitchen, butler's house and gardener's house.

tomac. The highway is planned to be completed in 1932, the 200th anniversary of the birth of George Washington. No definite route has been decided on, but the road will probably skirt the beautiful Potomac on the shores of which Mount Vernon stands.

CHRIST CHURCH, ALEXANDRIA, VA.



Two momentous decisions were witnessed, at wide intervals, in the shadow of Christ Episcopal church. In the summer of 1774, Washington, surrounded by friends standing in the church doorway, advised renunciation of George III and declared he would fight for the independence of America. On the same spot 87 years later when intimation was made that he would ultimately command the Confederate armies, Robert E. Lee knelt in prayer with heavy heart loyally determined to follow the fortunes of his beloved Virginia.

The Washington pew may still be seen in this historic edifice.

Women Saved Mount Vernon for Country

The nation is indebted to a group of patriotic women who restored Mount Vernon, the home of George Washington, to its original beauty and dignity. The organization, which by its devotion and spirit has been able to accomplish this, is known as the Mount Vernon Ladies' association. It holds its annual council session on the estate.

Back in the fifties the last of the Washington family to possess Mount Vernon, exhausted by the effort not only to keep up the estate, but to endure the strain of entertaining a constant stream of visitors who wished to see the home of their first President, offered it for sale to the state of Virginia and the United States government.

When neither of these public agencies took advantage of the offer Miss Ann Pamela Cunningham appealed to the women of the country to save the home where George Washington found his greatest happiness.

Raised \$200,000 Fund.

By her untiring efforts and with the help of Edward Everett and other enthusiastic workers, \$200,000 was raised for the purchase of Mount Vernon. Under the charter from the state of Virginia by which the Mount Vernon Ladies' association holds the property, their proprietorship lasts so long as it is fittingly maintained.

It is the purpose of the ladies of this organization to make Mount Vernon exactly as it was in the time of its famous proprietor. To accomplish this they spare no thought, effort or money. They are never extravagant, but they always require that the very best in equipment or service be employed.

Ever-Blooming Flowers.

In the flower beds, outlined by box hedges, are always blooms, from the gaudy tulips of early spring to the equally striking dahlias of fall. Cuttings of box and ivy and seedlings are on sale in order that all who wish may have some growing thing from Mount Vernon in their own gardens.

A great many of the original furnishings of the mansion have been found by these zealous women, and have been placed in their proper setting. Although some furniture which did not belong to George and Martha Washington is used to add to the homelike atmosphere, relics which have not been authenticated as original after careful investigation are no longer accepted or purchased.

It is no effort to imagine the enjoyment that the gracious master and mistress of Mt. Vernon derived from their home. By merely removing the grills at doorways, a perfectly appointed mansion is again ready for occupancy. Every detail is complete. Beds are made with snowy covers over billowy mattresses, books are on the library shelves, a card table and counters await players, piano and flute are there, even knives are in their wooden cases on the buffet in the family dining room, and a clock ticks on the mantel in the banquet hall.

In additions to the ancient, rare and valuable furnishings are the most modern protective systems, by their perfect concealment lending no discordant note. Hot-air heat is piped

from a distant furnace, portable electric fixtures are used when necessary, and equipment for fire prevention that is the last word in ingenuity is used.

Danger of Fire Minimized.

Fire is the dread specter of Mount Vernon. Every known precaution against it is employed. Guards, expert by training, fly to their posts at a second's notice, and chemicals and water are available for immediate use. Even a mechanical fire detector is installed.

The ladies of the association, which has made Mount Vernon both what it is today and was in George Washington's time, by their monumental work earn for themselves a reward which in turn inspires them with love of and devotion to their mission.

Each State Has Member.

Each state is entitled to one member in this body. She is known as a vice-regent. Usually there are about thirty-five vice-regents, for as vacancies occur much time and consideration is given to the election of a new member, who receives the honor for life.

She must be a woman who will be in harmony with the ideals of the organization and imbued with the traditions of Mount Vernon, and who, like her associates, will possess the proper esteem for her privileged position and show her devotion by the accomplishment of her duties.

The work of the regent and vice-regents does not end with council session. During the year they distribute literature on Mount Vernon, speak to schools and organizations on the subject, and in every way spread the ennobling traditions of the home of George Washington among the people of America.—Frederic J. Haskin, in Chicago Daily News.

Statue of Washington, Virginia State Capitol

The original marble of Houdon's statue of Washington made from life, is located in the rotunda of the Virginia state capitol at Richmond. This statue was made by Houdon in pursuance of a resolution for procuring a statue of General Washington.



Face of Houdon's Statue.

passed by the house of delegates of Virginia, June 22, 1784, and approved by the senate of Virginia, June 24, 1784, set out in Henning's Statutes at Large, Vol. 11, Page 552. This statute sets forth the inscription to be placed on the monument, which inscription is now on the pedestal of the monument in Richmond.