



ANCESTRAL HOME of the Washingtons

LET no man fancy he knows sport," says Moncure D. Conway, "unless he has family-trees and an ancestor of George Washington."

Washington himself knew little about his ancestors; and the controversy over them all has been since his death. Nevertheless, after the disappointments and disillusion which cool the ardor and silence the tongue of the relic searcher in America, it is a happiness to the soul to gather a series of pictures of the English home of George Washington's ancestors.

In England, when you go ancestor and relic hunting, you find no clattering factory erected in a hallowed doorway; you find no honored tree cut down to straighten a trolley road; you seldom find an old church pulled down to be replaced with an over-sunlit and unadorned new one; you find no ancient rooms with electric lights glaring in the low ceiling, with single sheets of plate glass making blank, staring faces in every low, latticed window, with old chimneys and fireplaces torn out to make room for steam heaters and gas logs.

All these have I found in America in

Washington house, where she was joined by her son, the Rev. Laurence Washington, in 1643. In that year he vacated the "living" of Purleigh, in Essex, which had been granted to him in 1632. In 1650 mother and son both died, and were buried in the family vault at Brington. The two sons of the Rev. Laurence (named John and Laurence) emigrated with their sister Martha to Virginia, and John's great-grandson was George Washington.

I shall not give the genealogical table of the family—it had a question of several years—but the finding of several wills, among them those of the three emigrants to America, has given proof to every link in the chain.

Washington house now is occupied by plain folk, laborers. Its internal structure has not been changed—the quaint old staircase of oak lead to the bedroom where Robert and Elizabeth died so closely in time to each other. There are new windows, but not of plate glass. In the back yard an ancient pump appears which is as old as the house. Another and most picturesque pump stands on the green. With its thatched roof, overhung by a great

There is no dial on it now, though the square dial block was standing in 1542. This cross has stood since the fourteenth or fifteenth century, and the ancestors of Washington passed under its shadow and perhaps halted by its steps whenever they went to the church 200 years ago. The base, or to call it correctly the calvary, consists of three octagonal steps, much worn. The shaft is square below, worked to an octagon. It is in two pieces, the lower set with lead.

This church of St. Mary the Virgin is one of the most interesting in England. I shall give only a few particulars of its contents which seen of special interest to America, telling first of the Washington tomb. It is under the chancel floor. Its place is marked by a stone slab with a long inscription, which is almost uncorrected. For many years it has been protected carefully by a wooden cover. It bears an in-



HERE LIETH THE BODY OF LAURENCE WASHINGTON, SONNE & HEIRE OF ROBERT WASHINGTON OF SOVLGRAVE IN THE COUNTIE OF NORTHAMPTON ESQUIER WHO MARRIED MARGARET THE ELDEST DAUGHTER OF WILLIAM BUTLER OF TEES IN THE COUNTIE OF SYSEX ESQUIER WHO HAD ISSUE BY HER 8 SONNS & 9 DAUGHTERS WHICH LAURENCE DECEASED THE 19 OF DECEMBER A. D. 1616

THOU THAT BY CHANCE OR CHOICE OF THE HASTIGHT KNOWEST TO DEATH RESIGNEST AS DAYE TO NIGHT BY THE SWINS RETURNES REVIVES THE DAYE SO CHRIST SHALL LIVE THOUGH THOU ENDE TO DYST & CLAY

scription telling that "Laurence Washington lies here."

He and his wife Margaret had eight sons and nine daughters. On a brass plate at the head of the stone is the following:

"Here lies interred ye bodies of Elizabeth Washington Widow who changed This Life for Immortalitie Ye 19 of March 1622 As Also ye body of Robert Washington Gent her Late Husband Second Sonne of Robert Washington of Solgrave in ye County of North: Esq: who Dept'd This Life ye 10 of March 1622 After They Lived Lovingly Together in This Parish." It reads a tender invitation to read of the twain that they lived lovingly, and in death were not divided.



Doorway of Washington House



House in Little Brington built by Ancestors of Washington



Sundial and Ancient Pump at Washington House, Little Brington

searches for memorials of my own ancestors and those of our great patriots, but in the English homes of the Washingtons you see the house in Little Brington which they built in 1639, and even the Sulgrave Manor in which they lived in 1539, unchanged and "unimproved." The trees are older, and some are gone, but never cut wantonly or heedlessly; there are no electric lights and no disfiguring electric poles. The furnishings have vanished, and the rooms are bare, but the houses are the same, and the village surroundings are the same.

The Washingtons came to Sulgrave Manor in much dignity, for the manor was granted to Laurence Washington for his services to his country and State. Here he lived with four sons and seven daughters till his death in 1584.

In 1606, after reverses in fortune, Robert Washington, son of Laurence, left Sulgrave with his two sons, Robert, Sr., with his eldest son Laurence, took possession of an unpretentious cottage at Little Brington, where they resided until the death of Laurence in 1616. This cottage still stands, and is known as the Washington House. Upon the death of Laurence, Robert Washington left Little Brington and went to London, accompanied by his son's widow and her eldest child Laurence, which always has been a family name in America as well as in England. The house then was occupied by Robert Washington, Jr. (brother of the deceased Laurence) and his wife Elizabeth.

For the past ten years they had resided in a small cottage on the outskirts of the village, where he had erected a windmill and followed the calling of a miller. In this Washington house they resided from 1616 until March, 1622, when they died within nine days of each other, and were buried at St. Mary's Church, Great Brington. Over the doorway of the cottage still is to be seen a large, square block of stone bearing the following appropriate inscription: "The Lord giveth; the Lord taketh away; blessed be the name of the Lord. Constructa 1604."

It is a disputed question whether this inscription alludes to the compulsory relinquishment of Sulgrave Manor for this humble house, or whether it refers to the death of Laurence and Margaret Washington's second son, Gregory, which occurred shortly after his baptism and their removal from Sulgrave to Brington. Perhaps both events helped to the frame of mind which made so sad a choice of mottoes.

Robert's wife Elizabeth was nursed by the widow of Laurence Washington, who, upon the death of her father-in-law, Robert, Sr., in 1610, had returned from London to Little Brington. When Robert and Elizabeth died in the

tree, it forms a charming feature in the picture in which the row of ancient almshouses, the village blacksmith's shop, and the inn, "Ye Old Saracen's Head," make a quiet and serene beauty. You can find in all England scarcely a more typical scene of old-time village life than in Little Brington.

Leading against the pump may be seen a stone disc sixteen inches in diameter, which to the practiced eye at once denotes a sundial. For forty years the existence of this carved circular slab was known, but it did not awaken sufficient curiosity to excite investigation. At last A. L. Y. Morley, the estate agent for Earl Spencer, examined the old slab and turned it face upward. He found that its carving was not only the lines and figures of a sundial face, but it also bore the Washington arms, which are: Argent two bars, and in chief three mullets gules. It also showed the initials R. W. and the date 1613.

This photograph here shown is the first photograph ever taken of it and the first sent to America. It seemed like a message from the ancient family, nay, the whole past, to the new nation which a Washington helped so largely to establish. The letters R. W. I feel confident, stand for Robert Washington. The coat-of-arms, it generally is believed, suggested to Washington our Stars and Stripes.

There is in this cradle of the Washingtons another shield of the Washington family. It is in the church of St. Mary the Virgin at Great Brington, the church which the Washingtons attended and where they were buried. Along the pleasantest of English lanes they walked the half-mile each Sunday to this church.

Everything in the vicinity of this Washington house is of interest to the American, and nothing more so than the old cross which stands just outside the church door, under a superb elm tree. Many of these market crosses bore dials which have disappeared.

GEORGE AND HIS HATCHET.



The Farm

Sheep Hints.
Sheep will not thrive on all kinds of soils. Some breeds are very active and thrive only in large flocks, but the large mutton breeds require good pasturage and will not give satisfactory results if compelled to work over a large area for all they get. All sheep should have dry soils. Foot rot will occur in a flock that is kept constantly on wet land.

Sowing Too Deep.
As a rule, the majority of the farmers sow seeds too deep. Small seeds need just enough covering to give them moisture and darkness. The soil should be pressed on the seeds only so as to exclude the light. Especially should this be done very carefully and slightly just before a rain. Many of the seeds are lost, and the reputation of some good, honest seedsmen ruined, in the estimation of individuals, because fine seeds are sown too deep, and the soil is pressed down too hard upon them. A great many farmers are in too great a hurry to sow seeds early; they do not wait for the ground to get sufficiently dry and warm. It is hard to give general directions that will apply in all cases, but, as a rule, the smaller the seed the lighter should be the soil in which they are sown.

Convent of Hog Trough.
Make a common V-shaped trough of heavy solid lumber. Make a swing gate of 2x4 timber and one-inch boards. Take 2 1/2-inch boards 12 inches wide by 4 feet long and bore 2-inch holes three inches from ends. Hang the gate by nailing boards to each end of trough.



Attach a latch so that the gate can be held on either side of trough. Place the trough in hog lot fence. When you go to feed push the gate from you and latch it. Clean out the trough and put in the feed. Now pull the gate to you so hogs can eat. This arrangement is handy, for the trough can be cleaned or feed mixed without hogs interfering. —C. B. Robinson, in The Epitomist.

Keep Account of the Crop.
The farmer should keep some account of his crops, his profits and losses, and be able at the end of the year to give an intelligent idea of what he is doing, and then should give thought and study to efforts to improve. This improvement may refer to the maintaining of fertility, and this opens up a wide field of study as to maintain fertility depends on the wise use of commercial fertilizers and saving of home-made manure, the rotation of crops, and all that will add in keeping up the maximum fertility. It also will involve a careful study of such crops as you are producing. There are crops much more liable to failure than others. There are localities where wheat is a very uncertain crop, and yet farmers continue growing it from year to year, where every third or fourth crop is short as to leave little or no profit. Other crops may be substituted in others, oats, rye is very profitable in others, oats, barley or clover can be substituted, but the cases are rare where you can afford to leave small grain out of your list of crops, as it gives the best opportunity of getting a stand of clover to maintain fertility.—Home and Farm.

Proper Mutton Form.
A dull, stupid sheep will not lay on fat as rapidly as one of a nervous temperament. This is contrary to the general belief, but experience has proved that it is true, says a sheep writer. The bright, clear eye indicates a good doer. The neck should be compact, short and thick, and is indicative of the conformation of the rest of the body. It is also the cheapest part of the carcass, and we do not want too much of it. The neck should indicate strength and character, and this applies also to the junction of the neck to the body. The body should be strong through the shoulders and along the top. There should be a good length rib, or well covered with a thick layer of muscle. The closeness of the ribs also indicates the value of the sheep as a meat producer. When the ribs are close together there will be a better layer of meat on the outside. The whole back should be well covered with great width over the loins, as from the quarter to the first rib are the parts that sell for the highest price in the market. The quarter should be well developed on top and back over the pin points, and it should also be well filled up. We must have good depth of body —not that it gives expensive meat, but it indicates the strength and development of the whole animal. If we have a good, long rib, we have a good development of the upper or valuable part.

The ewe should be more loosely built and not so closely packed. The ribs should be long and the rump, and the head should be clear-cut, and the eye bright, denoting nervous energy.

The Horse.
A Missouri correspondent states that he has a draft-bred foal to winter. He says he has mixed hay and stover and some corn but no oats. He wants to know if he can make the colt grow properly on such a bill of fare. We do not think he can do the young animal any sort of justice on such foodstuffs. To begin with, oats and bran form the best feed for growing colts. Corn, while better than no grain at all, has not in it the muscle and bone-forming elements that are required to make the necessary mineral elements as supplied by the oats and bran, whereas in the mixed hay, the stover and the corn the carbohydrates of starchy matters are far too much in evidence. If there is no other way, some of the corn should be sold and oats bought with the money received for it. We believe that the only proper way to rear draft-bred colts is to give them in their first winter about all the oats and bran they will eat up clean three times a day. They should have the very best and brightest of the hay and whatever stover they choose to pick out of the racks, but stover is not good food for weaning horses. It is too coarse and does not carry enough nourishment to the square inch. If some of the hay

has more clover in it than the rest the colt should have that, providing that it is bright, well cured and not moldy. If there is no help for it give the colt the corn and he will do better than he will with no grain at all, but if he is worth wintering at all he is worth treating right, and the way to do that is to get him at least some oats.—Breeder's Gazette.

How to Destroy Field Mice.
A serious problem on many farms is created by the presence of destructive mice, and a new method devised by a Parisian scientist for their destruction may serve us as well as it appears to be doing those who manage the farms of France.

The mice had become a source of great loss in certain districts over there. As we well know the powers of destruction of these diminutive creatures have been found to be enormous. They not only ruin immense quantities of living vegetables in seedling food, but lay away ample stocks for winter provender. Scientists have calculated that each mouse destroys from twenty-four to thirty-six pounds of plants every year; and one unhappy farmer reported that there were over 500 mice per acre on his land. To free themselves of this plague, the people resorted to naphthalene, by filling the burrows with smoke, or to drowning by pouring water into them, or to sprinkling poison about the fields—the latter method, however, proving most dangerous to domesticated animals. Finally, the French Parliament, moved by the appeals of the sufferers from the Gargantuan appetites of these tiny pests, appropriated \$50,000 to aid them, and the latest pet of science—the microbe—was resorted to. Dr. Danysz, of the Pasteur Institute, had observed that large numbers of mice died from a certain disease, made cultures and found that these cultures, when absorbed with the nourishment, produced the disease in healthy rats and mice. This method of destruction has been recently carried out on an area of 2800 acres, and has proved most effective. One great advantage is that the chickens and other animals of the farm appear to be immune to the disease, having been in no instance affected during the experiments. The government appropriation has been devoted to the purchase of virus, which is sent free of charge to all regions affected. The virus is mixed with salted water and crushed oats are soaked in the liquid. The oats are then scattered near the burrows. Ten days afterwards, what is estimated at ninety-five per cent. of the mice have been found dead in the fields.—National Fruit Grower.

Physical Value of Barnyard Manure.
For a long time our cultivators failed to get sight of the mechanical value of barnyard manure. They found that barnyard manure gave better results in some way than did chemical manures, but could not figure out the cause. Now, however, we have learned that in various ways the structure of the soil is affected by the presence of the barnyard manure more than by the chemical manures. On heavy soils the advantage of barnyard manure over some other manures is very apparent. We have mentioned in a previous article the adding of humus to the soil as one very important way in which the barnyard manure aids the soil. There are others. One of these is to lighten up the soil and let in the air, which will be followed by the growth of rootlets to still further make the soil porous.

The hard clay soil is not easily permeated by the roots of plants, even when it has a good deal of plant food in it. The texture of the soil is so close that the air cannot get in between the particles, and the plants that try to grow on such a soil make but a sickly development. Now put on some barnyard manure—either green or partly rotted. If it is thoroughly worked into the soil it quickly begins to disintegrate, and a thousand minute paths are made in the soil where the vegetable matter is present, and the air finds a ready admittance. The rootlets of the plants penetrate these layers and find plant food abundant. They send up the supplies to the plants, and the leaves of the plant develop greatly and send back material to strengthen the roots. It was not before a matter so much of lack of plant food as texture of the soil permitting the plants to utilize that plant food.

It is a mistake to suppose that the value of barnyard manure can be told by the chemist, or that even when we have added the water-holding power of the humus we have found its full value. The mechanical effect is very great, how great will depend on the kind of soil into which the barnyard manure is plowed or harrowed.

On sandy land the effect is not the same, but it is, however, beneficial. If the land is inclined to be leachy, barnyard manure is the best kind of manure to apply, as it does not permit the fertility mixed with it to be washed out and drained off. The manure holds moisture, and this is a help to the soil in dry weather. It also decays slowly, and the fertility is thus released a little at a time. During the time this is going on the crops that have been planted on the soil are growing, and a million little root hairs are permeating the soil ready to take the fertility as fast as it is released by the decaying fibres. It is thus caught before it has time to soak down beyond the reach of plants.

No class of fertilizers will ever be able to take the place of barnyard manure, and the more of it made on the farm the better for the land.—Farmer's Review.

Greeks to Have a Daily Paper.
Atlanta, the first newspaper published in Greek in the United States and founded in New York City twelve years ago by Solon J. Vlasto as a weekly, has become a daily paper. The editor explains that this is owing to the increase of the Greek population here, there being now nearly 150,000 Greeks in this country.

The twenty-fifth anniversary of the introduction of electric traction into Germany will soon be celebrated in Berlin.

Simple Fashions

New York City.—Waistcoats, both cut and simulated, make a feature of the latest styles and are to be noted in many of the advance models. The



ETON WAIST WITH VEST.

very attractive waist illustrated is in Eton style and allows of many effective combinations. As shown it is made of shepherd's check trimmed with black velvet and combined with a waistcoat and cuffs of white pique which are made detachable, the waistcoat extending under the fronts only, but silk as well as cotton materials can be used and the vest and cuffs whenever preferred. The little chemise makes a notable feature and can be of lace, as illustrated, or in lingerie style as may be liked. At the waist is a crushed belt which passes over the back and fronts, under the revers and over the vest to be closed at the centre front. The sleeves are the new ones which are gathered to form two puffs and are finished with flare cuffs above the plain ones. The Eton is made with a fitted foundation, which is faced to form the vest.

finished at the line of the knees with a little strap and buckle across each group. Below the strap the released fullness expands to widen the skirt at the hem. This model is beautiful in golden brown camel's hair serge. The strap is of the velvet to match and the tiny buckles are of French gilt. The collarless jacket is trimmed with bands of velvet to match.

Daylight Blue.

A lovely street shade of rich dark blue, much used in visiting dress and church toilets, is introduced by the happy name of "daylight blue." It is quite removed from the indigo dyes of navy blue and has no purplish tones whatever. There are some women who make a practice of wearing blue and blue alone. The new winter silks in "daylight blue" are an added opportunity to such a woman.

The Fashionable Flounce.

Flounces on skirts are no longer plain. One broadcloth skirt with a flared flounce shows a box-pleat set in with a gadet effect at intervals.

A Wrinkle About Cape Coats.

Unless one be willing to leave the line of the back obliterated entirely, the cape of a coat should stop short at the side back seams.

Round Yoke Waist.

Waists made full below round yokes that are finished with circular berthas are among the notable features of the season and are always graceful and generally becoming. This one is adapted to all the fashionable soft materials and can be combined with lace as illustrated, with embroidery or with any contrasting material that may be preferred. In the case of the model, however, the yoke, berthas, cuffs and collar are of lace and the waist of pale green crepe de Chine, the combination of materials being a peculiarly satisfactory one. When liked the lining can be omitted and the blouse attached to the yoke only, but where silk or wool is used the fitted foundation always means a better fit. The applied box pleat at the front is somewhat unusual and gives the long lines that suit

A LATE DESIGN BY MAY MANTON.



over which the pleated fronts and backs are arranged. The chemise is separate and closed at the back while the waist itself closes at the front. The sleeves are in one piece, arranged over fitted foundations to which the straight cuffs are attached, the circular ones finishing the lower edges.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is five and one-eighth yards twenty-one inches wide, four and three-quarter yards twenty-seven inches wide or two and a quarter yards forty-four inches wide, five-eighth yards twenty-seven inches wide for waistcoat and cuffs and one yard of velvet, and five-eighth yards of all-over lace for chemise to make as illustrated.

Draped Bodice Becomes All.

The draped bodice is undoubtedly "the thing." It is as becoming to the too full as well as to the too thin figure. It brings out the waist line, and its folds across the bust may easily be arranged so as greatly to increase the apparent size of the flat figure, while by using little material and drawing it close the exuberant figure can be held down firmly and appear of the perfect middle size. The average American figure lack both bust and hips, but the fashions of to-day are kind toward those deficiencies, and the pleated, shirred and yoked skirts can easily be made to render the figure apparently fuller at the hips, and these, together with the draped bodices, are vastly improving the appearance of many women.

Fullness in Cuts.

There are various modes of introducing fullness in skirts. One plan comprehends the scheme of having the skirt made with alternate panels plain and pleated. The pleats are arranged in groups of four or five and

the greater number of figures admirably veil.

The waist consists of the fitted foundation, which can be used or omitted as preferred, the yoke and the blouse. The blouse is full at both back and front and outlining the yoke is a circular berthas. To the front edge is attached the box pleat and beneath that the closing is made. The sleeves are generously full above cuffs which are finished with frills of net lace.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is five yards twenty-one inches wide, four yards twenty-seven inches wide or two and five-eighth yards forty-four inches wide.

BOUND YOKE WAIST WITH COLLAR.

With one and three-eighth yards eighteen inches wide for yoke, berthas and cuffs and two and one-quarter yards of lace for frills.