

The ANCESTRY of GEORGE WASHINGTON

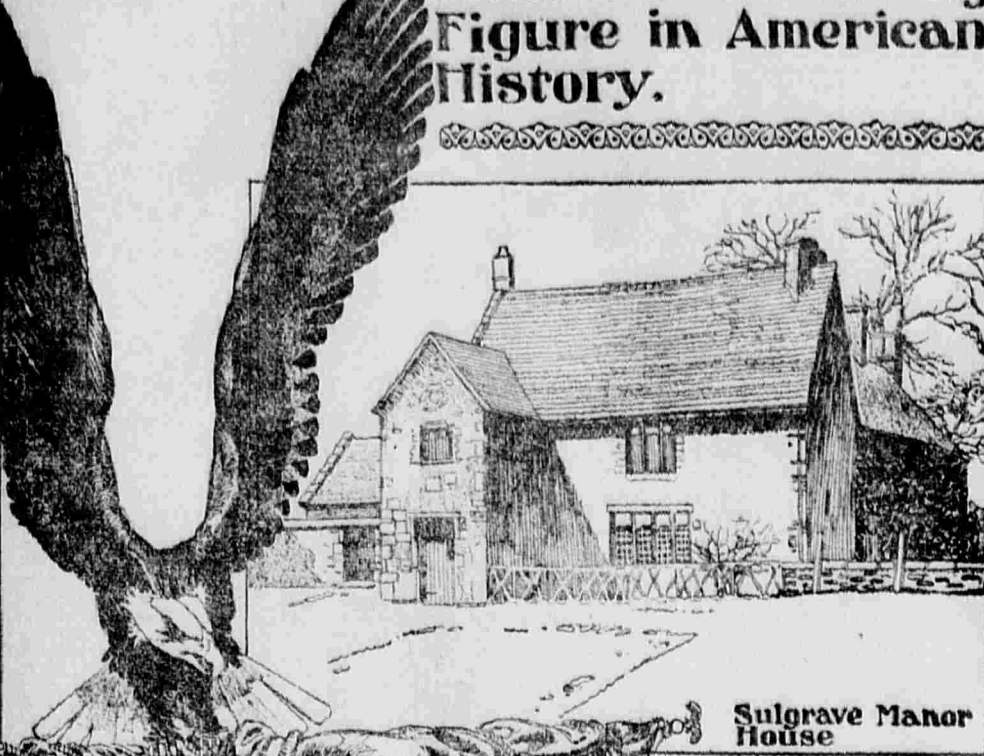
Most Authentic and Satisfactory Account of the Origin of the Man Who Is and Always Must Be the Leading Figure in American History.



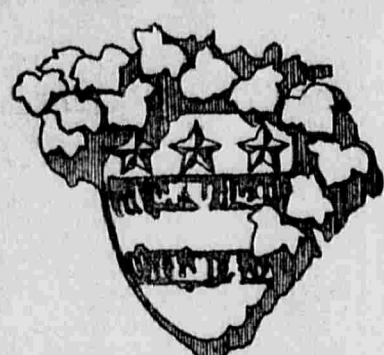
Statue in Front of Sub-Treasury New York



Village of Sulgrave



Sulgrave Manor House



Washington Arms on Old English Church



Portrait Sketched from Life by Miss Willing of Philadelphia



Sulgrave Church Family Burial Place

GEORGE WASHINGTON had a pedigree. That is a comfort. Not that he needed it. People who have little else to recommend them are the only sort that need a pedigree. But it will be a pleasant thought to such a man as great as Washington actually had ancestors. The Washington pedigree is respectable enough in its way, even though it cannot add to his glory, but rather shines by the reflected light that derives from him. Nor is there any evidence that he knew aught of this pedigree or would have cared for it if he had known. He doubtless was too busy being the Father of His Country to bother about his own fathers. But those who are interested in the sources from which a great soul draws its body may find some attraction in these researches. Finding a lineage or making one to order is becoming quite a pastime of late, and for people who may get a standing from their forbears, which their own qualities would not assure them, the value of a genuine or manufactured ancestry is granted. But for a man like Washington ancestors can neither add to his fame nor can they explain him. One must look for the sources of greatness in something deeper, something more divine and imperishable than blood and physical inheritance can supply. These are the attendants of greatness, not the causes: the setting and not the gem. But even so, they have an interest, and if their importance is not unduly magnified, if in other words they are not looked out of perspective, there is a certain value in studying them. Yet in the larger sense the immortals, of whom Washington was truly one, have no ancestors and no descendants.

commentator inquired, "Why not trace him back to Adam?"

Throwing out all these ancient and imaginary family trees, there seems to be a fairly well authenticated line of forbears running back to the end of the fourteenth century or the beginning of the fifteenth. This is antiquated enough for the most of us and ought to serve the purpose. It runs something like this:

1.—John Washington of Whitfield, Lancashire, England. Date uncertain, but probably born about 1490.
2.—Robert Washington of Warton, Lancashire, second son of the foregoing, described as "gentleman," which meant much in those days. Cromwell said he honored a "gentleman who was so indeed." This we hope Robert Washington was. His date of birth is also uncertain, but we will say about 1435.
3.—John Washington, also of Warton, eldest son. He married a sister of Sir Thomas Kitson, alderman of London. Date of his birth likewise unknown, but say about 1465.
4.—Laurence Washington of Sulgrave, Northamptonshire, which was granted him by Henry VIII, probably for services as soldier. This was a man of some importance, as he was twice mayor of Northampton. Date of birth about 1500, as he was first made mayor in 1532 and died in 1584.
5.—Robert Washington, also of Sulgrave, which he sold to a relative in 1610. Died about 1620, so was probably born about 1540. Buried in Sulgrave

church, but lived for a time at Brington, Northamptonshire, now Brighton, to be near his great relative, Earl Spencer.

6.—Laurence Washington, born at Sulgrave, probably about 1565, died at Brington, 1616, and buried there. The move to Brington marked reduced circumstances and dark days for the family.

7.—Laurence Washington, younger son, born about 1600. Fortunes of family suddenly recovered by the marriage of the eldest brother, William, to a sister of the Duke of Buckingham. William was afterward knighted, as about this time and subsequently. All the Washington families were large, sometimes running to as many as seventeen children. No race suicide in those days. Laurence was a graduate of Oxford and a fellow of one of the colleges there and afterward a rector of Purligh, Essex, from which living he was ejected by the Puritans in 1643 on the charge of drunkenness. This charge his friends denied, asserting that the real reason of his ejection

was his loyalty to Charles I. This Laurence Washington was afterward a surrogate at an archdeacon's court. He died in 1653.

8.—John Washington, born probably about 1630. Because of his own and his family's adherence to the cause of the Stuarts and their consequent impoverishment under the protectorate of Oliver Cromwell, John Washington took to the seas and settled in 1657 in Westmoreland county, Va. There his younger brother, Laurence, soon joined him. John was a lieutenant colonel in a war against the Indians and was of sufficient importance to have Washington parish named for him. He married Ann Pope and died about 1676. It is as well to state right here that there is some doubt about this John who founded the Washington family in America being the son of Laurence, the royalist rector. Washington Irving says that the Virginia John came from Yorkshire, not from Northamptonshire, and there is a well defined tradition in the locality he mentions, South Cave, that the ancestors of Washington emigrated from that neighborhood. Colonel

Chester, a most careful student of the Washington genealogy, who spent well nigh a lifetime in his investigations of the subject, concludes that the first American Washington could not have been a son of the Purligh rector, but must have been a descendant of the Sulgrave Washingtons through a younger branch of the family. Rev. George Washington of Paris says that the John Washington who afterward went to America was knighted in 1623, yet at this time his supposed father was a student at Oxford. Here is the one faulty place in the Washington genealogy that has never been patched up to this day. But, wherever he came from, there is no question as to the history of the American John after he arrived in this country.

9.—Laurence Washington of Washington parish, Virginia, died about 1699. Married Mildred, the daughter of Colonel Augustine Warner.

10.—Augustine Washington of Washington parish, born in 1697. Wedded to Mary Ball, daughter of Colonel William Ball of Lancaster county, Va. Augustine died in 1743.

11.—General George Washington of Mount Vernon, born Feb. 22, 1732. Commander in chief of colonial armies and first president of the United States. Died in 1799 without issue.

There you have it, just as the genealogists put it up. We confess to a feeling that from royalist Rector Laurence to American Colonel John the line has been patched up with the sort of cement used in so many genealogies. We hope, for the credit of George Washington, that he was not descended from the tipping curate who was driven out by the Puritans, and, very frankly, we do not believe that he was. Colonel Chester is probably right in the statement that the American John came from some younger branch of the family, and possibly Washington Irving is right in stating that this branch of the family lived in Yorkshire. Where there were eight or ten sons in a household, and where the records are so meager, or lacking altogether, it is impossible to state with certainty just what the true line of descent was.

To be perfectly candid, it is to be feared that the Washington ancestral tree has been grafted. Yet, even so, it is as good as most ancestral trees, so why cut it down? It serves as well as any. If the ancestral nurserymen are satisfied with it, that is the main point. The rest of the world is not wildly excited over the matter in any event. The work and worth of George Washington remain whether he was descended from a tipping royalist rector or from some honest, though unknown, Yorkshire farmer. The writer's judgment, as well as his inclination, leads him to favor the farmer. But as the genealogists do not agree to that view, and as the point is not worth bothering about, let them have their way.

Sulgrave Manor, which Henry VIII. granted to Laurence Washington in 1528, formerly belonged to the Roman Catholic church. When bluff King Hal took time between marriages to give away some of the former ecclesiastical real estate, the Washington family had enough court favor to procure a slice. Laurence, the Northampton mayor, built a house on the estate, which is still standing. It was not a very big house, not as big as he intended it to be, perhaps, but the farm did not make much return, and the size of the pocketbook has a way of determining the size of the dwelling. The Washingtons, or their relatives, kept the place nearly a century, but the pocketbook kept dwindling, and finally Sulgrave had to be given up.

J. A. EDGERTON.

The Child Laborer and His Friend In Congress; The Movement to Rescue Him From His Slavery

THE effort put forth by Senator Beveridge of Indiana to crush the growing evils resulting from child labor in the United States has revived the discussion of a very important subject. The senator's crusade is entirely wanting in sentimental features. His method of getting at the matter is thoroughly practical. His bill is to prohibit interstate commerce in articles which are the product of child labor. There could be no surer way to put a stop to the nefarious business.



IN BOX FACTORY



SENATOR A.J. BEVERIDGE



CHILDREN IN GLASS FACTORY



J.C.A. MILLER, MISSOURI'S FACTORY INSPECTOR



"HOW OLD ARE YOU?"

from the coal as it passes them. They are kept at this exhausting labor for ten or eleven hours a day. Child labor in Illinois is most revolting of all. In Chicago's notorious Packingtown children stand almost ankle deep in blood cleaning intestines and trimming meat.

It is estimated that the children between the ages of five and fourteen who are compelled to toil in factories, mines and slaughter houses amount to nearly one-sixth of the population of this country. There are more of these child laborers in the state of Pennsylvania than in all Georgia, Maryland and the Carolinas. More than a million and a half of these toilers are boys who will soon be voters. Denied education, they cannot grow into ideal citizens. There is great danger that they may in their ignorance and lack of training

become a menace to existing institutions. It is true that most states are provided with a law regulating child labor. It is equally true that these laws are so framed that evasion is comparatively simple and that it is resorted to

in numerous cases. In Georgia the law is inoperative because there are no inspectors to see that it is obeyed. In some of the states there is a state factory inspector and a numerically competent force of assistants, but the laws are so constructed that it is difficult to obtain convictions for their violation.

J. C. A. Miller, state factory inspector of Missouri, has made an exhaustive study of the child labor problem, and he has concluded that further legislation is imperative. His crusade against the existing order has been so vigorous that the subject will be thrashed out in the Missouri legislature, and something radical is likely to be the outcome. In Pennsylvania and New York the inspectors of the labor bureau have been charged by justices in open court with playing to the gallery by arresting employers upon merely technical charges while they paid no attention to aggravated violations of the law. Justice Olmstead of special sessions, New York city, declares that he knows of at least fifty instances in which boys of less than sixteen years of age have been employed in the great tunnels now being excavated under the Hudson river, working ten hours in the night shift.

In some of the states the inspector seems to be the sole interpreter of the law. It is left to his discretion to decide as to the proper disposition of each particular case. In Missouri, for example, children under fourteen years of age may not be employed in factories without the consent of the inspector. This official is authorized to permit the employment of children under the age limit in cases of extreme poverty.

The truth is, there is absolutely no necessity for child labor as it is to be found in this country. The wealth of America is sufficient to maintain ten times as many persons as are now living here. To make the child toil for its mere existence is to punish it for its poverty. To ask it to work in a factory means to turn it adrift on the sea of danger that threatens its health, its life, perhaps, and its morals. Who has the right to deprive it of the air and the sunlight and to dwarf its body as well as its mind?

SILAS O. WOODSON.

FROM EVERYWHERE.

A duel was fought in Ireland between the mayor of Limerick and a lawyer so early as 1812.

Italy, with its superb harbor facilities and railroad leading to the north, is rapidly being developed into a commercial city of importance, and merchandise is being shipped direct from many ports.

Efforts made by a Liverpool firm to promote the cultivation of cotton in the Sudan have been successful.

even though labor costs only 25 cents a day and land is one-tenth the price of Egyptian land. The chief cause of the failure is said to be the incapacity and laziness of the natives.

Brazil has an area of 3,280,000 square miles, or that of the United States with half of Alaska added. This is, approximately, five-sixths of the whole of Europe, or almost a hundred times the size of the mother country.

travel at a speed of 1,200 yards a minute. With a brisk wind prevailing and blowing in the direction of its flight a pigeon has been known to make 1,900 yards a minute.

Half the town of Arica, in the province of Tacna, Chile, has been destroyed by an earthquake, and other towns in that neighborhood have suffered more or less severely. The seaport of Iquique, 120 miles south of Arica, was not damaged. Tacna is the northernmost province of Chile and borders on

Arica is on the seacoast. It was formerly a much more important place than now. The population, once estimated at 30,000, is today about 3,000.

Labor organizations in many parts of the country are now openly espousing the temperance cause and have declared against electing to office in local or international unions men who are habitual drinkers.

One of the most curious clubs on record has recently been formed by society women in Berlin. The principal condition of membership is that the

applicant must be deaf. The club has over a hundred members, who meet regularly once a week in handsomely furnished rooms in the Wilhelmstrasse, where they converse by means of ear trumpets and sign language and drink tea.

A cablegram from Geneva says: Over 5,000 peasants fled from Val Veduggio, on the Swiss Italian frontier, during a great storm on Lake Maggiore yesterday. The superstitious villagers declare they saw an angel in the sky.

consequently believed the valley was doomed, and in great terror fled from their flourishing orchards, gardens and fields, which are deserted.

In many of the cities of Holland and Germany baths are now provided once a week or oftener for all schoolchildren.

The projected 600 mile canal in Florida would convert 5,500,000 acres of swamp into fertile land.

Although Spain is on the gold basis, gold is never seen there, the silver pesos being worth only about 15 cents.

The silver and paper currency is ever changing, varying from 124 to 132 for 100 gold pesos during the last year.

London's longest ladder has arrived at the brigade headquarters. It is possible to rescue persons from a height of over eighty feet with it.

The canaries of Germany excel all other canaries as singers. One has been recorded to continue a single thrill for one and one-quarter minutes, with twenty changes of note in it.

New Zealand exports over 6,000,000