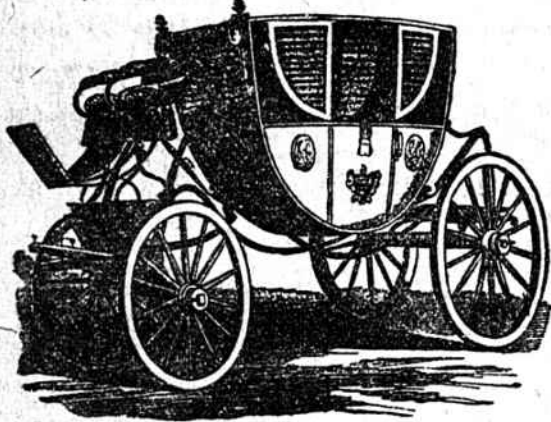


Washington's Real Name

By PROF. BERNARD J. CIGRAND

THE real name of the first president of the United States was not Washington. His baptismal name was George, and he was born February 22 in the year 1732. The old colony of Virginia was his birthplace, but the true name of his male ancestors was not Washington. This may seem a sweeping statement in the light of generally accepted history, but careful research has established beyond doubt that the ancient founder of the family from which came the Father of our Country was named William De Hertburn. The key to this apparent paradox lies in the fact that, in common with many noblemen and monarchs of Europe, the first president possessed an estate name and a real, or family name, the latter being known as the patronymic, or paternal name.

The first Washingtons were of French, and not English, origin, and were numbered among the powerful knights of the northern portion of France. When the Duke of Normandy conceived the ambition of becoming King of England he called to his aid the Catholics of France, and among those who responded to his appeal was an ancestor of George Washington. The Duke gathered his soldiers about him and announced that by right and promise he deserved and intended to be the new King of England. His spirited address had the desired effect and the knights and their vassals thronged to the standard until there was soon gathered under the leadership of William, Duke of Normandy, the greatest army France had ever mustered, ready for the field and thirsting for the glories of conquest. Among the many banners thrown to the breeze appeared the shield of the multi-great-grandfather of our own George Washington. His name was William De Hertburn. The 60,000 followers of the duke set sail in 3,000 vessels of war for the English coast and landed without opposition, because of the English King Harold's conflict with the Norwegians in another part of his invaded domains. On October 14, 1066, the rival armies met, and on the field of Hastings took place one of the most terrific battles in the history

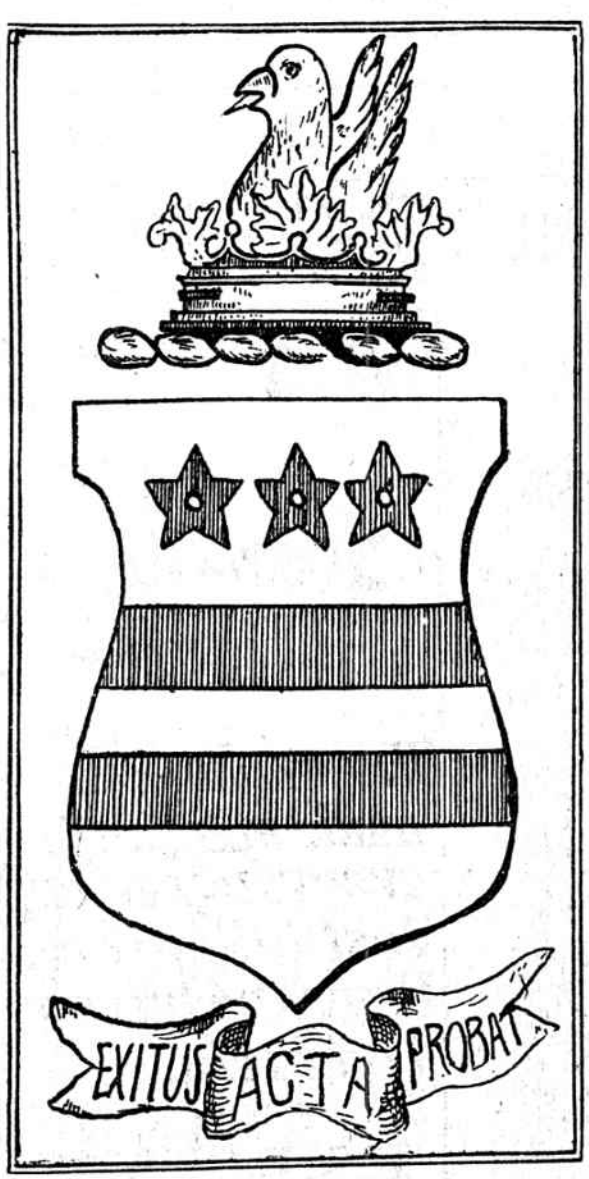


Washington's Crested Carriage.

of England. William of Normandy was the victor, and King Harold, with tens of thousands of his English, was among the slain. The victorious French marched to London, and on Christmas day they proclaimed their dashing leader "William I, Conqueror and King of England."

King William, like all his French knights, loved the French ideals of government, church and home, and infused into the old English national and domestic life all the customs of his native land. Even the English language, which William never could learn, was gradually set aside, and among the loyal French knights who assisted the Conqueror in enforcing his reforms was the distant kin of George Washington. This early ancestor of our first president was numbered among the intimates of the King, and was one of the leaders of the French Conquest. In the past, American historians, possibly because of the strong influence upon literature exercised by England, placed the Washington ancestry as beginning in that country; but careful investigation bears out the statement that the Washingtons were of definite and direct French origin. They were French both in sentiment and training, and the original name was De Hertburn.

Naturally the question arises, why was the name changed, and what induced these faithful French subjects of William of Normandy to assume an English cognomen? The explanation is simple enough. William the Conqueror was a careful and far-seeing man. He realized that his usurpation of the English throne was a very radical departure in a governmental experiment, to say the least; and he was anxious to mould the people, whom he had made his vassals by dint of the strong hand, into as close duplicates of the French as possible. In other words, he strove to implant the French ideals into the English character as deeply as circumstances permitted. The complicated heraldic records found in the pages of the famous "Doomsday Book" is undoubtedly the best evidence that the King wished to make his radical campaign of permanent record, and hence a great number of men of education and ability were occupied in diligently surveying and noting all the land and water conditions of England. They also in these visitations made lengthy entries as to the original English estate owners as

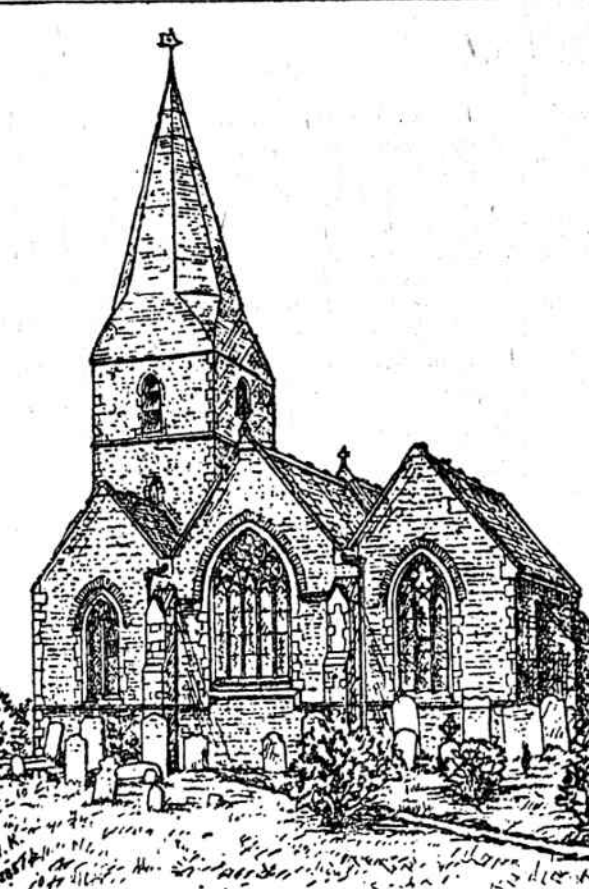


Washington's True Coat-of-Arms.

well as an accurate record of the biographical and heraldic character of the new or French proprietors. And in this last seemingly unnecessary entry appears the statement that the brave, ever reliable Knight, Sir William De Hertburn, for military service to William I, be granted with feudal rights and power the extensive estate known as Wessington, and henceforth said Sir Knight shall be known as Sir William de Wessington; but he shall still be a vassal of the bishop and his heraldic denomination shall continue to be, Arms: Argent, two bars gules (red); in chief, three mullets of the second. Crest: A raven with wings endorsed proper, issuing out of a ducal coronet or (gold)."

As a further demonstration of the importance of the De Hertburns, or "Wessingtons," history furnishes the information that the estate in question was under the command of the Bishop of Durham, and situated in the locality exposed to the attack of the Scots of northern England. On this border there was constant warfare, and the king naturally selected the bravest and most warlike of his adherents to hold lands in the disputed district. For nine years this country between Durham and York was laid waste, and for ten years it was practically a desert, no man having the courage to attempt cultivation of the blasted fields or inhabit the ruined towns. One hundred thousand people died in this debatable strip of land, and there, where active hostilities ever reigned, the De Hertburns, or Wessingtons, were stationed. This record of the great family is absolutely authentic in every detail, having been proved by minute research and personal visits to the locality where its members were lords of the soil—a task which embraced fifteen years of heraldic investigation.

Later the estate known as Wessington was spelled and entered officially as Wessington, the proprietors assuming the same name. Then it was recorded as Washington, and a natural change of the owner's name in accordance with that of his land followed. The proprietors became known as William, John, Lawrence, Robert and Nicholas De Washington. Finally the heraldic shields and French prefix of "De" was dropped, and the modern spelling of W-a-s-h-i-n-g-t-o-n prevailed.



Graves of Washington's Ancestors at Sulgrave, England.

The Washingtons were very prominent in the military as well as the civic phases of English life. In the days of Henry VIII, when that monarch was in conflict with the pope of Rome, Lawrence Washington sided with the king, and the latter confiscated the monasteries, convents and churches of the Roman Catholic church, giving to this Washington the Sulgrave estate, where for over a century the Washington family ruled supreme. A decline in their fortunes then appears to have taken place, for in 1620, the year the Pilgrims set sail for America, the Washingtons were practically driven from the Sulgrave estate to take up residence at Brighton with minor manors and holdings. The loss of the hundreds of acres of rich meadows and harvest fields was in a measure counteracted by the marriage of a Sir William Washington to a sister of George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham. This union brought about new alliances and affiliations which made Washingtons possible in America, and ultimately led to the rearing of George Washington to be the military leader of the colonies and eventually our first chief executive.

This marriage brought the Washington family into direct domestic social and court relationship with the prominent and powerful favorite of the then reigning monarch, and political circumstance destined the Washingtons to espouse the cause of the king, rather than the idol of the Commons—Oliver Cromwell. The Washingtons performed heroic services for the king, but when Cromwell proved victorious and seized the reins of government, they found England to be no longer a safe dwelling place. Prison sentences, exile and death was

of this honor, and possibly because he deemed that sufficient respect had not been shown to one of such noted ancestry, he did not emigrate to the United States. However, before the interview was closed, he deposited with the American consul a certified genealogical chart on which the following appears:

"Baron de Washington is a direct descendant of the ancient and honorable Washington family of England, the earliest emigrant to Holland being James Washington, one of the four brothers of Stuart sympathizers (Charles I). James came to Holland in 1650, his two brothers emigrated to Virginia, and the third brother remained in England, where he was serving as a divine."

This remarkable bit of genealogical history gives the earliest and most authentic record of the Dutch and German Washingtons, of which there are many and of whom the church records abound in entries of marriages, births and deaths. Further investigation brings to light the fact that this earliest Dutch emigrant, James, was married in the English church of Rotterdam, all of which tends to corroborate that he was of English training. Baron de Washington was born in 1833, and his brother Max married the Duchess of Oldenburg and in this way became connected with one of the oldest sovereign families of Europe. The House of Oldenburg is the prime branch of the Holstein-Gottorp stock, which has given emperors to Russia and Kings to Denmark, and is prominently related to the present King of England, George V. And Jacob Washington was first Lieutenant of the Dutch navy in 1845, this branch being related to the wealthy banking firm, Cornelius L. Keurenaar of The Hague. Upwards of seventy-five Washingtons are numbered among the inhabitants of Holland and Bavaria. Hence the Washingtons, in the farthest genealogical tracings, hail from France. We next find them in England and then in Holland and Bavaria.

Regarding the Washingtonian coat-of-arms some odd discoveries have also come to light. Quite contrary to our American belief the Washington shield does not contain "stars and stripes," notwithstanding that more than a thousand books and as many more published articles so proclaim it. The facts are that the Washington shield contains "bars and mullets (spurs of the Knight's boots)."

The earliest reference which I have been able to find which announces the Washington shield blazoned with stars and stripes, relates to a public banquet at Baltimore, Maryland, in 1851, where the ideas of an English poet—Martin Tupper by name—were voiced, proclaiming that the American flag, with its heraldic notions, was borrowed from the Washington shield, which possessed stars and stripes. Ever since this banquet American authors and orators have, without further investigation, accepted the statement as correct. The English poet was misled by his fervid fancy, for the Heralds' College at London, the highest authority on British heraldry, writes as follows: "A Washington shield with stars and stripes (pales) has never been of record." It is altogether probable that Tupper, as well as others, was deceived by the shape of the "mulletts." These spurs, as worn by the knights of old, were round in form, resembling modern cog-wheels somewhat, and their bristling points possibly suggested the "stars" of which Tupper spoke.

Hundreds of writers have also announced that the crest on General George Washington's coat-of-arms is an eagle, and that this family emblem was the foundation of the suggestion that the eagle be the emblem of the American republic. While the crest may appear like an eagle, the facts are that the heraldic grant of arms to this Washington branch present a raven issuing from a golden ducal crown, the crest of the family. Furthermore, Washington himself clearly shows by correspondence with the Heralds' office at London that it was not an eagle, and the letter is dated ten years after the eagle had become the emblem of the republic (June 20, 1782). His letter was sent from Philadelphia May 2, 1792, the third year of his presidency, and the package was sealed with the Washington family arms as is indicated in a letter which reads:

"The arms enclosed in your letter are the same that are held by the family here; though I have also seen, and have used, as you may perceive by the seal to this packet, a flying griffin for the crest."

The Washington crest, "a raven issuing from a ducal coronet, gold," was evidently given because of the sportsmanship of the early English Washingtons. In fact the crow, falcon and hawk have been for more than four hundred years the emblem of sport. The pastime of hawking was engaged in only by the wealthy and the Washingtons were noted for their love of hunting and sporting. Benson J. Lossing lent some color to the foregoing conclusion when he wrote of the English Washingtons:

"For more than two hundred years the De Wessingtons, or Washingtons, were conspiring after their kind (robber knights) fighting, hawking, carousing and gaming."

This grant of the raven was in 1500, at about the same time that hawking was at its height as a sport, for at about the same period we find that in Spain the son of Columbus attempted to prove that his father was of aristocratic and also of heraldic family in that "he was of a people who kept their own hawks." This alone, in those days, stamped the man as a falconer, as only people of high social standing were permitted by license to engage in that enjoyment; hence a raven, a falcon, a crow or a hawk on the shield or crest indicated prominence. This sporty and hunting disposition of the Washingtons was distinctly manifested in the Washingtons of Virginia, of which our first president also gave liberal expression.

There are five distinct Washington shields, but in the heraldic records they are pronounced of the same origin, as follows:

A silver (argent) shield upon which are two red (gules) bars; in the top (chief) three red mullets (spurs of knights' boots).

A red (gules) shield with a single white (silver) bar charged with three mullets.

A red shield with a white bar upon which are three cinquefoils, also red.

A red shield with two bars white, in chief three marilets.

A shield of four bars, white and red, three mullets.

A shield in green, a lion rampant in white, within a border gobonated white and blue.

These constituted the heraldic arms of all Washington people as recorded in the English College of Heralds.

Washington was fond of genealogical investigations, and in the College of Heralds can be seen a score or more of pages he wrote at various times in his eager search after family arms and crests. He was proud of his heraldic ancestors, and this family estimate is well expressed in the frequency with which he blazoned the Washington shields upon his choice tokens and valuables.

Many such instances may be noted in his heraldic watch charms, his several personal seals; the doors of his carriage; the porcelain of his dinner set; the silver ware of his liquor service; the fireplace and the mirrors; the picture frames and his library walls; his bookplate and his saddle, and practically everything upon which a family signature or shield might be engraved, painted or printed.

The illness of Sir Isaac Heard, the head of the English department of heraldry, closed the correspondence relating to Washington's eager attempt to prepare a Washington genealogy and origin and evolution of the family coat-of-arms. This interesting correspondence has never yet been scripturally reproduced, and it is to be regretted that a continuance of the investigation was disturbed by illness, since many disputed biographical problems would doubtless have been solved.

The man who is doing good work is writing his name on the memory of the world. Stone monuments are only seen by a very few, no odds how high they may be built.

Where all men are not allowed a hand in making the laws that govern them, they are slaves. They must bow to the dictates of other men and have no redress.

quere part of it all is that the police are sure they will convict him, though no person can be found who ever actually "saw" the man in the gambling house. His finger prints, however, are deadly evidence against him.

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Having suffered for twenty-one years with a pain in my side, I finally have found relief in Dr. Kilmor's Swamp-Root. The physicians called it "Mother's Pain" and injections of morphine were my only relief for short periods of time. I became so sick that I had to undergo a surgical operation in New Orleans, which benefited me for two years. When the same pain came one day I was so sick that I gave up hopes of living. A friend advised me to try your Swamp-Root and I at once commenced using it. The first bottle did me so much good that I purchased two more bottles. I am now on my second bottle and am feeling like a new woman. I passed a gravel stone as large as a big red bean and several small ones. I have not had the least feeling of pain since taking your Swamp-Root and I feel it my duty to recommend this great medicine to all suffering humanity. Gratefully yours,

MRS. JOSEPH CONSTANCE, Avoyelles Par. Markville, La. Personally appeared before me, this 15th day of July, 1911, Mrs. Joseph Constance, who subscribed the above statement and made oath that the same is true in substance and in fact. WM. MORROW, Notary Public.

Send to Dr. Kilmor & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample bottle. It will convince anyone. You will also receive a booklet of valuable information, telling all about the kidneys and bladder. When writing, be sure and mention this paper. Regular fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles for sale at all drug stores.

CRY OF THE INJURED.



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Boston. Hokus—So that Boston girl said I wasn't worth my salt, eh? Pokus—Well, she did remark that you were in inverse ratio to bur chloride of sodium.—Puck.

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We do not set forth MILAM as a cure for consumption, but it has proven so beneficial to such patients that we believe, and are supported in our belief by a practicing physician, that MILAM will arrest incipient tuberculosis or consumption in its early stages. We know that it greatly benefits even those in the advanced stages.

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Scrofulitic Consumption. City of Danville, State of Virginia.—To-wit: I, Edmund B. Meade, Notary Public in and for the City of Danville, State of Virginia, do hereby certify that Abram Word, of Danville, Va., to me well known, did appear before me, and being duly sworn, deposed and says as follows: "For ten years prior to August, 1909, I was under the care of a regular physician. Last spring this doctor told me he could do me no good, and I tried another for four months without receiving any benefit from him. In August, 1909, I began taking Milam, and am now able to do my work without difficulty, my appetite is good, and I can eat and digest any food. My trouble was said to be Scrofulitic Consumption, and I was wasted away to a shadow. I was so weak that I could hardly walk when I commenced on MILAM. I regard MILAM as a truly valuable remedy in all cases of blood trouble, whether eruptive, or proceeding from a lack of full, free circulation. I have recommended MILAM to about twenty of my friends, and so far as I have seen or heard from them, they all speak in the highest terms of it, and are recommending it to their friends. It was particularly beneficial to me in aiding digestion and building up an appetite." (Signed) ABRAM WORD.

In witness to the above, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office, this 23rd day of March, A. D., 1910. EDWARD B. MEADE, (SEAL) Notary Public. My commission expires Jan. 14, 1914.

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Indigestion

is not only very distressing, but leads to dangerous results if neglected. Nervousness, nausea, heartburn, pain in pit of stomach, dizziness, sick-headache, and a feeling of fullness after eating, are sure symptoms of indigestion, or stomach trouble, and should be given the proper treatment, as your strength and health depend very largely upon your food and its digestion. You want quick and permanent relief from these ailments, and you should, therefore, take a medicine of known merit.

Its 75 years of splendid success, in the treatment of just such troubles, proves the real merit of

THEDFORD'S BLACK-DRAUGHT

Safe, pleasant, gentle in action, and without bad after-effects, it is sure to benefit both young and old. Mr. Chas. A. Ragland, of Madison Heights, Va., says: "I have been taking Theford's Black-Draught for indigestion and other stomach troubles, also colds, and find it to be the very best medicine I have ever used for these complaints, and I have used much. After taking it for a few days, I always feel like a new man; in fact, it makes an old man feel like a young one." Be sure to get "Theford's". It is the only genuine Black-Draught liver powder. At all drug stores. Price 25 cents. CCA7

Solely By Finger Prints

New York Police Hope to Convict Gambler Who Always Kept His Face Hidden.

The New York police force is willing to admit that it can go M. Bertillon one better on his finger print identification system, which, by the way, was invented by the Chinese a few thousand years before M. Bertillon became a terror to the French

rogues. On the strength of the fingerprint they have arrested a man they know was guilty of a crime, but whose face no person concerned had seen. There was a swell gambling house uptown in which the proprietor was more effectually hidden than "the man in the iron mask." He remained in a little room, which he entered from another house. No one ever saw him; not even his employees. All business was transacted through a little wicket, through which his voice might be heard, but his face could never be seen. When a player wanted to buy cards or chips he passed his money through the wicket and got his cards and chips—but never saw the proprietor. When he wanted to "cash in" he passed his chips through the wicket and got his money—but never saw the proprietor.

The nimble wits of the police department wanted to "plinch" that man, but they couldn't "get the goods on

him." Finally, however, Detective Charles Steiner gained entrance to the place, pushed his money through the wicket and secured a lot of chips and cards. He put them in his pocket and took them to police headquarters. From there he took innumerable "finger prints," left by the unsuspecting gambling house keeper. These he compared with the finger prints in the rogue's gallery.

That evening he arrested a man on the streets and charged him with conducting a gambling house. And the

Misconstrued.

Shopman—The fresh herrings are very nice this morning, m'm. Lady—Er—have they ree? Shopman—Well, m'm, all fish is dearer at this season!—Punch