

**WASHINGTON MEMORIALS IN NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.**

Of all the places of interest visited by the Royal Archaeological Institute on the occasion of its recent visit to Northampton, few could have presented more points of attraction than the tombs and other memorials of the Washington family, still to be seen at Brington, about six miles from that town.

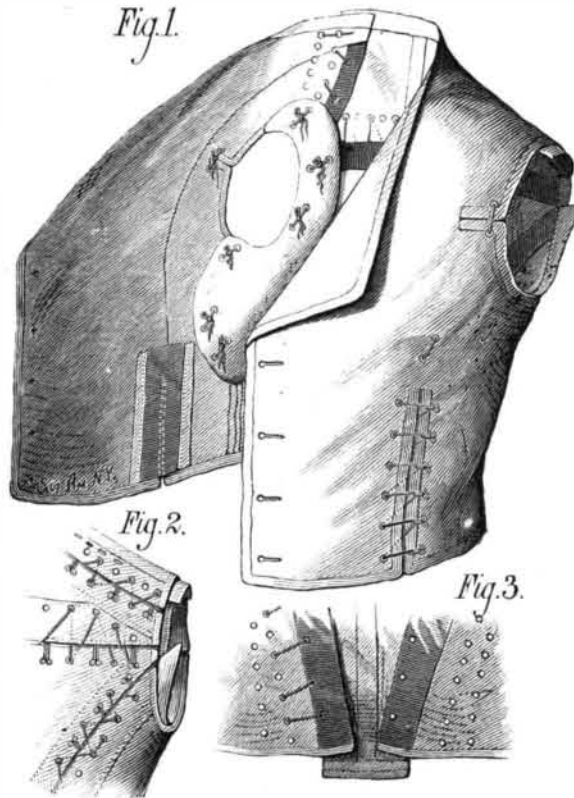
In the year 1532, and again in 1546, there was a Lawrence Washington, Mayor of Northampton. He was the son of John Washington, of Warton, Lancashire, and a member of Gray's Inn; afterward, however, he relinquished the profession of the law and settled in Northampton, where he rose to great influence. His uncle was Sir Thomas Kitson, a merchant of London, whose daughter had been espoused by Sir John Spencer, of Althorp. In 1539 he obtained a grant of the manor and lands of Sulgrave, North Hants, together with other estates, which until then had belonged to the Monastery of St. Andrew's at Northampton. Retiring to Sulgrave, he there died at a ripe old age. Three generations of Washingtons only retained possession of Sulgrave, the grandson of the grantee being obliged to sell it and retire to Brington, where he would be under the protection of his kinsmen the Spencers. The house in Little Brington is still shown where he is supposed to have lived. Over the door is the inscription: "The Lord giveth, the Lord taketh away: Blessed be the name of the Lord. Constrvcta 1606."

The parish register, among other Washington records, contains notices of the baptism and burial of a son of this Lawrence Washington in 1606-7. The latter died in 1616, and his remains lie buried in the chancel of the parish church. One of our illustrations represents the shield bearing his arms, impaled with those of his wife, engraven on his tombstone. Near to him, but in the nave, is the grave of his brother Robert. It also bears a shield on brass, showing the same blazon (argent two bars gules; in chief three mullets of the second), with the crescent of a younger brother. This shield, of which we also give a sketch, exhibits even more plainly than the other the characteristics which have caused the device to be regarded as the origin of the American flag, namely, the five pointed stars and the alternate red and white stripes. Robert Washington died without issue. Lawrence, however, had a large family. The first son was Sir William Washington, of Packington, Leicestershire, who wedded a sister of the Duke of Buckingham, through whose influence the fortunes of the family seem to have revived. The second was Sir John. Repeated mention is made of him in the household books of Althorp, where he and several of his brothers were frequent guests. He was married to a daughter of Philip Curtis, of Islip, North Hants, by whom he had three sons. A mural tablet to her memory still exists in the Islip church. Little is known of Sir John, save that he appears, like the other Washingtons, to have taken the side of the king in the civil wars, and that he was concerned, along with a younger brother Lawrence, in the

troubles of 1656, and so with him obliged to take refuge in Virginia. Before his emigration he lived some time at South Cave in Yorkshire, where he had acquired an estate. Emigrating about the year 1657 he settled at Bridge's Creek, Westmoreland County, and, marrying again, became the great-grandfather of President Washington. In the red and white bars and the stars of his shield, and the "eagle issuant" of his crest—borne later by General Washington—the framers of the Constitution undoubtedly, too, got the idea of the stars and stripes and the spread eagle of the national emblem. We take our illustration from the London Graphic.

**A NEW MEASURING JACKET.**

In cutting out dress and frock coats by the ordinary methods it is usual to take the breast and waist measures of



LINGEN'S MEASURING JACKET.

the person to be fitted, and from these measurements, and such others as the cutter may be able to make, the body of

the coat is cut out. As these measures are, to a great extent, indefinite, it is necessary to try on the garment with the seams basted together, and fit it to the person by altering the seams. This process is often troublesome and unreliable.

The measuring jacket shown in the accompanying engraving is designed to obviate the difficulties common to the usual methods of measuring and to afford a quick and reliable means for taking measurements for garments. Fig. 1 in the engraving is a perspective view of the complete jacket; Fig. 2 is a detail view of the shoulder seams; and Fig. 3 shows the back seams. The jacket is made from corduroy or similar material that will cling to the body, but will not stretch. The seams, instead of being sewed as usual, are connected by elastic cords, which pass through eyelet holes along the edges of the seams.

Each seam is backed by a piece of black cloth, which is attached to one side and overlaps the seam. Hooks are attached to the elastic cords that pass through the eyelet holes of the back and shoulder seams. The jacket is provided with pads such as are used in coats to fill out the hollows of the body at the front of the armpits. These pads are connected with the jacket by non-elastic cords, which retain them in place while the other portions of the jacket are allowed to yield.

The elastic seams and cuts allow the jacket to expand so as to fit the body. If the jacket is too large it may be contracted by means of the hooks and the extra rows of eyelet holes. The amount of opening of the seams may be marked on the black flaps, or a note may be made of it. These changes in the form of the jacket being carefully recorded, the original pattern of the jacket may be laid upon the cloth, and the garment cut according to the variation from the pattern.

For further information address the inventor, Mr. Hermann Lingen, of Wheeling, West Va.

**Adulterated Graham Flour.**

Graham flour is rapidly coming to be as much an article of suspicion as ground coffee or spices, or any other of the thousand and one articles so frequently adulterated. The commonest form in which Graham flour is seen is that made from a medium or poor class wheat, and while not properly adulteration, it may be justly characterized as swindling of the meanest kind, for the reason that the product is largely used by dyspeptics and others in imperfect health.

The miller who palms off on his customers Graham flour made from anything but the choicest of wheat is one of the meanest of all villains, and if he is not aware of it, should be told so. Graham flour, properly made, is nearly as costly an article as bolted flour ground from the same wheat, and, therefore, when you are offered Graham at much less than

HERE LIES INTERRED THE BODIES OF ELIZAB. WASHINGTON WIDDOWE WHO CHANGED THIS LIFE FOR IMMORTALITY THE 19<sup>TH</sup> OF MARCH 1622. AS ALSO THE BODY OF ROBERT WASHINGTON GENT. HER LATE HUSBAND SECOND SONNE OF ROBERT WASHINGTON OF SOLGRAVE IN THE COUNTY OF NORTH: ESQ: WHO DEPTED THIS LIFE THE 10<sup>TH</sup> OF MARCH 1622 AFTER THEY LIVED LOVINGLY TOGETHER



WASHINGTON MEMORIALS NEAR NORTHAMPTON.

1 and 4. Inscription and Shield of one of Washington's Ancestors in Brington Church, Northamptonshire, the Shield showing the supposed Original of the "Stars and Stripes."—2. House at Little Brington formerly occupied by Washington's Ancestors.—3. Brington Church, containing the Graves of Lawrence Washington and Robert Washington, Direct Ancestors of President Washington.

