

# PATRIOTISM = Love of One's Country



BY DEWITT HARRY.

FAMILY, nativity and associations are so closely intertwined that it is difficult to segregate them, but it takes a bit of them all to make patriotism. Patriotism is defined as "love of one's country." This is well enough in its way, but patriotism is deeper than merely caring, in a passive manner, for one's country.

Walk along the street and ask nearly any man, "Who are you?" The reply would be in most cases, "Why, I'm John Jones," or "Bill Smith," or some other name. Then if you'll persist and insist that the mere name does not tell what you want to know, does not really explain who the man is, the chances are that you'll meet a blank wall. Tell any man that to know who he is you should know who his family is and he'll argue with you. Or that to know who he is you should know what company he keeps, both in thought and in person. In order to gain an insight into any character it should be possible to know what sort of people were ancestors, to know who a man's friends are, what kind of books he reads, something also of his home and how he lives. It is just these things that have made the United States of America.

## Family Associations Tell.

Doubtless there has been a certain amount of inbreeding up to this point, so let's try and clarify the thought. Anyone will admit that a man is the result of breeding and environment with many other contributory causes modifying his character and actions. His thought and methods of thought are usually the result of early training plus an habitual tendency that is inherited in all men to a certain degree. Therefore, if a man comes from a family that has paid the proper attention to country and morals he should be patriotic. In this he has the associations of his family to hold him firm, the remembrance of what his people before him have done and how they have acted, and to refresh himself there is nothing better than to treasure memories of the past, so that it can be continually placed in review.

Old American stock, with the rapid growth of the United States and its immigration, is dying out. The best American families do not reproduce as rapidly as do immigrants, with the result that the character of the country is changing. Some investigators would have us alarmed at this trend, but, he that as it may, the person who adopts America as his land should adopt her history and her history, become a citizen in fact as well as one with reservations designated, too often, by the hyphen.

## Real Patriotism Defined.

Therefore if you would know who a man is you should know who his father was and his father's father, and his family and the family connections and activities, for in these lie the true criterion. Many would have us believe that we pay too little attention to family. In most other nations family is the proudest heritage of any man and he never fails to recall its associations. To keep the family name clean is the aim of the present generation so that the next may look back with pride. In this country many families are too young to have much history, but, on the other hand, too few pay any attention to their heritage.

Edward Everett Hale, in speaking of patriotism, says: "Any man is without a country who, by his sneers, or by looking backward, or by revealing his country's secrets to her enemy, checks for one hour the movements which lead to peace and the nations of the world, or weakens the arm of the nation in her determination to secure justice between man and man and in general to secure the larger life of her people." Examined by this definition, many men in public life of the United States of today could be arraigned at the bar and convicted, as was Philip Nolan, "The Man Without a Country," in Dr. Hale's epic book.

## Character Developed Early.

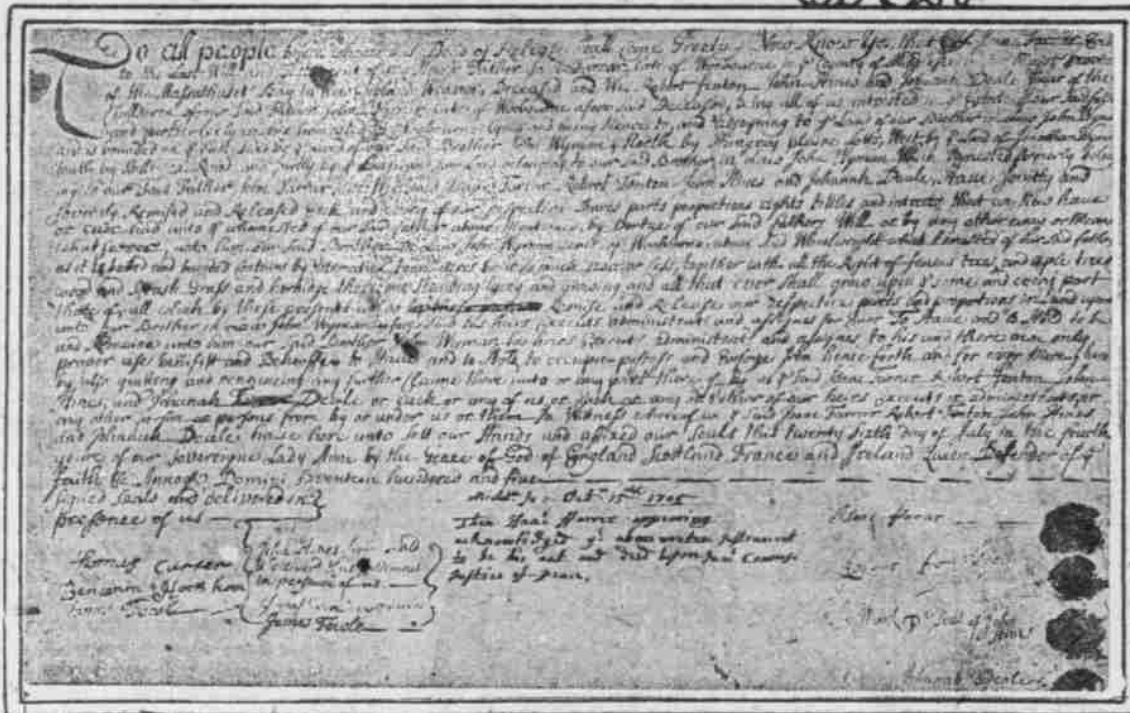
It is just by recalling these associations, by freshening our minds again and again as to the men who set the standards of American patriotism, that we can arrive at some idea of what it means. Dr. Hale wrote his book at a time when love of country in America was at a low ebb, when the Civil War was at its height, and wrote it to point a moral. To future generations it should give some idea of what it would mean to be without a country, and Dr. Hale pointed out with his trenchant pen some faint idea of what it would be. Yet there are too many Americans who do not know their country or their family or their associations, thereby understanding how family and country mean one and the same thing, how the two are so closely interlocked as to be nearly inseparable.

Long ago, when the Pilgrims were laying the foundation of a great nation on this continent certain basic rules of character and action were being established that have survived to this day and have given the United

America.  
My country, 'tis of thee,  
Sweet land of liberty,  
Of thee I sing;  
Land where my fathers died,  
Land of the pilgrims' pride,  
From every mountain side  
Let freedom ring.

J. P. Smith.

Dr. Samuel F. Smith's Own  
Writing of "America."



Rate Old Deed Dated 1705.

States an individuality that enables her to take a proud place among the nations of the earth. Back into those days extends the history of families now prominent in Portland, their associations bringing to mind names and instances prominent in the life of the country. Winthrop Hammond furnished the material for this article from the family souvenirs that he now has in his possession. It is one of his greatest pleasures to go over these mementos and recall the early history of the United States, for at the same time he can trace his family connection with the stirring events. His copy of "The Man Without a Country" bears Dr. Hale's dedication in his own handwriting.

Dead Over 200 Years Old.  
Dr. Samuel F. Smith wrote "America" in 1832. In November, 1895, just eight days before his death, he penned the first stanza, once more and sent it to Mr. Hammond. This is the last autograph copy of the song known to have been made. In Mr. Hammond's collection is a letter from Daniel Webster to one of the Hammonds and a wealth of old deeds and documents connected with Massachusetts and the early days of New England. Webster lived in Marshfield and dealt with Jonathan Hammond, who manufactured carriages. The old carriage factory is yet standing and is owned by Mr. Hammond. It has been remodeled and is used as the Neponset branch of the Boston public library, the original frame with its hand-hewn girders having been modernized by the insertion of a plate glass window. Artisans of these days did their work well. The building is well over a century old and the deed, in Mr. Hammond's possession, is dated 1819, and to William and Jonathan Hammond, twins.

One of the real valuable articles in the collection is an ancient deed

dated 1705, or 85 years after the landing of the Mayflower. This deed is as well preserved in existence. A Massachusetts property and is valuable. Portuguese passport dated 1826 tells

Dear Mr Hammond:  
You can hardly  
make use of the  
excitement of the  
time for which this  
story was written.  
I am glad to think  
that you find it with  
ready  
True  
Edward E Hale

Dr. Edward Everett Hale's Dedication  
of "The Man Without a Country"

## SECRETS OF 4000 YEARS AGO ARE REVEALED IN EXCAVATIONS MADE BY AMERICANS

Legendary Tomb Near Thebes, Egypt, Is Discovered by Pure Luck and Many Valuable Statuettes, Picturing in Detail Early Egyptian Life, Are Found.

CAN you imagine yourself working for eight solid weeks with a couple of hundred Arab workmen on your hands, with all your hopes centered on a big pile of rubbish on one side of a courtyard? Can you imagine yourself just about ready to give up in despair and disengage your disgruntled workmen, when suddenly, a fluke turns a very bad guess into a howling success? That is precisely the experience of the Egyptian expedition of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, headed by Herbert E. Winlock, assistant curator, which has just returned to the United States in triumph with some remarkable discoveries.

Mr. Winlock, used to the examination of the secrets of the ages, was astonished at the revelation when he peeped into a crack opened for the first time in 4000 years and flashed on his electric torch. He tells of his stupefaction when he realized that perhaps the most remarkable discovery of Egyptian life had been found in the accidental opening of a secret

crypt, that had been undisturbed for an eternity.

"The beam of light shot into a little world of 4000 years ago," said Mr. Winlock, "and I was gazing down into the midst of a myriad of brightly painted little men going this way and that. A tall, slender girl gazed across at me, perfectly composed. A gang of little men with sticks in their upraised hands drove spotted oxen; rowers tugged at their oars on a fleet of boats, while one ship seemed foundering right in front of me with its bow balanced precariously in the air. All of this busy going and coming was in an uncanny silence, as though the distance back the 40 centuries I looked across was too great for even an echo to reach my ears. I was completely stupefied.

Secret Crypt Egyptian Idea.

The secret crypt was an early idea of the Egyptians. A thousand years before the day of the pyramids it had been the custom for the tombs of the wealthy to contain such a chamber in which the dead man's statue

was walled up. Later it had been the custom to put beside the statue a few figures of servants at their daily tasks eternally preparing food and drink for the dead owner of the tomb. Gradually these servants had been multiplied, and the statue of the man himself was made smaller until at last his figure had been reduced to the same scale as the servants.

The little figures were now grouped in models of workshops or on boats, performing their tasks, and the master's statue had become a figure in the tableau, watching the work done for him. The spirits of the little model workmen and the spirits of the food they produced eternally supplied the spirit of the little statue that was the soul of the dead man.

It was the secret tomb of a particularly rich nobleman that Mr. Winlock and his party found. While looking long at the scene by the beam of the electric flashlight, Mr. Winlock mused that the philosophy of this

Family History, in Many  
Instances, Serves to  
Show What Other  
Generations Have  
Done.



This Clock Was Wedding Present in 1785. Chair Very Old.

of Horatio Hammond's taking up his residence in the Bermudas.

One of the most interesting articles is a New England primer of the old type that quotes the alphabetical characters in verse. This was published, according to the frontispiece, at "Rutland, Printed by W. Fay." There is no way to figure out how old it might be. It contains a catechism and is plentifully garnished with crude wood cuts. According to the title page it is "An easy and pleasant guide to the art of reading." Doubtless some of the present generation might have heard of the old primers that started out to teach reading in this manner:

"In Adam's fall  
We sinned all."

In the book the children learned something like this: "As runs the glass man's life does pass. Job feels the rod so blest God. The Egyptian host the Red Sea left. Xerxes the great did die and so must you and I. Zacharias, he did climb the tree his Lord to feed." And in those days there was no question of "getting the sense" of things, the children memorized so they could repeat the lesson backwards, forwards and from the middle each way, or start at any verse and go to the end. They had to do it for

it was a standard method of teaching and all the grownups knew the book by heart and there were frequent examinations by the folks at home as well as at school. There is quite a bit of information in these primers and an examination could be arranged on them only that would cause some modern students a great deal of perturbation.

## Ledger Tells of New Country.

A cash book belonging to Jonathan Hammond starts in 1794 on an English farm with all the entries being in sterling, and 1797 it changes it to a system of dollars and cents' records. Some of the items are interesting. It shows that farm accounts were in vogue even in those old days when there were no agricultural colleges. Jonathan Hammond paid \$1.38 for four bushels of potatoes and paid an accountant 50 cents for half a day's work examining the accounts. A certified public accountant would not look at a man today for 50 cents. Jonathan got 45 cents rental for a saddle horse for half a day and for 6 1/2 days in court he received \$6.50. Corn was expensive for he paid \$1.60 for two bushels and a distant echo of present day leather prices is caught in the sale of a 46-pound green hide for \$1.91.

Winthrop Hammond has met a man

the ceiling every time one forgot and tried to stand upright. The photographs and the plans were carefully taken because it would make it possible to reconstruct the position of every boat and figure and the archaeologist at home would be able to answer the question of position to his own satisfaction.

The photographs began with one of the cracks in the wall where the workmen had first found it, and did not end until the last model was removed from the tomb. Exposures were taken with sunlight thrown 90 to 100 feet along the corridor from a mirror on to a silver paper reflector, and the arrangement was perfect. There was one fear—the rock was in a most precarious condition and the photographer and the other men with him were afraid that fresh air entering into a chamber sealed almost hermetically for 4000 years would result in a crash of stones on the antiquaries. Luckily, nothing happened, and the photography was finished within three days.

It took three more days to remove all the models from the chamber. More photographs were taken as the models were removed. Mr. Burton and his camera were busy from early morning until about 4 o'clock each afternoon, when the rim of the high cliffs cut off the sunlight from the mirrors. As each one or two models were removed, he took a photo-

Winthrop Hammond  
Knows Young America  
Through Associations

who saw Lafayette. This is going back a ways. The man was John Foster of Dorchester, who died at the age of 92. He saw Lafayette lay the cornerstone of the Bunker Hill monument in 1825 and heard Daniel Webster make his famous address at that time. In the Hammond collection are five letters written by Whittier and in one of them Whittier tells of a visit of Oliver Wendell Holmes.

The clock shown on this page was a wedding gift to one of the Hammonds in 1785. It was made by Elzhanah Taber of Roxbury and keeps perfect time today. One of Hammond's weekly duties is to crank up the weights so that the works will run another eight days. The dial is the original one and the clock has a second hand, tells the day of the month and the moon changes. The glass that protected the face when it was first made is yet in place and many imperfections tell a story of the difficulty of manufacture at that time.

## Family and Country Close.

A Sheraton table over 200 years old has a place of honor in the Hammond apartment and the mahogany is in as good shape, apparently, as the day the piece of furniture was built. Miniatures of early Hammonds, done on ivory in oils, give some idea of what these men of past generations looked like. An ancient pitcher bears on its front a picture of the frigate Constitution with the motto "Peace, commerce and honest friendship with all nations—entangling alliances with none," a motto that finds an echo in present day affairs. The lip of this pitcher is scorched as a result of the application of hot irons used in the preparation of "flip" and the muddled drinks of that day.

These connecting links with the past serve to accentuate the close connection that the family has borne in the development of the United States. Many other families have taken as prominent a part, the difficulty is that the present generation have not taken the pains to preserve the mementos to recall their past activities. While some families are younger their history is much more to date and there should be some method for men preserving their family affiliations. Few of these searchers would fail to find happenings of vital interest in the conduct of their forebears. This connection between family and country would, in many cases, prove close and an incentive to patriotism. But, as the Englishman would say, "They don't know who they are. They only know these who are alive today."

## 1921 Record Year for Cigarettes.

NEW YORK.—Lower prices for raw materials combined with a record turnover will probably make 1921 the most prosperous year in the history of the cigarette manufacturers. In the first 10 months production was at the annual rate of 52,500,000,000 cigarettes, a new high and more than three times the 1914 output. Leaf from the 1920 crop was off 50 per cent from the high of 1919. In the tobacco manufacturing business leaf represents approximately 20 per cent of production costs.

ture of those behind, which had now come into view.

After two months of hard work, the models were reassembled and restored. As has been said, the rock in which the little chamber was quarried is badly fissured, and from time to time fragments had fallen from the ceiling upon the models. They were of wood, the figures glued and pegged in place, and whenever a particularly large piece fell upon them, little men and oxen were shattered and scattered around. The damage so done was remarkably slight, for most of the breaks could be successfully repaired.

It is impossible to describe everything in this wealth of material that these lucky diggers found. But half the models are being assembled in the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York, and some are already on view. The other half of the number of models was presented to the Egyptian government, in accordance with the agreement which permitted the excavators to begin their work.

## Question Hard to Answer.

He, I suppose, when all women vote the party managers will have to put handsome men on their tickets for candidates. She, What makes you think women will demand handsome men to vote for when you look at the kind the most of them marry?