

Other original Warsop Families.

There are many people in Warsop now who can trace their origin to people who inhabited the village at the time of his youth. One of the original families was Milford family. Milford, his grand-fathers neighbour, "was white people", similarly as his grand-father. The old Milford ~~is~~ no more alive. The son is alive. He lives near the Baptist Church. He married the assistant teacher.

The Baptist Church.

At the time of his youth there was already the Baptist Church in the village. It was on the same spot on which the church is to-day. It was not really a church - just an ordinary meeting house and a school. The land for the Church was given by his grand-father, who founded also the chapel. Many improvements were doene in the mean-time ~~in~~ "until it is what is now."

Other Churches.

At the time of his grand-father there was no other church in the village. The Baptist Church was built the first.
Later on the Wesleyan Church was built. It was previously built on this piece of land on which the school stand today. A little above the school, about ten chains from the China-man's shop on the Allside Road. "The ~~it~~ storm blew down the old building. They had to rebuild." The new church was built ~~in~~ "around 1920" on the spot where it is to-day.

meeting house

He does not remember when the Anglican Church was established in the village. His son says that until quite recently there was only an Anglican chapel a little below the place where the Anglican church stands to-day. The ~~church~~ new church was built only "a couple of years ago". Woodfine's son remembers that whe he was a small boy the Anglican meeting house was there already. /he is now ab. 49/.

The Baptist Church managers and ministers.

"The Napiers ~~were~~ were the family who managed the Baptist worship. The old-woman Napier was over 100 when she died. ~~xxxxxx~~ 12 ~~xxxx~~ years ago." She managed the church for a long time. she died."

The first ~~xxxxxx~~ Baptist Minister, or at least a minister, who lived at the time of Woodfine's youth was Mr. Heighinton/phon. Heenton/. "Mr. Heenton was living there at that time." The daughters of Mr. Heighinton stay in the village now. "O^{ld} dear pleasant souls. You can trust them, no suspicion in anything. You can trust them whatever they say."

The Baptist ~~xxxxxx~~ school.
/The first School/
Conversion from Baptism to Wesleyan Church.

The first school "was down here at the Baptist Church. It was both Government and Baptist school. The Gnt and the Society run together the school.

He was Baptist first. His grand-father was Baptist too and he attended the Baptist School. himself. ~~xxxxxx~~
Anyhow, there was no other church at the time of his childhood and youth in the village. He was converted to Wesleyanism later on. It was after Wesleyans came to the village and built the church. He does not remember when it was, but it was certainly after the road was cut, since Wesleyana came to the village and built their church after this event.

He left the Baptist Church without much quarrelling. "I made them fully understand that I am leaving them. They gave me a Family Bible. We parted without quarrell, as friends."

~~The~~ The road running through Warsop was cut first in Ulster Spring and from Ulster Spring and Albert Town was continued to Warsop and further down. "The road came from Albert Town, from Ulster Spring." It was only when the road ~~reache~~ road reached Albert Town that the Anglican Church was built in Albert Town and a minister came to fulfill his functions. Previously there was no Anglican Church in Albert Town, but just an ordinary meeting house. ~~Only later~~ Albert Town developed into a centre of the Anglican Church ~~only~~ almost immediately ~~when the road was built~~ after the road was built. "The Anglican Church was built in Albert Town when the road came into Albert Town." ~~The~~ "The road came through Spring Garden up to the Rock Spring and ~~then~~ up to Warsop wher it is now."

Popular etymology of the names of places connected with the history of the road.

According to Menzies Woodfine, ~~the~~ the origin of name "warsop" is connected with the building of the road. When the building of the road reached Albert Town, the work was stopped by bad weather. Ingenieurs inquired *red what are the weather conditions higher up in the mountains; woods up was the answer from this who got its name.* Other places were named in a similar way. They stopped they work at a place for some time and the place was called "Wait-a-bit". In another place order was given: "stand and see" and the place was named "Tenancy".

Formerly these places had no name. "No name was at the time before the rd was built."

The road and the land prices.

The land was not so dear ~~at that time~~ before the road has been built. ~~It~~ And even when the road was built already it was not so expensive as to-day. Mr. Brisset has the line with Woodfine's property and a piece of land owned by Woodfine was sold to Mr. Brisset: "some acres right up on the hill". The sale took place at the time when his son Menzies was born. "It was that time 40 shillings an acre. Now it is very much more." Before the road was built the land was cheaper even. "Since the road cut it the price went up."

History of the family property.

~~The~~ Woodfine's house stands ~~at the~~ to the left of of the main road. It faces the parochial road leading towards the Baptist Church. His land is in two portions: one on this, and another on the other side of the road. The shop of the "hat-man" belongs to him. He rents it to Allen Watson.

Previously all his land was in one piece. Its division into two parts is connected with the building of the road. The road was cut ~~in~~ right through his land. There is a curve further down and ~~his~~ runs around his land. That is why people used to call his property "Road Island".

He ~~got~~ has no inherited land. The land he owns was not bought in one piece at once. It was acquired slowly. Other people had their plots around his house. He was buying from them their plots, adding more and more land to his original plot. His property was built up from little pieces of land built from other people.

He also sold some of the land he acquired by ~~buying~~ buying it from other people. He sold a piece of land to Mr. Brisset. He also ceded a piece of land to the Government for building a water tank to supply people with water. There was the spring on this piece and the spring could be used for filling the tank. "I gave it for the people to have water."

When he bought his land /at Road Island/ there were no cultivations ~~there~~ there. All the trees which grow on his fields and around the house ~~were~~ were planted by him. He ~~was~~ made all the cultivations. Some of the trees died out already. "The storm knocked some of them." "They spring again." Pointing some breadfruits in the garden near the house: "those solid ones they are a present - somebody brought them from St. Elizabeth." They were given to him ~~xxxxxxxpresentxxx~~ by a friend. "Some persons are liberal, And some - you have to be very careful."

Shops -- Warsop

At the time he was young there were only two shops in the village; *one was at Bottom Warsop, another at Top Warsop* the shop at Top Warsop was owned by Mr. Brand. Mr. Brisset worked in this shop for Mr. Brand. The shop was where to-day the China-man has ~~this~~ this shop. ~~xxxxxxx~~ The shop caught fire and was burned. "Mr. Brisset took over" the shop from Mr. Brand and started his own business. "He was doing big business. B

Brand's shop was better than ~~the shop at~~ Bottom Warsop. It was older too. "Brand was first, Cally the next." Cally ~~was~~ was the owner of the shop at Bottom Warsop. He was a "black man." "Cally's shop was a couple of chains from here." ~~xxxxxxx~~ Cally sold his shop to a china-man from Balaclava, who took over the property. His name was Pang. Later one Pang sold ~~his~~ his shop and the land under the shop to a farmer who came ~~from~~ from America. He came only last year, and "is doing business down below." His name is Weed or Wait.

Woodfine's habits.

Woodfine is over 90 - according to his son; he himself is more vague and a little uncertain of his age. He knows ~~that~~ that he is "the oldest man in the district" and is very ~~proud~~ proud of it. He does not like shops. People come to a shop, drink, and are gambling, cursing and swearing. He does not like this. "I do not care for such places."

He does not drink and the last smoke - before we came to him - had 12 years ago. He saves his pennies: "there are so many other calls."

He is not of high opinion of Mr. Lucius Bailey. He had more land than he has now. He lost on bananas and then neglected his cultivations. "He drink too much." "Eat or drink each or the other - care should be taken on each one."

The ideal farm acreage.

The ideal acreage of the prosperous farmer is here a few tens of acres. Here are farms of different seize. 5, 10, 20, 30, 40 and 50 acres. 50 acres is the proper amount of ground for the farmer. Here are many who have much less. One acre only, or even less. "With big family and hard working men - at least 50 acres." ~~xxxxxxx~~ A poor man can be satisfied with "at least 10 acres; that it would do very well."

Bottom Warsop and
Top Warsop in 61d
days.

Mr. Woodfine hesitated to answer which of the Warsops: Bottom or Top, was more abundant in house and people in old times. Bottom Warsop seemed to have less houses and less people. "The houses were along the road, but more popular was up there" / in Top Warsop/. "It became popular at that end."

Woodfine's house.
His "library."

Mr. Woodfine's house is a "board house". It is decorated inside with the wall-/news/paper. There are family photographs exhibited on the walls and shelves. A photograph of Govenor Wilson ~~occupies a prominent place of honor~~ is on one wall., and nearby a huge portrait of Wesley. In the room to the left we noticed a table covered with ~~many~~ papers, letters and some pamphlets, tied into bunches. We asked about it. This is Woodfine's "library" - was explained to us. He received as much as 12 letters a day, when he was the manager. ~~There~~ He keeps them. May be somebody of his family will be interested to see them. And he has various "books" which he wants to keep.

Visit
10.5.1947.
Inf. A.A. Woodfine
J.O. (and his son Hercules)

~~Rutty started~~
We started our talk by discussing the matters of Saturday pause in work. Mr. Woodfine explained that he is not Seven Day Adventist. This brought us to the subject of his brother, Rutty.

Rutty, the maternal brother.

They did not quarrel much with Rutty before he went to Panama. ~~They lived~~ The quarrel started when he came back from his journey abroad.

He went to Panama suddenly leaving his wife and children alone. He did not write all the time. No single word came from home. His mother stayed at that time on the place against Baptist Church, where was her old property which was passed to her from her father. It was about 5 acres.

He advised his mother to divide the land ~~between~~ ~~other children and their~~ in such ~~any~~ way as to leave two acres not so much for Rutty as for his sons, and daughters. His mother moved at that ~~time~~ time to his place, which was where he lives to-day.

"One ~~time~~ day I was sitting in front of my house as I was sitting to-day. I saw a cart coming to us and a gentleman in the cart. Somebody - there were other people sitting near-by - told: Buser, there is your brother coming to Warsop. I said: this cannot be. I went to see who was the gentleman. And when I went he got out of the cart. That's you Rutty? - I said. Me - I came to lay my bones. Far forthat - I said - you are not looking like that. ~~He asked~~ He asked me to go with him, but there was his wife, they probably wanted to be first of all alone, I told I ~~will~~ come on the evening. I sent to him ~~about~~ his sons with the land paper, and when I came to him ~~the whole~~ ~~trouble~~ then there was the whole trouble." "It is so much to say, it is so long story. And then he took some men they were the Church, and he sold the land to them."

Rutty is not a good man. He has a Church, but he speaks bad about other churches. He should not do this. "I don't know what he is doing to do now. I cannot do anything for him." He has even his daughter living near-by on Mr. Woodfine's land. He was helping her, but does not give her any more any support in money. One of Rutty's sons lives near-by - his house is just behind Woodfine's property. He is a shoemaker. Mr. Woodfine does not remember his name. He is not sure whether it is Theophilus.

Springside - old property down the Troy Road.

The name of Springside is of course known to Mr. Woodfine, and even to his son. They know both the history of this property. "Springside - one Mr. Muirhead lived there." Mr. Woodfine used to make for Muirhead suit-clothes. Mr. Woodfine was in his young days a taylor and did a lot of this work. Mr. Muirhead ordered once a suit and then sent for the suit without paying money. The accident ended through a series of "qui pro quo"s to another order by another man, who was sent for the suit and whom Mr. Woodfine did not press about the money due to him. He got ~~his~~ his money from Mr. Muirhead - ~~He~~ brought it right to me, I got cash for the suit, he did it afterwards."

Woodfine family

Springside property wasnt very big. It was down the road to Troy, near Hill-Top, to the right of the road. "We used to call it Springside. Old Muirhead had sons and daughters, but they did not stay on the estate. "They sold it and it fell out to many owners." It was owned subsequently by Charles Vassel and by Heron Hallit. Then it was bought by a Clarke. The last owner of this is a lawyer from Mandeville, Bailey, who bought the property before ~~Siarsak~~ Clarke, sold it to Clarke, and then bought it from Clarke. There were always some tenants sitting on this property and there are also some tenants now. The property was never very big. It was divided into many new owners who ~~bought~~ got into possession of this land. Now the property is 25 acres big.

~~Bananas in Warsop~~
~~in the Cockpit~~
 Cockpit Land
 Settlements.

Plenty of people from Warsop own land-plots in the Cockpit. These are chiefly Ex-servicemen. They are the possessors of the land, but have no use of it. The access to this land is very difficult" Sometimes it takes one day and ~~provisions taken~~ with one must take own food with to be able to stay there a couple of day. Settlements were planned by the Government and there are places cut for the Church, ~~the school~~ the school and other village arrangements, but there are practically no houses built and no inhabitants. As long as the road is not built people cannot stay there and get profit from their cultivations There are only tracks leading to these places now.

The land is very fertile in the Cockpit - especially for bananas. "There are first class bananas over there." They bear excellent fruit - "one man cant carry two stems", whereas usually four stems can be carried by one man. The soil is fresh and the places are cool, and that's ~~ix~~ the reason why bananas are so good over there. The Cockpit bananas were never affected by ~~Banana~~ Panama disease or by any other banana pest. They seem not to attract any disease.

It is hard to cultivate anythin in the Cockpit ~~have~~ because wild boars destroy plantations. People usually go there for lumber. There is plenty of ~~lumber~~ wood in these places. People cut the trees, saw boards on the spot and carry them on their heads.

Bananas in Warsop.

Before ~~Banana~~ Panama disease and leaves spot people in Warsop produced much more bananas than to-day. But not all the plantations were ~~ix~~ infested with the disease. Some of them survived without being troubled by any disease all the time. Woodfine's bananas belong to this class. Also in other places, including Allsides, there are some banana cultivations which were spared by the disease and ~~give~~ bear excellent fruit now. Woodfine's cousin, Neville Campbell, ~~delivar~~ has two acres under bananas and his stems are known for their seize and quality. He delivered 60 stems last time to the banana station and one stem had 39 hands. "39 hands alone made him over 10 pounds." Woodfine's bananas are also very good. They ~~have~~ are high, have no thick trunks and produce 9, 10 and 11 hands. They are clean from disease. The place near the house where they are grown is very good for them. The land is fertile and the bread fruit trees and other trees provide coolness and shade. Owing to this they sprout high and do not develop thick trunks.

/?/

Panama disease
and its spread
in bigger plan-
tations.

look

Treatment of
the soil.
Trenching and
mulching.

Forking. The
right season of
forking.

and this

Precautions against
Panama disease.

Artificial
fertilizer.

Traditional
manuring.

According to Woodfines no banana plantations were affected by the disease if they are properly treated. Mr. Brisset lost practically all his bananas and Sir Archibald Campbell the same, because these were the big plantations worked by hired labourers. Labourers do not worry much about the plants and proper working of the soil. They want to get their daily payment for as little work as possible. Bigger cultivators, who did not themselves ~~take~~ after their bananas, but relied on the employed labour, are now at loss, because it was their plantations which were devastated by the disease.

The most important thing with the cultivation of bananas is the proper treatment of the soil. First of all, trenches ~~xxxx~~ "gutters" must be dug to stop the washing of the soil by the rain water. They are dug ~~across~~ across the field, at its upper end; ~~then~~ then a short cut conducts water from the upper trench to the lower one. Water does not run ~~through~~ down, but circulates in this meander. The "dirt" which fills the gutter must be removed from the gutter ~~and~~ placed on the soil. It is put around the banana roots to feed this place and to ~~make~~ make it "cool". A lot of mulching must be done. Weeds and bushes are cut and scattered over the ground /chiefly around the banana roots?/. According to the description of this practice, the gutters ~~are~~ dug not so much ~~for~~ to stop the erosion of the soil on the spot, as to utilise the erosion working ~~xxxx~~ higher up for the sake of the plantation. It would be much the same ~~practice~~ phenomenon which was noticed at Lawrence's farm, where the ~~erosion~~ soil erosion in the valley ~~is~~ fertilises its bottom./.

The soil must be also properly prepared. Forking must be done in the dry season, not in the rain season. I could not understand from Woodfine's description what are the effects of ~~xxxx~~ this on the soil. Again forking must be done at a distance from the ~~root~~ banana roots; otherwise "strings" ~~can~~ be cut, which ~~will~~ ~~cause~~ will affect the growth of ~~bananas~~ the tree and may even cause its death.

If the soil is properly treated, the bananas will ~~not~~ be resistant to the disease. Never the less, all precautions must be taken to avoid the spread of the disease from infested plantations to those which are free from the disease. If soil is not properly treated, the roots/or the ground/ not mulched enough, insects attack the roots. ~~which~~ ~~xxxx~~ ~~xxxx~~ ~~xxxx~~ ~~xxxx~~ ~~xxxx~~ Then the tree "roots up" over the ground and is easily broken by the hurricane or even a ~~milder~~ milder blow of wind. The bananas who are not properly looked after not only easily catch diseases; they produce also very poor fruit.

Big farmers used some time ago artificial fertilisers to get better stems. "This humbug the banana plantations." They put a bit of fertiliser at each root and "afterwards every root was dead." "It last only around 5 years." "It supposed to bring nice hand" and really their stems were at the beginning bigger and better than those which were not treated by this fertiliser. But ~~afterwards~~ ~~the~~ ~~tree~~ ~~started~~ ~~to~~ ~~die~~ in 5 years time the tree was dead. "It forced only the root", but did not make the tree better or the soil more fertile. The only good way of treating the bananas is which they use. "When we use our own manure it feeds the soil, but when you use the fertiliser it fed only the root, it does not feed the soil."

Own experience
in agriculture.

said

Menzies Woodfine ~~is~~ ~~he~~ all he knows about agriculture was derived from his own experience. He did not learn how to plant bananas from books. He followed his father and own experience only. "I know how to do it just from my own experience." He is not a member of the Agricultural Society. His father was some time ago. They did not learn about bananas from the Journal of Agr. Society. Nothing from books, all from their own experience.

Woodfine's
garden.

is

I was invited to have a look at the property around the house. This a beautiful garden with plenty of fruit trees ~~of~~ planted years ago. The garden ~~is~~ occupies the slopes of the gully behind the house and descends into a deep hollow of this ~~very~~ valley-like gully, at the bottom of which there is ~~xxxxxxx~~ a natural sink-hole, with a cave ~~just~~ underneath, to which there is no access. The water which runs down over the Woodfine's land collects in this hollow and is carried away through this sink-hole.

A piece of the garden is under cane. It is cut ~~in~~ irregularly as the stalks ~~xxxxxxx~~ grow old. One old stalk is cut only out of two old stalks which grow from one root. One of the stalks is left "to support the root." When young cane sprouts grow old, the left stalk is again cut, together with some new one, but there is ~~always~~ always one old left.

There is plenty of bananas - high and green. New banana suckers ~~grow~~ sprout out of them. No "gutter" was dug at the top edge of the banana grove, but the road made at this spot ~~is~~ forms a kind of terrace, on which "dirt" for manuring the banana collects.

~~Besides~~ Besides bread fruit trees, which are many, there are following trees in the garden: a number of cocoa trees /the fruit is collected and they ~~is~~ sell the produce after drying the grains/; coffee trees, spread over the garden and especially dense at its bottom part. There is a cedar, and some broadleaves; some tambourines; some guavas - ~~at~~ in the bottom part of the garden, ~~and~~ looking exceedingly fresh and green. There is also a cynamon tree and plenty of pimento trees. Ackee trees are in this part of the garden as well as on the "Road Island".

Agricultural
Society Prize.

not

Old Woodfine won ~~xxx~~ one or two prizes for his garden and house in a competition sponsored some time ago by the local Agricultural Society. He retained ~~the~~ the prize certificate and promised me to find it and to show me some time. It was at the time, when his daughter was alive and lived with him. The house was ~~xxxx~~ well kept at that time. ~~It~~ Now they live on a more modest way and can manage to keep their home in a prize-winning conditions.

Woodfine's trees.

Woodfine is very proud of his garden and the trees. The majority of them was planted by him and he knows each of them. Each tree has its own "personal" history and Woodfine remembers all the ~~best~~ details of how he acquired the plant, how he planted it and what was its subsequent story. He pointed again to a bread-fruit, which he got from a friend from St. Elizabeth, which grew old, was blown by the storm and then spread again from a sucker. He related also a story of a jasmin ~~xxxx~~ in the flower and decorative tree garden in front of his house. He noticed the bush in a lady's garden near Rock

Spring or Albert Town. He wanted to buy it and the lady agreed to give him a shoot when he will come in the proper season. He came in the season again, paid one shilling for the ~~shoot~~ shoot ~~shoot~~/or sucker/, but ~~was~~ forgot it to take with him. He noticed it only when he came back home and sent a boy to bring the plant paying him sixpence for his fatigue. ~~He~~

He was especially proud of his cynammon tree, which grows far above other trees in his garden. People came to him and ask him to sell the tree for 7 pounds. He refused. They get some 3 to 4 shillings from the tree selling the cynammon bark in small quantities. It would a good business to sell it for £.7 at one time. But he did not want to sell the tree. He simply wanted it to remain in his garden.

be

Perfect garden-

Old Woodfine, who took me and his son for a walk through his slopy and sometimes almost precipitous garden, ~~was~~ could hardly walk. He supported himself with the stick and was getting "giddy" from time to time. ~~He~~ He leaned against us and ~~with~~ several times he probably fell down if not helped by us. in due time. He complained of his ~~eye~~ eye-sight, which rapidly is getting worse. ~~Even~~ Even from a short distance he hardly could recognise ~~any~~ a goat or a hen invading his garden. But all the trees and all the stable plants he knew by heart and pointed ~~them~~ with his stick at their direction without any mistake. He did not see the tree well, but he knew its shape and its place perfectly.

tearing

Inspite of his invalid condition, he was busy and active all the time. If only he could disentangle himself from our support and keep steady he was at once at work. He was ~~tearing~~ tearing off the ~~dry~~ dry leaves from the banana trunks; removing ~~old~~ old thrash from young ~~sage~~ cane shoots; breaking off ~~the~~ dry branches from the trees and removing superfluous leaves from young tree shoots. He was knocking at the bark of some trees, finding some of them clean and healthy, others affected by a blight. He took every occasion to do some useful work and to ~~help~~ help his plant in their growth. When we reached the yam field of the Springside outskirts of his garden, he noticed at once, after having tried with his stick the spot, some ~~grass~~ grass roots left in the crumbs of soil; and he picked them up, cleared the earth and threw the roots away. He found a huge dry branch left on the field and was fighting with it for some time, before we came to his rescue and removed ~~the~~ it from the field. He was examining with a critical eye the conditions of some gutters on his ~~plant~~ land and was ~~showing~~ constantly showing how they should be improved. He sketched plans ~~of~~ of new gutters which should be ~~done~~ done. ~~His~~ "If I only could do it, I would dig a gutter here and ~~show~~ here." Etc. His son was showing little interest for all these activities and was indifferent about the conditions of the ~~land~~ plants or suggested schemes. "This I will do sometime" - was his comment. But the father shook his head ~~and~~ evidently had some doubts about this.

History of the
property and land
boundaries.

Woodfine did ~~know~~ "not know exactly" what is the size of his property at the house. "I was buying it in small pieces and I do not know exactly how much ~~land~~ acres it is." He never took trouble to survey all the land here and to get the diagram for the whole. He surveyed only some of the pieces bought. Since he was inclined to buy still more and did not think that the acquisition of the land is over, there was no reason in surveying all the land. ~~He showed me~~

He showed me some of his old and new boundaries. ~~One~~ One of the old boundaries - a "vertical" gutter at the end of his tiny ~~sugar~~ cane field - divided his garden ~~from~~ from a piece of land resting and overgrown with bushes and

died out or was removed from this place 6 years ago. Now yams should be planted on this field. The place was bought 15 years ago ~~for~~ probably from Theophilus Ratty, old Ratty's son whose ~~poor~~ poor plantations and farm buildings were seen near-by. ~~The new boundary~~ The new boundary was not so conspicuous as the old one. May be, it is regarded as only a temporary line. No "boundary marks" were planted on it, with the exception of the upper part of the new place, where it was adjoining to the property of another neighbour. An olaysic tree was said to be there.

Old Woodfine pointed to Ratty's son's farm with an evident expectation of getting some praise for his own garden. The difference was striking. Only a few bread fruit trees and broadleaves were seen over there. Some yams, some cassava fields and some corns looked poor and hardly looked after. "Is he a good farmer?" - I asked with a tone of doubt. "As you see" - answered old Woodfine.

Old Woodfine showed me also this part of land, which belonged previously to him, but ~~is~~ now is "the Government's" property. It was ~~an~~ a water source with a wooden tank. He did not sell this source to the Government. He offered it to ~~give~~ the Government which built the tank. Short road leading to the source is also Government's road. This is the "Springside" boundary of his land.

He was very proud of all his achievements on his land. When he bought this land years ago there were no cultivations and no trees even on it. Just bush. ~~He brought this land under cultivations and changed it into the garden.~~

Grandfather's
stone mortar.

Old Woodfine pointed with his stick to a stone mortar placed near the corner of his house. "It is my grandfather's mortar" - he said. "It took him a lot of trouble to do it." He was very proud of this possession. The mortar serves them now as it served his grandfather years ago. They ground in it "everything". The mortar was in possession of Woodfine's mother and was previously at her house, against the Baptist Church. When he moved his mother down to his place, he was afraid of leaving the mortar on the hill. Somebody might not understand its value and broke it into pieces. He ~~br~~ brought it down ~~with~~ with a lot of trouble. Several strong men put the mortar on a wooden platform and carried the whole burden down on their heads. It was placed ~~in~~ where

Woodfine Family

Fam. Biogr. 173.

it stands now. It is used to-day and preserved as a precious family possession of a sentimental value. The work of the grandfather. "It's funny thing" - commented old Woodfine at the end of the conversation - "I never knew my granfather. I never met him."