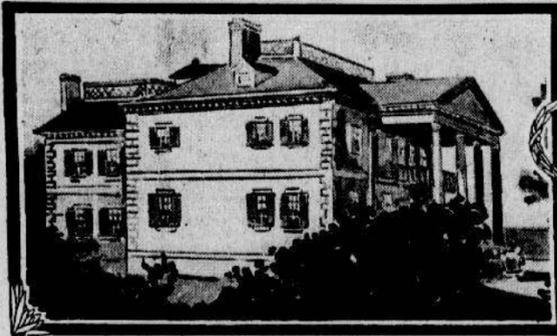
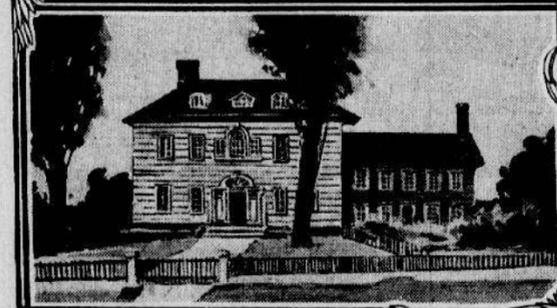


MISSOULA, MONTANA, SUNDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 20, 1910.

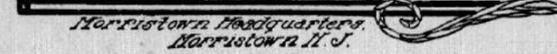
WASHINGTON'S HEADQUARTERS
A FEW OF THE MANY
HOUSES MADE FAMOUS
BY GEN. WASHINGTON
By A. R. Parkhurst, Jr.



Jumel Mansion, New York City



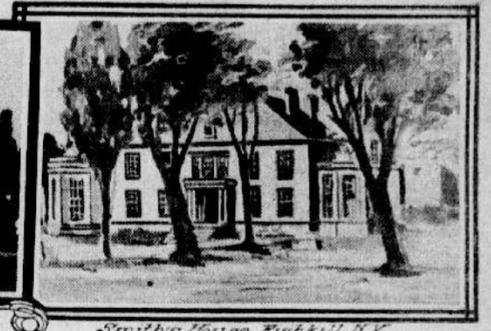
Vassal House, Cambridge, Mass.



Morrisstown Headquarters, Morrisstown, N. J.



Moore House, Peekskill, N. Y.



Smith House, Fishkill, N. Y.



Miller House, White Plains, N. Y.

Let a visitor to any part of the states of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, not too remotely removed from New York city, make a tour of those sections, he will in all probability come across many old mansions of colonial type. The chances are he will say: "What an interesting old spot! What is its history?" His guide will quietly remark: "That was once General Washington's headquarters."

This has become almost a byword in the sections referred to, and this brings to mind that in general in the world, perhaps, was so liberally supplied with "headquarters" as the Father of His Country. They are scattered all over the states particularly, and many of them are still in perfect preservation. Some of them have passed into the hands of the states where situated and have been converted into museums, while others are the homes of wealthy men, who take pride in keeping them in their original state. This aptly applies to Valley Forge, the beautiful estate of Secretary of State Philander C. Knox, who maintains one of the most beautiful Parks in Pennsylvania, where the Continental army went into winter quarters and suffered untold hardships due to lack of food, shoes and clothing.

New York and New Jersey are lib-

erally dotted with these old colonial mansions, where the leader of the Continental army took up temporary quarters, and many of these also housed Martha Washington, who spent as much time as possible with her husband during his struggle for the freedom of the colonists from the British yoke. There are a number of these old houses still standing within the corporate limits of Greater New York, the most conspicuous of which are Faneuse's tavern and the Jumel mansion. In this narrative will be treated chronologically the various stopping places of Washington when he began his campaign in New England, and step by step worked his way south, until Cornwallis gave up the struggle at Yorktown, and he of the "cherry tree" fame issued the proclamation which disbanded his ragged and footsore army of patriots who had struck so hard and long in freedom's cause.

The first authentic record of headquarters for General Washington is contained in this proclamation, issued on July 8, 1775, by the committee of safety of the provincial congress of Massachusetts: "That the house of John Vassal be put in order for his excellency General George Washington."

This was accordingly done, and the Vassal house, at Cambridge, Mass.,

was occupied by the commander in chief of the American army until April 4, 1776, when General Washington came to New York city. The Vassal house afterward passed into the hands of the Craigie family, and still later it became the homestead of Longfellow, the poet.

Arriving in New York, Washington took up his temporary quarters at No. 1 Broadway, which was then the old Kennedy homestead, and there Mrs. Washington joined him and passed through a long and tedious illness. With her convalescence the general moved further up town and pitched his tent at the Mortier house, a colonial mansion at Varick and Charlton streets. Colonel Burr later acquired this property, and it became known as Richmond hill. This old mansion was long since demolished to make way for the march of business northward.

Leaving Richmond hill and its quiet elegance, we find the Washingtons quartered in the Roger Morris mansion on Harlem heights. There he maintained his headquarters for a considerable time and resided there during the retreat of his army from

Long Island, in September, until the final evacuation, in October, '76, when he took up his quarters in the home of Madame Jumel.

The Jumel mansion is still one of the show places of New York. It is maintained by the Daughters of the American Revolution, who acquired it several years ago. Many valuable old relics have been placed there and the struggle of our fathers for liberty.

At Montague and Pierpont streets stood another old house known as "Four Chimneys," which Washington occupied after leaving the Jumel mansion. This was Washington's headquarters during the Battle of Brooklyn. We next find him located in the Miller house, at White Plains, N. Y., where he remained until after the fight at Chatterton hill. His family joined him here also, and the old house, still standing, is pointed to with pride by those who live within its shadow. Leaving the Miller house General Washington, accompanied by Mrs. Washington, removed to the Ford house at Morrisstown, N. J. This was the homestead of Colonel Jacob Ford, but it afterward passed into

other hands. Finally it was purchased by a committee, headed by Governor Randolph and transferred to the state of New Jersey. Now it is known as "Old Headquarters," and around it one of New Jersey's most exclusive and wealthiest colonies has sprung up.

New Jersey is equally proud of the little frame house that stood for so many years on the banks of the Wynocke river near Passaic. This house is known as the Pompton headquarters, where General Washington lived for a part of the year 1777. Its revolutionary owner was Captain Archd Schuyler.

Late in the fall of 1777, and a part of the winter of 1778 General Washington occupied the Elmer house near Whitewater, N. J. The house stood on the edge of a beautiful valley. This was an old baronial hall, its broad and fertile acres stretching miles from the house. Here Emory, its wealthy owner, entertained on a lavish scale.

The engagements of the Continental army at this time made it necessary for its commander to make another change of quarters. Leaving the paternal home of the Emors he next took up temporary abode in Ring hall, the fine home of Benjamin Ring at Chadds Ford, Pa. From this vantage point he directed the operation of his forces during the Battle of Brandywine, but after this disastrous engagement Washington moved to Smith's mansion, Germantown, now one of the fashionable suburbs of Philadelphia. Here he is said to have suffered untold agonies through sympathy for his half child and shivering army in quarters at Valley Forge. He remained here from August, 1777, until the winter when he moved to the Potts house at Valley Forge, where he might be nearer his army. This old Smith house stood until seven years ago, when it was razed to make room for the extensive filtration bed of the city of Philadelphia there installed.

The Potts house is now the home of Secretary Knox, who has spent many thousands of dollars in transforming it into the most beautiful estate adjacent to Philadelphia.

Washington's next place of abode was at the home of Colonel Brinkerhoff at Fishkill village, which was a famous stopping place for travelers between the eastern and middle states.

It is now the property of the Van Wyck family. Washington soon moved from here to the Hopper house in Bergen county, N. J., and from this house many of his most important orders and letters were issued. Many of these headed "Hopper House," have found their way into public and private collections. Andrew Lippen, the owner of this fine old place, was a noted collector, and he has many old revolutionary relics of priceless value.

The Beverly Robinson house at the Highlands was the general's next abiding place. This house was just across the river from Washington's West Point headquarters, and he always put up there after crossing the Hudson. Beverly Robinson, it will be remembered, was implicated in the Arnold treason plot, and this house was once Arnold's headquarters, at which time the plot was hatched. The house is now the property of the Hamilton Fish estate.

The Birdsell house at Peekskill was a favorite old tavern for army officers at a time when Washington and Rochambeau were marching the English in that vicinity. It is run as a tavern yet, and up to a few years ago it was conducted by one of the descendants of Maudouille, who was in charge of it when Washington stopped there. Tappan house, at Tappan, N. Y., was another favorite stopping place of Washington's and here, too, he established headquarters. This house is of particular interest, because here Major Andre spent much time and in it Washington later signed Andre's death warrant. The house belonged to John De Munnit, a wealthy West Indian planter, and later it became the property of the Verbruyck's, which family still own it.

Claude Blanchard, commissary of the French auxiliary army under Rochambeau, in his journal of 1780-1783, tells of taking tea with General Washington at Smith's house, near Havertown, N. Y., on August 21, 1781. Here Arnold and Andre met at the time the Continental army set out upon the expedition which resulted in the capture of Cornwallis. Smith's house was used several times as headquarters for General Washington. It was then owned by Joshua Hett

Smith. It stands on a promontory which commands a sweeping view of the Hudson. From here can be seen across the point, under which the Vulture was at anchor when the Continental artillery under Livingston opened up on her and drove her from her moorings.

She dropped down stream leaving Andre ashore, where he was in conference with Arnold. His guide refused to accompany Major Andre down the river that night, and he was compelled to remain all night at Smith's. In an upper room of this house Andre made the fatal blunder of exchanging his uniform for that of a rustic, and this discovery resulted in his death.

This house passed into the hands of the Nichol family, and later to the Honsemans. Now it belongs to the Liburn estate.

One of the favorite places of abode of General Washington, as well as Mrs. Washington, was the Haskobek house at Newburgh, N. Y. This house was erected in 1758. The state purchased it in 1811 and 25 years later, or just 160 years after its erection, passed it over to the village in which it stands. This house was army headquarters from the fall of 1782 until the summer of the following year. Mrs. Washington resided here several months, and was there when her husband signed the proclamation disbanding the army, on November 4, 1783.

There are scores of other buildings in and around New York which their owners point out as Washington headquarters. The history of some of these is hazy, and little or nothing authentic is to be had concerning them.

There are two houses still standing in Plainfield, N. J., in which it is said Washington passed several months. One of these is occupied by Andrew McCordell, a local politician, who has spent money lavishly in modernizing what, by many is regarded as the most historic old building in this city of millionaires. There is little about it as it stands today to even suggest that it stood in colonial times. Others are to be found in and around Trenton, but Trenton and Philadelphia are so replete with historic spots that a book could be devoted to each without half telling all of interest there to be found.

Farmers Are Recognized



S.A. KNAPP



H.A. BRIGGS.

Madison, Wis., Feb. 19.—Last week for the second time in the history of agriculture three farmers were given special recognition for their efforts in up-building agriculture throughout the United States. This recognition was given by the College of Agriculture of the University of Wisconsin. The testimonials were presented to George C. Hill of Rosendale, Wis.; Hiram A. Briggs of Delavan, Wis., and Seaman A. Knapp of Washington, D. C.

George C. Hill has rendered eminent services to agriculture in Wisconsin as a leader in the organization of farmers' clubs, as an institute worker and as one who has advocated higher ideals and thus elevated standards of many farmers throughout the state. He was born in Connecticut in 1837 and settled in Fond du Lac county, in Wisconsin, in 1858, on a farm of his own. He had only a common school education, but was unusually imbued with high ideals. For 15 years he traveled through the state as a farmers' institute lecturer, spreading correct ideas of dairy farming. He early engaged in breeding pure-bred cattle, in which business he has achieved a success of country wide importance.

Herman A. Briggs is a typical product of the rural conditions in this state. He early became interested in the livestock business and took up the breeding of horses. In 1857 he went to France and imported some of the best Percheron stock and urged this horse for Wisconsin farms. Through

the season of 1909 over 54,000 farmers came directly in touch with these demonstrative farms. He has been recognized by the University of Wisconsin because of his great contribution to improved agriculture through the development of the demonstration system of teaching better farm methods. He holds the degrees of LL. D. from the Upper Iowa university, 1882; LL. D. from the Baylor university, Waco, Texas, 1908, and D. SC. from Iowa state college, 1909.

EXTENSIVE PRACTICE PLANNED BY GARRISON

San Antonio, Feb. 19.—The coming target and rifle practice season at the Leon Springs military reservations will be one of the most extensive ever held there. It is anticipated that some 3,000, exclusive of Texas militia forces, will participate in it.

The reservation has lately been considerably improved. Separate ranges for rifle practice at various distances have been built and a special skirmish field has been laid out and supplied with a new disappearing target. An artesian well is now being bored there, and will eliminate the lack of water, which formerly made the concentration of large bodies of troops impossible. Recently, also, the entire tract was covered with telegraph and telephone lines, and a plant generating electrical energy has been installed. Leon Springs offers now one of the best maneuver grounds at the disposal of the United States army and the state troops. Its terrain being suitable for the simulation of practically every condition to be confronted in active service.

It is expected that the aeroplane will be used in the operation to ascertain its value as a military means.

EIGHT PERSONS HURT.

Jelinstown, Pa., Feb. 19.—Eight persons, all prominent, were injured early today, when their two-horse sleigh slid from a 29 foot embankment. Horses and sleigh fell on top of the passengers, who landed in snowdrifts in a ravine.

Six are in a serious condition.

SAVED FROM DEATH.

New York, Feb. 19.—Nine persons were saved from death by fire today by jumping into life nets from a burning tenement in Newark, N. J.

A FRIEND OF TAFT.



JUDGE LOYAL E. KNAPP.

Grand Rapids, Mich., Feb. 19.—It has just been learned upon good authority that Judge Loyal E. Knapp of this city, at present district judge, will succeed to the place in the circuit court made vacant by Judge Lorton's promotion to the supreme court. Judge Knapp is a close friend and admirer of President Taft and his work as district judge has earned him the promotion.

TO TAKE NEW JOB.

Washington, Feb. 19.—Richard P. Covert today tendered to Postmaster General Hitchcock his resignation as chief clerk of the postoffice department to accept the position of assistant superintendent of the division of salaries and allowances of the same department, with headquarters on the Pacific coast, probably Los Angeles.

SECOND LARGEST.

Boston, Feb. 19.—The second largest trust company in the United States came into existence today with the merger of the City Trust company with the Old Colony Trust company, under a capital of \$2,500,000 and a surplus of \$10,000,000. The new institution,

when the accounts are transferred, will have deposits aggregating nearly \$70,000,000.

Jefferson Condit, Jr., will be chairman of the executive committee.

THE BRYANS ARRIVE.

Valparaiso, Chile, Feb. 19.—William J. Bryan, Mrs. Bryan and their daughter arrived here today and were welcomed by a large party of government officials and Americans.

THE COURT INSISTS UPON TRYING CASES

San Francisco, Feb. 19.—The conduct of the bribery graft cases in this city brought about another clash today between Superior Judge Lawlor, who insists that the trials proceed, and District Attorney Charles Fickert, who has repeatedly attempted to secure the dismissal of the cases pending in Judge Lawlor's court. Fickert moved today that the indictments against officials of the gas company charged with bribing supervisors during the Schmidt administration to vote for higher rates, be dismissed. Judge Lawlor promptly denied the motion. Fickert stated that he believed the evidence placed before the grand jury, which found the indictments, insufficient to convict.

FIGHT SWORD DUEL.

Paris, Feb. 19.—Marquis Campobello, the Spanish military attaché at London, fought a vicious sword duel here today with M. Payer, a well-known Paris merchant. The duel lasted for an hour and a half, when Payer finally ran the marquis through the arm. The adversaries were still unreconciled on leaving the field.

PRICES GO DOWN.

Chicago, Feb. 19.—Prices for live hogs fell off from 5 to 10 cents per hundredweight at the stock yards today, the top notch being 29.37½, still exceeding any figures paid in the open market for hogs since 1870, when the \$10 hog was recorded. Heavy receipts contributed to the decline.

LEAVES FOR MADRID.

Vigo, Spain, Feb. 19.—Former President Zelaya of Nicaragua, who arrived here yesterday, left here today for Madrid.

Must Pay the Penalty



Oliver C. Spitzer at Right, Marshal Henkel at Left, as They Boarded the Train for the Federal Prison at Atlanta.

New York, Feb. 19.—Oliver C. Spitzer is now in the federal prison at Atlanta as the result of the exposure of sugar frauds. He was formerly the dock superintendent for the sugar trust, and is one of five little victims of the trust. With him were convicted four \$18-a-week employees, checkers in the line of the trust. These men were sentenced to one year each on Blackwell's island.

Before the victims of the trust were fairly out of the courtroom the case of Charles R. Heike, secretary of the sugar company and confidential lieutenant to the late Henry O. Havemeyer, was called for trial. The indication yesterday was that Heike, one of the chief instruments of the trust when the weighing stations were being perpetrated, might win freedom on the plea of immunity guaranteed to grand jury witnesses.

Oliver Spitzer's last appearance in court was a pathetic one. After 29 years' service in the interests of the sugar trust, he faced the judge alone. Not one of the men who might have appeared as his friend was in the courtroom. Judge Martin hurried the proceedings through as rapidly as possible. Spitzer stood up straight and did not move a muscle as sentence was pronounced.

Negotiations are on for the formation of a conciliation board in the cotton trades of England.