

GIVES GRAPHIC ACCOUNT OF HIS WAR EXPERIENCE

Lieutenant John Tyler Writes of His Adventures After Seven-Day Battles.

ON GENERAL THOMAS'S STAFF

Tells of Death of Federal General Kearny, Who Was Shot While Trying to Escape Capture by Confederate Forces.

BY JOHN TYLER.

First Lieutenant, Artillery.

After the seven-day battles around Richmond, during which our battery lost twenty men and twenty-two horses, Captain Greenlee Davidson, of our battery, was taken sick and was absent on the 21st of March, 1862, during which time I was in command of the battery, and was camped near Richmond, where damage to guns was repaired and horses lost were replaced. About a month Captain Davidson remained in the hospital, and was ordered to march through Richmond on his way to Orange Courthouse.

HE JOINS THE STAFF

So being without a command on the eve of an advance movement I volunteered as aid to General E. L. Thomas, of Georgia, who had both his aids, one Captain Morris, having been killed, and the other, Captain Norwood, having been wounded at the battle of Cedar Run. I joined General Thomas just after the battle of Cedar Run and continued with him during the second battle of Manassas and the battle of Ox Hill.

On August 25 we crossed the Rappahannock River with General Jackson's Corps at Hinson's Mill, and camped that night at Salem. Starting at daylight next morning, we reached Bristol Station at night, where the enemy were encountered and completely surprised. We were struck during the march with the care taken by General Jackson to avoid the main road when it could be seen from any high point, pulling down fences and skirting woods to preserve secrecy. We were struck during the march in line of battle that night, and moved early in the morning of the 27th.

On the 28th we encountered the enemy in the afternoon and fought up to dark. At Hinson's Mill we had driven them from the field and small part of battle. I selected a small tree to lie down under—several others being under the same tree. On awakening in the morning, I found I had been sleeping between two dead men.

On the 29th we were resisting all day repeated attacks of the enemy on our line, but managed to hold them, although opposed by fearful odds. We were struck during the morning by a heavy rain, which continued its attacks up to 1 or 2 o'clock in the day, each attack being repulsed with great slaughter to the enemy. Thomas's line was on the extreme left of the line and heated in the railroad cut, so when the attack was made our fire was held until the enemy were close upon us. Then, at the opening of our eyes, the enemy line seemed to drop. This so demoralized them that they fled in confusion. We were so close to the enemy that we could hear the Federal officers curse the men for a "damn set of cowards."

TAKE AMMUNITION FROM ENEMYS DEAD

We got so low in ammunition that when the enemy's line would break and run our men went out and took the ammunition from the enemy's dead, while some of our soldiers who were out of ammunition fought with stones taken from the enemy's dead.

In the afternoon the enemy's attacks having ceased, our line was ordered to advance, which we did with a yell, and drove the enemy before us until the evening, when we found we were completely in the rear of the enemy and at one of their hospitals near the Warrenton Turnpike. There we halted, as it was then dark. After we had been there but a short time we heard the enemy's wagon trains and artillery moving in retreat along the Warrenton road, about fifty or 100 yards from us. Realizing what the effect of a panic would be, especially if we had been there but a short time, we were ordered to retreat, and we were ordered to take the responsibility, as we were a mile or two from the balance of our line, and General Hill could not be reached to consult with.

SPEND NIGHT LISTENING TO ENEMYS RETREAT

I then proposed to General Thomas to allow me to go back to help General A. P. Hill or General Jackson and inform them of this wonderful opportunity (as it appeared to me) to create a general panic among the already half-retreating enemy. General Thomas refused to let me go, and was the only aid he had with him, and in case anything should happen he could not be without an aid. So the whole of the night we were listening to the enemy retreating towards Warrenton, while by a night attack the result of the whole war might have been changed.

The next morning we retraced our steps and resumed our place on the extreme left of the line. In going over the ground where the slaughter of the enemy was so great, opposite the railroad cut my horse could hardly take his feet without treading on some of the dead. In some places the dead were two or three deep, and in front of the railroad cut, where each advancing line would meet our fire at the same place and would fall on the preceding line who were killed.

On August 31, being Sunday, we were put in line of march and proceeded towards Fairfax Courthouse, camping September 1 at night. The next day, September 2, we were ordered to march with a skirmish line thrown out parallel to the road on which we were marching when about 2 o'clock the enemy's skirmish line was attacked and they were hastily thrown into line of battle near Ox Hill. Both brigades of our division were ordered forward and our brigade was ordered to hold itself in reserve to support the attacking line. In the afternoon General Thomas was requested to send some assistance to the firing line. He sent me with a regiment in command of Major Rivers to reinforce the firing

line. In going forward we arrived at a cornfield where a column was encountered marching by the bank, approaching us through the cornfield. There was no mounted officer at their head and he turned out to be the Federal General Kearny.

GENERAL KEARNY KILLED

Major Rivers ordered them to halt, when the officer in advance shouted "Charge. We are friends." Rivers, who had been in blue uniform, being "Friends here, surrender or we fire." At this Kearny shouted, "We surrender." Rivers then issued an order to move forward all at once, which was being on the edge of this cornfield there was some confusion in carrying out the order, which Kearny seeing, turned to his men and shouted, "Fight about! Double-quick! March." At this, Rivers shouted, "Kill the d--n rascal." A volley was then poured into them and Kearny was killed, the rest of the force escaping.

Just before moving to the front with Rivers's regiment, General Thomas sent me to where General A. P. Hill had been fighting before the fight began to ask for orders. Not finding General Hill where he had been, I saw General Jackson in the road and approached him. It was then raining hard. As I approached him a soldier came running back from the front and asked for General Jackson's orders. He pointed out to him he came up and said: "General Jackson, General Branch says the enemy are pressing him and his position is all wet. What shall he do?" General Jackson replied, "Tell General Branch to give them the bayonet." It was but a short time after this when the fighting ceased and the enemy was repulsed all along the line.

Capt. D. W. Mason

An Appreciation

BY EX-GOVERNOR J. HOGE TYLER. The writer feels that he must bring some tribute to the memory of one who was a life-long friend, yet he realizes his inability to fully discharge so sacred a duty.

Capt. Daniel W. Mason departed this life at Pearisburg, Va., Tuesday, October 18, 1815, in his eighty-second year. That morning he rode over his farm and afterwards went into town to make arrangements with his son, apparently as well as usual. At 5 o'clock, while talking with the family he died without a struggle.

He was born in Rappahannock County, Va., February 11, 1831, of splendid lineage, and moved to Giles County in his early life. Here he made his permanent home, amongst a people who ever loved and respected him.

June 10, 1868, he married Helen M. Hoge, daughter of Capt. Jos. H. and Susan S. Hoge, of his adopted county. She was taken from this tender, loving husband, September 12, 1882, leaving to his care eight children. One male child died in infancy. The oldest daughter, Susie, married Dr. C. A. Easley, of Bluefield, W. Va., and died there in January, 1898. She is survived by a daughter, Susie Mason Easley. She died at the residence of her son, at the time of his death and was the comfort of his declining years. His other children are Bernard Mason, Pearisburg, Va.; Hoge Mason, Bluefield, W. Va.; Clay Mason, Ripplemead, Va.; Mrs. E. Minter, Huntington, W. Va.; Mrs. Charles I. Preston, of Chicago, and his adopted daughter, Mrs. Harold A. Moore, of War Eagle, Va. He was both father and mother to these children and had the joy of seeing them all happily married and living useful lives.

His husband was ever true and more loyal to the memory of a sainted wife and no children can have a richer legacy than the memory of such a father and mother.

Captain Mason was a lieutenant in the Mexican-French Battery, Wise's Battalion, and was gallant soldier, serving almost without the loss of a day through the Civil War. His love for the Lost Cause never lessened, nor did his affection for his comrades-in-arms.

He was for many years an elder in the Presbyterian Church and was a frequent delegate to Presbytery and Synod, and on several occasions was elected an commissioner to the General Assembly. His high sense of honor, upright character and clean life should be an inspiration to all who knew him.

He was a progressive farmer, a breeder of pure bred livestock, but above all was the lover of fine horses and was frequently seen at the fairs riding or driving some of his choice animals. His erect bearing and splendid physique attracted attention in any gathering.

One of his strong characteristics was never to worry and his cheerful and happy disposition was a benediction to all. He often expressed a wish to die without a lingering illness and thus, in a moment, almost in the twinkling of an eye, he dropped his head on his breast, and before they could reach his chair his soul had taken its flight to its home above. A few days so upright a life and growing old

so beautifully, it could only be expected that he would die a glorious death.

VALIANT SERVICE DONE BY BOYDTON SOLDIERS

Brief History of Cavalry Company Which Went From Mecklenburg to York County.

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch: Noting in your last issue that Captain William Boyd commanded the Boydton Cavalry, the only company which went out from Boydton during the Civil War, take it that a brief history of this company might be of interest to your readers, and also useful in that as time goes on the facts relative to the present and coming generations, that facts regarding the war, and those who participated therein, be kept before the public mind.

Prior to, and at the outbreak of, the Civil War, there were two military regiments in Mecklenburg County known as the Eastern and Western Regiments. Colonel J. T. Alexander was colonel of the Eastern Regiment and Colonel Thomas F. Goodie commanded the Western Regiment.

At the outbreak of the war Colonel Thomas F. Goodie, who was at the time a member of the Secession Convention, resigned the command of the Eastern Regiment and the company known as the Boydton Cavalry, and as captain of the same, led it from Boydton to the peninsula, where the company became engaged in active service.

This company, certainly the first Virginia company, which volunteered for the war. After one of the first battles in which this company was engaged, Colonel Goodie, who was then captain of this company, was promoted for gallantry.

Dr. William Jones, of Mecklenburg, became captain of the company next. Later Captain Jones resigned the command and George White, of Boydton, (said to have been one of the bravest and most dashing soldiers which the war developed) was made captain of the Boydton Cavalry. Captain White was later severely wounded and was sent home on furlough.

While at home on furlough Wilson's raid came through this county. Captain White collected a party of his old farmer friends and pursued the raiders, overtaking them, 100 strong. Captain White left his companions behind a hill, and dashed alone to the Yankee camp, and commanded the commander of the raiders to surrender, giving him the alternative of being hunk at once along with all of his men. This the raider officer decided to do. Captain White and his companions took the whole command prisoners.

After the wounding of Captain White, William Thomas Boyd became captain of the Boydton Cavalry, and as such led the company to victory several times during 1864 they came home on a furlough.

It may be of interest to note that at the surrender of Appomattox, G. P. Terry, of Mecklenburg, as the only member of the Boydton Cavalry, present, and he surrendered his sword as their sole representative.

The above article, we feel, will be of interest to many of the older people of Mecklenburg, and we would be glad to have any article furnished us touching the Boydton Cavalry that would be of general interest to them.

Boydton, Va. PETER P. HOMES.

BOYDTON CAVALRY ROLL AT BEGINNING OF WAR

Also List of Those Who Afterward Became Members of Troop A, Third Virginia.

The following is a roll of the Boydton Cavalry as it left Boydton on May 20, 1861, and subsequently became Company A, Third Virginia Cavalry: Thomas F. Goodie, captain; William F. Small, first lieutenant; W. T. Boyd, second lieutenant; J. L. Moss, third lieutenant; George D. White, first sergeant; W. T. Atkins, second sergeant; Charles Alexander, M. T. Alexander, A. Arrington, A. Barksdale, E. L. Baptist, D. E. J. Baskerville, J. B. Brame, W. O. Bracey, A. H. Bracey, D. Bacon, J. Bacon, T. D. Farron, P. W. Hoyd, R. Boyd, J. B. Boyd, R. Bryson, R. H. Clark, R. A. Bugg, R. Bryson, R. H. Clark, W. N. Carter, T. J. Cleaton, B. W. Coleman, S. P. Couch, Robert Couch, Dr. J. J. Crowder, O. P. Corpey, J. H. Cliborne, W. G. Cliborne, P. L. Daly, Homes Daniel, C. D. Dunkley, C. R. Edmondson, J. H. Edmondson, Z. Edmondson, W. W. Fennell, A. H. Ferguson, P. T. Ferguson, T. G. Finch, D. D. Gayle, Samuel J. Gayle, E. A. Gayle, A. T. Gary, J. H. Gafford, Dr. Gregory, Roger Gregory, W. H. Gregory, Eli Gregory, E. J. Gregory, Oscar Gregory, W. R. Grigg, A. Griffith, W. O. Harriss, Charles H. Hris, T. J. Harvey, R. D. Hovell, Thomas A. Hatcher, R. Hendrick, Murray Hendrick, R. M. Hite, W. E. Hinton, T. L. Hinton, G. Homes, J. P. Holmes, J. D. Hughes, J. V. Hutcheson, W. D. Hutcheson, J. Jackson, G. Jackson, John R. Jeter, G. V. Jones, T. L. Jones, W. H. Jones, Thomas Lewis, M. Lockett, R. H. Mason, J. W. Mackese, W. Marable, C. E. Moss, S. D. Moss, W. R. Moss, J. L. Moss, T. Moore, Robert Moore, R. W. Nash, Dr. W. H. Northington, James Northington, R. C. Overby, W. A. Pattillo, J. H. Pettus, Robert Puryear, James J. Puryear, A. E. Pulley, E. A. Pulley, E. T. Riggin, W. M. Richardson, W. E. Rolfe, J. J. Rolfe, W. H. Royce, Dr. W. M. Robertson, W. E. Robertson, H. Robinson, H. Smith, J. J. Smith, Dr. W. M. Smith, R. Simmons, George P. Terry, W. C. Terry, R. L. Thorne, Stokes Toome, J. T. Toome, N. M. Thornon, F. W. Thompson, H. Thomas, John M. Tucker, T. W. Walker, T. A. Walker, J. Weaver, C. Wimblish, L. M. Wilson, B. R. Williamson, R. P. Williamson, J. Williamson, R. E. Winfree, H. W. Wiles, W. L. Yancey, P. Young, John Young, Lawrence Young, and Wimblish Young.

The following is a list of those who became members of the company afterward: R. P. Alexander, Z. Atkins, J. W. Bowen, A. S. Boyd, T. H. Boyd, Townes Brad, Charles Barksdale, Buford, J. W. Butler, John Daves, John Farris, W. H. Farrar, George Gregory, Samuel R. Goodie, James Harris, H. C. Hendrick, W. H. Jones, Dr. John R. Leigh, George E. L. Latham, H. C. Pettus, C. R. Pope, E. Plummer, James Plummer, H. Puryear, Puryear, A. Reynolds, William Sydney, Professor Nobly, R. F. Sturdivant, George Terry, M. W. Tanner, H. C. Townes, James Townes, E. Thompson, L. Watson, W. H. Walker, J. Wimblish.

GENEALOGICAL NOTES

Queries and Answers

Address all communications to Genealogical Editor, The Times-Dispatch.

DATA ABOUT WILLIAM AND MARY COLLEGE AND ITS TRUSTEES OR FOUNDEES.

(Continued from Last Sunday.) After taking time for due consideration, the bishops decided to support the commissary and of the college, and as a final result of the investigation, Sir Edmund Andros was summoned to England to stand trial for his misrule in Virginia, and his enemy Francis Nicholson, was appointed to succeed him as Governor, while Commissary Blair returned to the colony in the autumn of 1674.

Genealogical Notes

Queries and Answers

After the departure of Governor Spotswood, Commissary Blair had the most hearty cooperation of Governors Drysdale and Goodie in all his acts for the moral and intellectual advancement of the Colony. In 1722 he published his one work, "Our Savior's last Sermon on the Mount," in four volumes. A second edition was published in London in 1732, under the supervision of Dr. Daniel Waterland.

In 1827 he commenced the active discharge of his duties as president of the Board of Trustees of the College of William and Mary, which position he held from the founding of the institution in 1693. In this year the transfer was made from the board of trustees to that of a faculty of fully equipped graduates of the universities in Great Britain. Besides the president, there were six professors, assisted by an usher, a subusher and a writing master. And thus the grand old commissary had the satisfaction of seeing his old colony flourish.

The subscriptions that were made to our college do now come in apace so that we are in hopes of having it completed before next winter.

Dr. Blair's health, however, was not so earnest in his efforts to bring it about. He had made sacrifices of time and money and hazarded his own ruin in doing the duty of Sir Edmund Andros, but he could not say I ever had so much as thanks, far less, any other consideration for that service.

Nicholson went so far as to accuse Dr. Blair of having worked to bring him back to Virginia for his "own ends." He came back a different man from the Lieutenant-Governor who had been in the colony for the very day when his commission as Governor was brought to him by the commissary, he quarreled with him, and abused the Bishop of London and others who requested him to moderate in his administration. He declared with an oath that he knew better how to govern Virginia and Maryland than all the bishops in England.

By May 20, 1703, the Governor's wild behavior seemed to have worked to an unbearable pitch, and Dr. Blair and other councilors signed a letter to Queen Anne imploring relief from the madman's rule. On the 24th of May, 1704, there is a "further" arrival of James Blair, clerk, concerning Governor Nicholson's maladministration with relation to the clergy, the college and himself.

Nicholson was recalled to England in August, 1705. In spite of all that Commissary Blair had done for Virginia many of the clergymen sided against him and with the Governor in the quarrel, and upon the day Sir James set sail for England twenty-three of them signed a paper declaring their grievances concerning the clergy's "frivolous, scandalous, false and malicious."

In 1704 a doggerel ballad sounding the praises of the commissary and ridiculing the accusations of the Virginia clergy against him was printed in London.

After so much of wrangling and strife it is refreshing to find Dr. Blair writing of Governor Nicholson's successor as "His Excellency, Edward North, Esq., our present Governor, on whose sweet temper and peaceable disposition the country is exceeding happy."

In the year 1706 a destructive fire laid low the buildings of William and Mary College, and not until Governor Spotswood's administration (which began five years later) were they repaired. Dr. Blair, who after a nine years' ministry with Henric Parish, had removed (in 1694) to Jamestown, in order to be nearer the college, (in 1710) became the rector of Bruton Parish, Williamsburg, in which town William and Mary College stood, but he did not enter upon his duties as college president until 1727. Governor and commissary worked together smoothly for the general good of the colony for some years. Spotswood befriended Blair's educational schemes and Blair sympathized with Spotswood in his grand enterprise of finding a pathway across the Blue Ridge Mountains, but where two such self-willed men were constantly brought in contact there was bound to be a rupture sooner or later, and it came in the year 1719.

In that year, the ninth of Spotswood's rule, the Bishop of London commanded that a convocation of the clergy of Virginia should be called to hear a letter which he had written to them through his commissary. The letter had been called forth by reports which had been carried to the bishop's ears of the evil living among the ministers in the Colony from the violation of the rubrics of the church by both priests and people. Dr. Blair opened the convocation with a sermon, in which he expressed his views concerning the government which the Governor Spotswood, who was present, considered a reflection on himself, and in a letter which he sent to the convocation he made a severe attack upon Dr. Blair, which had the effect of stirring up the slumbering opposition of the clergy to the commissary, one of them, the Rev. Hugh Jones, boldly moving that the Governor should suspend Dr. Blair from the ministry in Virginia. To their honor, the convocation, with great unanimity, rejected the proposition and with indignation, year after the meeting of the clergy, Spotswood wrote a "moral reconciliation" between himself and his opponents, and said that he and Dr. Blair had agreed to settle the question of supplying vacant parishes in a judicial way, and that he would support Dr. Blair in Council; but the truce was only temporary, and, unhappily for Virginia, two years later (in 1721) the most honest and bravest royal governors was removed from office.

There is no doubt that the quarrel with Dr. Blair went far towards bringing this about, justifying the charge of the Rev. Mr. Whitely that Dr. Blair was "instrumental in public changes."

After the departure of Governor Spotswood, Commissary Blair had the most hearty cooperation of Governors Drysdale and Goodie in all his acts for the moral and intellectual advancement of the Colony. In 1722 he published his one work, "Our Savior's last Sermon on the Mount," in four volumes. A second edition was published in London in 1732, under the supervision of Dr. Daniel Waterland.

In 1827 he commenced the active discharge of his duties as president of the Board of Trustees of the College of William and Mary, which position he held from the founding of the institution in 1693. In this year the transfer was made from the board of trustees to that of a faculty of fully equipped graduates of the universities in Great Britain. Besides the president, there were six professors, assisted by an usher, a subusher and a writing master. And thus the grand old commissary had the satisfaction of seeing his old colony flourish.

The subscriptions that were made to our college do now come in apace so that we are in hopes of having it completed before next winter.

Dr. Blair's health, however, was not so earnest in his efforts to bring it about. He had made sacrifices of time and money and hazarded his own ruin in doing the duty of Sir Edmund Andros, but he could not say I ever had so much as thanks, far less, any other consideration for that service.

Nicholson went so far as to accuse Dr. Blair of having worked to bring him back to Virginia for his "own ends." He came back a different man from the Lieutenant-Governor who had been in the colony for the very day when his commission as Governor was brought to him by the commissary, he quarreled with him, and abused the Bishop of London and others who requested him to moderate in his administration. He declared with an oath that he knew better how to govern Virginia and Maryland than all the bishops in England.

By May 20, 1703, the Governor's wild behavior seemed to have worked to an unbearable pitch, and Dr. Blair and other councilors signed a letter to Queen Anne imploring relief from the madman's rule. On the 24th of May, 1704, there is a "further" arrival of James Blair, clerk, concerning Governor Nicholson's maladministration with relation to the clergy, the college and himself.

Nicholson was recalled to England in August, 1705. In spite of all that Commissary Blair had done for Virginia many of the clergymen sided against him and with the Governor in the quarrel, and upon the day Sir James set sail for England twenty-three of them signed a paper declaring their grievances concerning the clergy's "frivolous, scandalous, false and malicious."

In 1704 a doggerel ballad sounding the praises of the commissary and ridiculing the accusations of the Virginia clergy against him was printed in London.

After so much of wrangling and strife it is refreshing to find Dr. Blair writing of Governor Nicholson's successor as "His Excellency, Edward North, Esq., our present Governor, on whose sweet temper and peaceable disposition the country is exceeding happy."

seeing the work he had so courageously and zealously pursued for thirty-four long years crowned by a brilliant success. He was indeed the father of William and Mary College.

In December 15, 1710, George Whitefield wrote in his journal, "Paid my respects to Mr. Blair, commissary of Virginia. His discourse was savoury such as tended to the use of edifying." During a part of 1710 and 1711, as president of the Council in which he had served for very many years he was Acting Governor during the absence of Sir William Gooch, who was in command of the expedition against Carthagen. Thus this remarkable man, who had made unmade Governors of the colony, found himself the Acting Governor of Virginia. No one who ever lived in the colony had so long, so eventful and so useful a career. Born in Scotland in 1656, he came to Virginia as an enthusiastic missionary in 1685. From the time he landed on our shores he labored diligently to improve the minds, the manners and the hearts of the people. It was no fault of his that the clergy in so many instances brought discredit on their profession. He did all that he could by precept and example, to give them to lead a noble life.

On April 18, 1715, in his eighty-eighth year, "this worthy and good man," as Bishop Burnet characterized him, ended his career and was gathered to his fathers. He and his wife, Mary, were buried in the spacious vault of the old Jamestown Church, where, at sixteen years, he had preached the word of God.

The college is the fortunate possessor of two portraits of Dr. Blair and one of his wife, the generous gift of Mrs. W. S. Peachy, nee Mary Cary, the grandniece of the commissary and the granddaughter of Miles Cary, one of the founders.

Notes and Queries.

Mrs. M. B. Dawson, of Birmingham, Ala.—Wilhelmina Byrd married Chamberlayne, and has numerous descendants. See "Writings of William Byrd" and Virginia Magazine of History and Biography.

Will some one please tell us of the ancestry of Colonel Felix Seymour and Margaret Renicks, his wife, who resided in Hardy County, Va. (now West Virginia), prior to the Revolutionary War. It is supposed that Colonel Felix Seymour was an Englishman, coming to America about 1750, and that shortly after his arrival was married to Margaret Renicks; possibly was married before leaving England. W. H. COBB.

Elkins, W. Va.

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch: Sir—Will you please tell me, through your genealogical column, anything you may know of the descendants of Stephen Hopkins, of Rhode Island, who came to Virginia and North Carolina about the time of the Revolutionary War. I will greatly appreciate any information. MRS. W. MARTINSVILLE, VA.

Garland.

Mrs. Charles C. Evans, of Sedalia, wishes any information of Christopher Garland, of Gloucester County, Va. Sold and recommended in Richmond by Trade Drug Co., Grant Drug Co. and other leading dealers.

Mrs. S. M. Shepard, of 1215 Felix

Street, St. Joseph, Mo., wishes ancestry of Adams Kendall, Sr. Adam Kendall, Sr., married first, a widow, Smith, who was the mother of Adam Kendall, Jr. He married the second time, ————, and had Louis, Mahala and Nelson Kendall. I think Adam Kendall, Sr., died in the early 18's and left a will. Would like to know about the ancestors of Adam Kendall, Sr., if they are of the family of Kendalls living in Northampton County in the seventeenth and eighteenth century.

How to Instantly Tint Your Hair

"Brownatone" Affords the Surest and Practically the ONLY ABSOLUTE-SAFE Method for Tinting (or Staining) the Hair or Mustache to Any Shade of Brown (or Black).

There is a new preparation on the market that is so entirely harmless and so easy to use that there is really no excuse for any woman (or man) to longer tolerate gray or streaked hair. "Brownatone" meets and overcomes every objection heretofore found in hair dyes, and "restores" and is so pleasing in its uniformity of results that it has within a few months made thousands of thousands of women and men who could not now be induced to use any thing else.

"Brownatone" is instantaneous and permanent. One application is all that is necessary to get the desired shade. Then a few moments every month or so will keep the hair in uniform color. If your temples are beginning to show gray, use "Brownatone." If your hair is faded or streaked, use "Brownatone."

If the ends are of a lighter shade than the balance, use "Brownatone." If your hair does not exactly match your hair, comb it with "Brownatone." "Brownatone" positively cannot be detected, will not rub off or wash out and is harmless and permanent in every way. Prepare in two shades—one for golden or medium brown—the other for dark brown or black. Also in two sizes, 25c and \$1.00. A sample bottle and an interesting booklet will be sent upon receipt of ten cents, or we will fill your order direct if your druggist insists upon substituting. No samples at dealers. insist on "Brownatone" at your hair-dresser's. Made only by The Kention Pharmaceutical Co., 225 Pike Street, Cincinnati, O. Sold and recommended in Richmond by Trade Drug Co., Grant Drug Co. and other leading dealers.

Elkins, W. Va.

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch: Sir—Will you please tell me, through your genealogical column, anything you may know of the descendants of Stephen Hopkins, of Rhode Island, who came to Virginia and North Carolina about the time of the Revolutionary War. I will greatly appreciate any information. MRS. W. MARTINSVILLE, VA.

Garland.

Mrs. Charles C. Evans, of Sedalia, wishes any information of Christopher Garland, of Gloucester County, Va. Sold and recommended in Richmond by Trade Drug Co., Grant Drug Co. and other leading dealers.

Mrs. S. M. Shepard, of 1215 Felix

Let Us Plan With You make US do the worrying ---it is our business When you want Furniture just tell us your ideas and the money you wish to pay and let us lay before you the best we can do. The result will astonish and delight you. We need your future business—you can therefore be sure of the best treatment now. Come in to-day. The selection of Furniture for any room in the house is made easy here—we carry a big stock and it's so well assorted. Settle the Heater Question NOW Let us put up for you the Comet Self-Feeder, \$18.50 to \$22.50; Quality Hot Blast, \$14.50, \$16.50, \$18.50; Open Franklin, \$10.50, \$12.50, \$14.50. Every one guaranteed to give satisfaction. Rountree-Cherry "The House of Quality." 111-13-15 West Broad Street. Furniture Window Shades Made to Order The Cracker with a Preference Wheat-to-Biscuit

Indigestion May Be Due to Constipation Neglect of Important Function May Seriously Impair The Health There are many people who believe they suffer from indigestion when their discomfort really is due to a constipated condition. Hoat, with its attendant mental depression, sick-headache, the belching of sour stomach gases, etc., are frequently due to inaction of the bowels. Believe the congestion and the trouble usually disappears. The use of cathartics and purgatives should be avoided, however; these shock the system unnecessarily and, at best, their effect is but temporary. A mild laxative is far preferable. The compound of simple laxative herbs known as Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin and sold in drug stores for fifty cents a bottle, is highly recommended. Mr. Benj. Bassin, 360 Madison St., Gary, Ind., thinks Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin a wonderful medicine; after ten years of suffering from indigestion and constipation before trying Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin, which he is glad to recommend to all who suffer with stomach and bowel trouble. BENJ. BASSIN. A bottle of Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin should be in every home for use when occasion arises. A trial bottle, free of charge, can be obtained by writing to Dr. W. B. Caldwell, 454 Washington St., Monticello, Ill.

ROUNTREE'S 313 EAST BROAD. "I never thought there were so many leathers and colors in hand bags," is the frequent exclamation of visitors here. If you want to see more styles, more distinctive ideas and attractive values, visit Richmond's "Hand Bag Store" Exquisite quality leathers, new shades, new shapes, trimmed in genuine metal, gilt and silver; lined with rich figured silks and fitted with mirrors, coin purses, etc. It's a real pleasure to pick your Hand Bag here. EXTRA VALUES AT ROUNTREE'S. \$1 and up to \$12.