

Queries & Answers

Address, "Query Editor, Times-Dispatch, Richmond, Va." Sign real name. Give, if possible, full name for publication. Persons asking for poems, etc., should send stamp.

Clifton House and Museum. 1. Kindly tell me who built the Clifton House, back of the present Ballard House, and for what purpose was it built?

2. Who built the Confederate Museum, and when? 3. The Clifton House was built about 1790, by Henry Banks, for a private residence.

4. The Confederate Museum was built in 1871, the home of Dr. John Brockenbrough.

Postal Laws. 1. Is there a penalty, if so kindly state what it is, for postmasters, carriers or officers handling mail matter received or given information to any one regarding mail which they handle. But they are also directed to exercise due precaution against postals conveying improper matter in writing, or having improper pictures printed on them.

Insurance Problems. 1. If a person, a widow, for instance, pays the insurance on a house in which she lives, to which she has a life right, and the insurance policy is made payable to her in case of loss by fire, would she receive the insurance or would it be paid to the future legatee?

2. Is such a person compelled to keep house insured? 3. If an insurance agent puts a policy in the hands of a person, claiming that it represents something it does not represent, and the person finds out the claim cannot be made good and returns the policy, can the agent make her pay a rate greater in excess of rate charged in the policy for the time she kept it in her possession?

To Become Resident. Will you be kind enough to tell me how long a person has to live in Washington to become a resident of the District, I mean to have privilege of the government charity institutions?

Chase City, Va. One year, though in some special instances this condition is waived.

Widow Sole Legatee. If a man residing in the State of Mississippi dies without a will, leaving a widow and no living children, would the laws of the State give the widow one-half of his property and the other half to his nearest kin, or would the widow be legally entitled to his whole estate?

Victoria, Va. If a man who is a citizen of the State of Mississippi dies without a will, leaving a widow and no children or descendants, the widow, by the laws of the State, inherits his entire property.

The Oldest College. Will you please tell me the oldest college in the United States. Some people say William and Mary and others say Harvard.

Chelsea, Okla. William and Mary College was chartered in 1633, but an attempt had been previously made to found a college at Henricus, on James River, near City Point, Va., in the year 1613.

Wireless Telegraphy. I would like to know in what way does a wireless telegraph operator receive his message, by a rounder or flash? Do they use the Morse alphabet? Where could one receive information in regard to same?

In order to carry on simple wireless telegraphy between a pair of stations it is necessary to have an antenna or vertical rod oscillator at each station. The length of these antennas vary according to the distances between the station and the same antenna used at a station for sending and receiving alternately. The connection is changed from the sending to the receiving apparatus by a switch with a metallic blade or lever-arm, pivoted and turned into contact with the point for sending or receiving.

What is its value? Of what value above its denomination is a 3-cent piece coined in 1855? Crewe, Va. X. Y. Z.

Help in Solving Puzzle. To aid me in solving a puzzle, I ask you the following questions: 1. What town is there on the Grasse Emme River, Bern county, Switzerland, which has these letters: K-R-H-E-G? There are four letters missing. I think the last two are B and R, thus, K-R-H-B-E-R-G. Can you tell me the whole name of the town?

2. What is the real name of Rob Roy? It is Mc-Roy, but can you give me the missing letters? 3. What is another name for Ulysses? It begins O-D-Y-S-E-S. Can you give me the two missing letters? 4. What is the capital of the Department of Loire, France? 5. What is the name of the famous Dutch painter who was born in July, and whose name begins R-O-N?

6. What was the English poet and painter's name who was born in Italy, and died in 1832? You will aid me greatly by an early reply. 1. Kirchberg. 2. Maegregor. 3. Odysseus. 4. Nantes. 5. Rembrandt. 6. Rossetti.

Is There a Limit? If by mistake I build my house, say a foot on my neighbor's lot, after a number of years both of us find this fact out, if my neighbor should wish to make an action about it, is there a limit to the time in which action must be taken? In other words, is there a time after which no action can be taken on part of neighbor?

The Times Riddle. There are two persons, A and B, on opposite sides of a wood, which is 536 yards in circumference. They begin to travel in the same direction at the same moment. A goes at the rate of 1 1/2 yards per minute and B at the rate of 3 1/2 yards per minute. How long will it take them to meet? A. B. C.

Yes, the limit is fifteen years.

Regarding Libby Prison. Can you refer me to some good and authentic work on Libby Prison by a Southern, and some witnessed in something of the kind, and if you can aid us in this matter the service will be greatly appreciated. J. H. P. Winston, N. C.

Libby Prison building, at the corner of Twentieth and Cary Streets, Richmond, was named after Mr. Luther Libby, who used it as a ship chandlery before the War Between the States.

Thousands of Federal prisoners, chiefly commissioned officers, were incarcerated here during the war, and the walls were covered with names of those who had successfully escaped from this prison by Colonel Straight and eighteen comrades, who tunneled their way out and hid in the Van Lee home until an opportunity for escape presented itself.

The building was purchased by a Chicago syndicate in the memory of Robert E. Lee, which amounts almost to idolatry, and not only withdrew their opposition to the bill, but accepted men-

bership on the commission having the presentation in charge. One of them, the Hon. Thomas D. Gold, is still a member, while the other, the Hon. John L. Ople, was succeeded at his death by Judge George L. Christian.

When the bill was passed the discussion was so heated, and Governor Montague declined to sign it, and allowed it to become a law without his signature, afterward assigning as his reason for doing so that he considered it "unwise, unnecessary, and inexpedient."

To the surprise of many and the gratification of all, the anticipated storm of disapproval did not materialize. It is true that there were some few individual expressions, both North and South, against it, and one or two G. A. R. camps passed resolutions of protest, but the great majority of those who conducted the side North and South, in terms of cordial appreciation of the greatness of Lee and of Virginia's right to make her own choice in the matter.

"Let Virginia choose," said the voice of public opinion throughout the United States, and those who had feared that the professor of Lee's life would arouse hostility soon saw that they had reckoned without their host.

As illustrative of the real state of representative Northern sentiment it may be stated during the whole time since the bill was introduced, not a single Northern public man or periodical of representative standing has taken ground against it.

Dr. Albert Shaw's Views. Dr. Albert Shaw, editor of the Review of Reviews, in an article in his publication, said:

"One of the enactments of the recent session of the Virginia Legislature provided for the placing in the rotunda of the Capitol at Washington a statue of Robert E. Lee. It will be remembered that the States are authorized by two of their most distinguished sons, Virginia has now decided upon Washington and Lee as her representatives.

"Virginia's contribution of great men to the constructive period of the Republic was, of course, unparalleled. To every one must occur promptly the names of Washington, Jefferson, Marshall and Madison. But the heart of Virginia goes out to Lee as to no other man the State has ever produced. The selection of Lee for the rotunda at Washington caused some discussion, because there were those who felt that it might be misunderstood and criticized in the North; and they preferred that the name of Lee should not now be made a subject of controversy. It seemed to many, indeed, who have no prejudices, and who revere the character of Robert E. Lee, that the thirteen original States should be represented in the rotunda at Washington, not by their late heroes, but by earlier men, eminent in the forming of the Union. But there can be no just ground for finding fault with Virginia's choice. It would be a mistake to assume that the Virginia devotion to the memory of Robert E. Lee, which amounts almost to idolatry, is wholly or chiefly political in its nature and motive. His place in the

hearts of the men who knew him and of their descendants has to do with his personality and character. The tradition of Lee is that of a Christian gentleman of such rare blending of personal courage and genius for leadership with the most beautiful qualities of temperament and private character as to make him the very flower of American manhood. Robert E. Lee is regarded, in short, as the ultimate and final personal expression of the highest and finest ideals of public and private life that two centuries of Virginia civilization has evolved.

"It is for reasons of this sort that Virginians wish to place a statue of Lee by the side of that of Washington in the rotunda of the national Capitol. In making this selection there is no thought in Virginia of belittling the greatness of Jefferson on the one hand, or of giving offense on the other by recalling the terrible strife of forty-odd years ago."

The Lee statue was designed and modeled by the eminent Virginia sculptor, Edward V. Valentine, of Richmond, the same artist who made the famous recumbent statue of Lee, which rests over his tomb in Lexington. It was cast in bronze at the foundry of the Gorham Manufacturing Company, in Providence, R. I., and is a splendid life-size likeness of Lee as he was in life, having been made by the sculptor to conform exactly to the measurements and photographs which were taken by him personally during the war, and which were copied in their minutest details, and the statue is completed by the Gorham Company, having been reproduced by it in bronze from the well-known marble of Houdon, which stands in the rotunda of the Capitol in Richmond, and which is regarded as well as the best likeness of Washington in existence.

The commission authorized by the Legislature to take charge of the preparation and presentation of the statue is composed of the following members: Governor Claude A. Swanson, Richard B. Davis, of Petersburg, chairman; Judge George L. Christian, of Richmond; Henry T. Wickham, of Hanover county; George E. Spee, of Harrisonburg; J. C. Featherston, of Campbell county; J. C. Rice, of Charlotte county; J. C. Gen. of Lebanon; Thomas D. Gold, of Berryville; Edward Lyle, of Roanoke; and Don P. Halsey, of Lynchburg, secretary. This commission has faithfully performed its duty of having the statue prepared in the very best possible manner.

The accompanying photographs are the first which have been published of the completed bronzes.

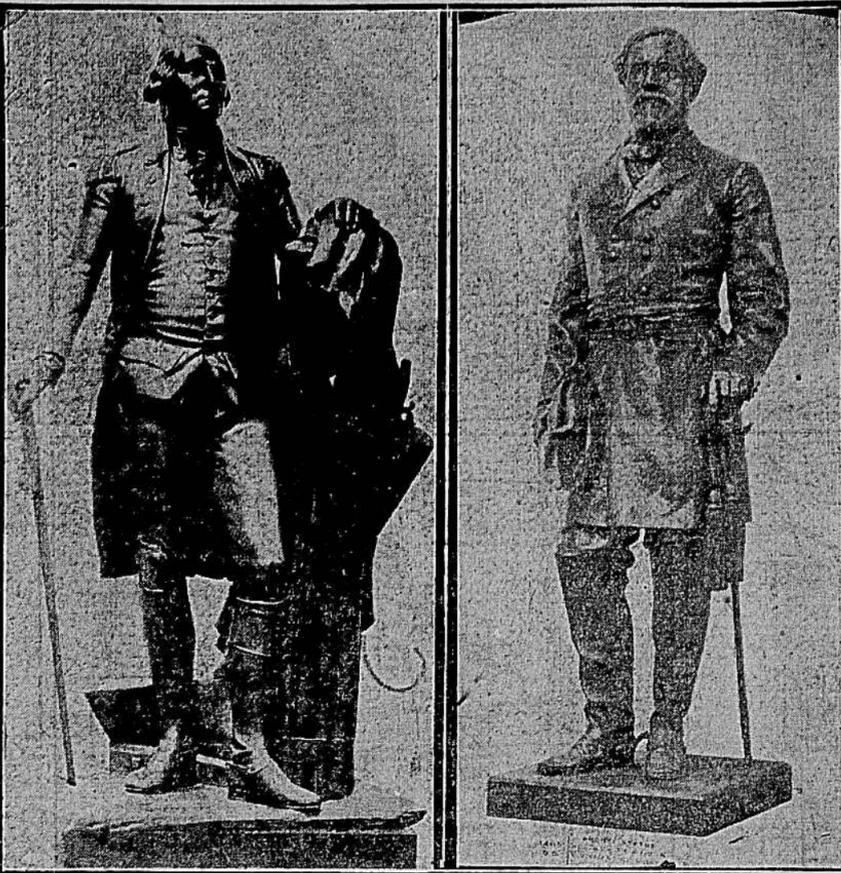
A Good Education. Will you please tell me in next Sunday's issue if there a school in Virginia for backward boys where one can get a good education?

L. S. C. There is no such State institution.

What One Share May Be. What part of a registered vessel is meant by one share? R. W. W. It depends upon the number of shares for which the vessel is chartered and the number of share owners. One share may be 1-128, 1-64, 1-32 or 1-16, as the case may be.

Two New Bronzes for Statuary Hall

Work Just Completed, Virginia Will Present Congress at Its Next Session the Two Men She Holds as Her Most Deserving Sons, George Washington and Robert E. Lee.



WASHINGTON, D. C., July 17.—The last vestige of the line which formerly divided in the United States all that was Northern in feeling from all that was Southern will be obliterated, when, at the coming session of Congress, the time arrives to accept the two statues which the State of Virginia has offered as her contributions to the nation's hall of fame, Statuary Hall.

For along with the statue of George Washington, the Old Dominion is offering as her second choice of all her illustrious sons the sculptured likeness of Robert Edward Lee, the knightly commander of the armies of the Lost Cause.

The story of Virginia's choice is one of the most interesting episodes of recent times, serving as it does to show how generous is the appreciation of the American people for a fine character, and how eager the nation is to forget the bitterness of the great struggle which once threatened to disrupt the union of the States.

It was not without some misgivings that the Legislature of Virginia decided to offer the statue of General Lee to the nation. It was, in fact, the first time she had chosen a statue for the hall for the master replica of Houdon's Washington, which has long had a place of honor in Statuary Hall, was never, it now appears, offered by Virginia, although for many years supposed to have been her gift. No one has been able to find out how the rather shabby cast of the Father of His Country got into the hall at all, and it is only now that it is about to be replaced with a fine bronze copy of the original statue by Houdon, which stands in the rotunda of the State Capitol at Richmond, that any inquiry has been made.

The original statue by which Congress in 1846 set aside the former chamber of the House of Representatives as a national statuary hall provided for the placing in the rotunda of the Capitol at Washington a statue of Robert E. Lee. It will be remembered that the States are authorized by two of their most distinguished sons, Virginia has now decided upon Washington and Lee as her representatives.

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The Times Dispatch GENEALOGICAL COLUMN

reprinted, called "The Man Without a Country." In this article Mr. Hale calls Matthew Maury and others "men without a country." Fatal error.

Matthew F. Maury sacrificed all for his country, and the study of the "strains" which made up his great character will interest all countries.

Another interesting Huguenot family which came to Virginia is that of De la Fontaine, now curtailed, as most ceremonial names are, sooner or later. The prefixes are dropped and the familiar Virginia name is always "Fontaine."

John de la Fontaine was of noble origin and a Frenchman born in the Province of Maine at the beginning of the sixteenth century.

He was one of the household of the first Francis of France, and was a member of "Les Ordonnances du Roi." He kept his position and was rather distinguished in the reigns of the second Henry, the second Francis and the ninth Charles, but in the latter reign he, of his own will and accord resigned his position.

He professed Protestantism in 1535, but he stayed in the royal service to prevent religious persecution.

He married and certainly had four sons. He and his wife, with their eldest son, were martyred in 1563, at St. Bartholomew's.

The children of John de la Fontaine were the son who was martyred, Jacques (2), Abraham (2), and another son, whose name I cannot find.

Abraham (2) married and had a daughter who married Broussaud, Jacques (2) lived in Rochelle, and amassed a fortune amounting to 100,000 livres. He married and had a daughter who married Bouquet, and another daughter, who married Renaud. His only son was Rev. James Fontaine, a minister of the Protestant religion, of Vaux and Royau.

He married, first, Miss Thompson, and secondly, Marie Chailion. By these wives he had eleven children. By the first, Jane, who married L. Hommeau; Judith, who married Guinnot, and, with four children, fled from France; Rev. James (4), pastor of the church at Archaie. He died in France, but his widow and three sons fled to London and one of them became a Protestant minister in Germany; Elizabeth (4) married Rev. Sautreau, who was a minister at Saintonge.

He escaped with his wife and children to Dublin, and joined the Presbyterian Church; afterwards he emigrated to America; was drowned, with his children, just before he reached Boston, Mass.; Rev. Peter (4), who was assistant of his father, the Rev. James de Vaux and Royau, whom he at length succeeded, remained in London until his church was demolished, after which he was banished. He then went to London and was chaplain of the household of the King, James (4), the Duke of York, and the Duke of Albany, who died young. By his second marriage, with Marie Chailion Jacques Fontaine, had Peter (4), Mary (4), (who married Rev. Peter Forestier, pastor of the church at St. Mesone). They had to leave France and went to England, where Anne (4) married Leon Testard and fled to England also, and Rev. James (4). The latter became possessed of the estates of Jenouille and which was persecuted, too, and went to England. The latter was consecrated to the service of God.

Thus far we see the family with few exceptions, were ministers of Christ. Rev. James (4) Fontaine married Anne Boussaud. He had several children, viz: Rev. James (5), who arrived in Virginia in 1717; Mary Ann (5), who married Matthew Maury in Dublin, Ireland, in 1716, and came to Virginia in 1718; Rev. Peter (5), who was ordained priest by the Bishop of London, and married Elizabeth Fourreau, granddaughter of Captain Bonlay, a French army officer. He, on his arrival in Virginia, took charge of the parishes of King William and Westover. He was chaplain of the Virginia Consistory, which ran the boundary between Virginia and North Carolina, which is so well described by Colonel William Byrd; and the Rev. Francis (5), who was not only rector of York Hampton parish, but also secretary of the original languages in William and Mary College.

We will first take up the descendants of James (5), whose wife we are not able to give. He had Elizabeth (6), Lucretia (6), James (6), John (6), Taunton, England, and married Matthew Maury, of Castle Mauro, Gascon, and they came to Virginia in 1718. They were blessed with three children, viz: Rev. James (7), Rev. James (7) married May Walker, niece of Thomas Walker, whose travels in Africa attracted the reading world in the middle of the eighteenth century.

The children were thirteen in number, namely: Matthew (7), who also married a May Walker; James (7) married twice, first, Miss Armistead, and second, Mary Ruston; Leonard Hill (7), Ann (7), Mary (7), married T. Strachan; Catharine (7), married T. Barrett; Rev. Walker (7) married Miss Grymes; Elizabeth (7) married first, Lewis, and second, Herndon; Abraham (7) married Mildred Thornton; Fontaine (7) married Miss Brooke; Richard (7) married Diana Minor; Matilda Hill (7) married Mr. Egerton; Rev. James (7) married Mrs. Walker, his wife, had ten children. They intermarried with the Michels, Frys, Clarksons, Lewises, and Lightfoots.

James (7) Maury, by his two marriages, had James (8), William (8) married, first, Miss Van Ness, and second, Mrs. Mary (8) married Miss Giffin; Ann (8) and Ruston (8), a cotton merchant in New York.

Walker (7) and Miss Grymes had James (8), Mary Sitt (8), who married W. Hay; Ann Tunstall (8) married Isaac Hitt; William Grymes married Miss Woolfolk; Leonard Hill (8) married Miss Campbell, and Penelope (8) married R. Polk.

Abraham (7) and Mildred Thornton Maury had Nancy (8), who married Fry; James Francis (8) married Catherine (8); John (8) married Mrs. Abraham (8); Butler (8) married F. Sawyer; Willin (8) married Gregory, and Catherine (8) married first, Hly, and second, House.

Fontaine (7) Maury married Grant and had James (8), Judith (8), who married Dudley Digges; Miss Maury (8) married Lightfoot; Anne Selma (8), Catherine (8) married Bagby; Eliza (8), Peter (8), and Harriet (8).

Richard (7) and Diana Maury had Mary (8), who married Ludlow; John Minor (8), who married Miss Collins; Maury; Matilda (8), who married Guthrie; Walker (8), Elizabeth (8), Richard L. (8), Mathew (8) Fontaine, Charles (8), and Catherine (8).

If the Huguenot emigrants to Virginia could boast of no son but Matthew Maury, they should be proud and proud. In a recent issue of the "Outlook" there is a strange tale told years ago by Edward Everett Hale, and here

Benjamin Mosby and Anna (3) Winston Mosby were the parents of Elizabeth (9) Mosby, who married Mann S. Valentine, and of Mary Anne Mosby, who married Thomas Delaware Quarles, and were the granddaughters of the late Manly Valentine, a distinguished English sculptor, of Edward Virginia Valentine, and of our honored citizen, Mann S. Quarles, Esq.

Peter (5) Fontaine, who also married a Winston, was the father of John (7), who married a daughter of Peckirk Henry William (7), colonel of the Virginia line in the Revolution; Edmund (7), Sarah (7), who married Charles Rose; James (7), killed by the Indians, (8) married William (8), who married first, Bowles Armistead, and secondly, Colonel Lewis.

William (7) Fontaine married Anne Morris, of Louisa, and had nine children. The next to the youngest was Colonel Edmund (8) Fontaine, who married Miss Welford, and lived in England for many years in Hanover county. There he exerted a moral influence, and dispensed a courtly and lavish hospitality, which will not soon be forgotten. His descendants in Richmond were the late Mrs. Welford, Mrs. Jones, Valentine, Cadot and Meade, and without exception maintain the characteristics which distinguished their Huguenot ancestors and enabled them to acquire high attainments out of hardship and persecution.

The Dupuy, Michaux, Marvies, Subletts, Trabues and other Huguenot families we could give, but as we have already had two papers on these subjects.

Any information concerning the "Raine" family will be gratefully received by Miss A. L. H., Box 397, city.

Mary, Baroness de Graffaindt, great-grandmother of Nannie Raine, married Mr. Woodson; the son of this couple, Blake Baker Woodson, married Sarah Taylor, sister of Judge Samuel Taylor, of Cumberland county, Va. Eliza de Graffaindt Woodson, daughter of Blake Baker Woodson and Sarah Taylor, married Mr. Raine; her daughter, Nannie Baker Woodson (matrilineal), married Robert Horner.

It seems that the Raine had intermarried with the de Graffaindts before they came to this country; they were of French descent, but were left France in somewhat of a hurry the massacre of St. Bartholomew, taking refuge, some in Switzerland, some in England. The first Raine who came to this country was Henry Raine, gentleman, who bought land and settled in Caroline or Louisa county. The Raine then married and intermarried with de Graffaindts, Michaux, and Franclaco families, all of French extraction.

We are very glad to tell our constant reader, M. E. B., that Elizabeth (4) Harrison, only daughter of Nathaniel (3), of Brandon, married John Fitzhugh, descendant of the old Virginia family of Bedfordford; the emigrant. She had four children, Nathaniel and Harrison, who never married; Ann, who married Geo. May, and Lucy, who married Mr. Mayo, of Powhatan seat. Elizabeth Harrison's portrait bears a strong resemblance to a woman during the Civil War. She was great-grandmother of Mrs. Jas. H. Dooley, the late Mrs. Elder and Mrs. Atkinson, of Richmond; Mrs. Woolz, of Fredericksburg; and Mrs. Mary A. Bell, of Charles City, Va. Her great-grandmother, of Miss Minnie Woolz, who lately married William Coker, Esq., of Mrs. Herbert Saunders, of Upper Shirley, and James B. and William Bell.

We were mistaken in saying that the tomb and ashes of Benjamin and Hannah Harrison were brought to Brandon. The tomb, but not the ashes, were moved by Captain Shirley Harrison, son of Hon. William Byrd Harrison, of Upper Brandon, about fifty years ago. The tomb is now put up just outside the brick-fenced family burial plot, near the famous Brandon dwelling.

Mrs. Isabella Harmonson, Ritchie Harrison, widow of Hon. George Washington Harrison, the side of her husband, in the Brandon burial plot, but Miss Belle, her daughter, was buried in Hollywood Cemetery, Richmond, as was also Miss Virginia Ritchie, her aunt. Mrs. Harrison was a most active and helpful of the good deeds done at Brandon in years gone by. Subscriber, Howardsville, Va.

Rock Castle is a most interesting and venerable homestead, and when we can add more facts concerning it, we will publish it with pleasure.

We have nothing concerning the Wares of Goehland. Much doubtless could be found from the records, but we have no time to search them.

Peach Ice Cream. Chop two quarts of peeled peaches very fine and sweeten to taste, beginning with one cupful of granulated sugar and adding more if necessary. Stir into the sweetened peaches a few drops of extract of bitter almond; then beat the fruit mixture into one quart of rich cream and turn into the freezer. Grind until very stiff, then add three quarts of sugar to the pulp and pulp and stir until thoroughly dissolved. Finally, add one small cupful of cream, stir well and freeze as usual.

Squeeze the juice from three oranges and three lemons, add to it three cupfuls of sugar and half an ordinary cup of apricots. Press the whole through a sieve, adding three cupfuls of cold water, a little at a time, to assist in the straining. When all the fruit has been crushed through the sieve, add three quarts of sugar to the pulp and pulp and stir until thoroughly dissolved. Finally, add one small cupful of cream, stir well and freeze as usual.