

THE PENNSYLVANIA MAYFLOWER

Society of Mayflower Descendants in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

Editor: John M. Hunt, Jr.

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Spring, 2002

Spring Tea To Be In Gulph Mills

**SMDPA Registrar Anne Hain
Will Open
Her 1797 House There**

Anne and David Hain have invited us to tea on Sunday, May 19, 2002, from 2 to 5 PM, at their old federal house in historic Gulph Mills. The "Gulph," which once had a mill, built in 1741, was the final place of encampment before Wash-

ington and the Continental Army marched to Valley Forge on December 19, 1777. As they departed, they passed under the "Hanging Rock," presently the property of the Valley Forge Historical Society, on the "Gulph Road" beside Gulph Creek. Despite the name "Tory Turn Road," John T. Faris assures us that "as a rule the people along the Gulph

Road were in hearty sympathy with the brave defenders of their country, whom they watched as they marched the seven miles to their encampment, most of them without shoes and stockings."

In this area of beautiful hills and vistas, with trees enough to put the *-sylvan-* in Pennsylvania, Anne and David live. Their address is 301 Tory Turn Road, Radnor, PA 19087-4629. Their

COMING EVENTS

Please note these dates on your calendars

Summer Picnic: to be held on August 18, 2002, at the home of SMDPA Historian Richard Dana Smith on the outskirts of West Chester.

Annual Thanksgiving Service and Dinner: to be held on Sunday, November 24, 2002, at the East Vincent United Church of Christ on Route 23 near Phoenixville. Robert Ryan Caterer will do the dinner at "Columbia Station," 4 Bridge Street, Phoenixville.

house, now yellow with dark brown window frames, was built in 1797 and renovated in 1888. The Hain family took possession in 1997. Come and see their work.

James W. Baker Honored at Annual Luncheon

Strafford, January 26—Le Mas Perrier justified its reputation by serving us fine food—chicken salad, rolls, salmon, French beans, crème brûlée—in a splendid, yet comfortable, setting. We sat on chairs with "P" (for name of the proprietor, Georges Perrier) on their cloth-covered backs.

After luncheon Governor Stacy Wood introduced several honored guests, including

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Annual Meeting, continued

Alice Teal, Editor of the *Mayflower Quarterly*, Peggy M. Baker, Director of Pilgrim Hall in Plymouth, Massachusetts, and past SMDPA governors Lynmar Brock, Jr., William Brewster, and Connie Lagerman. When he came to the recipient of SMDPA's Distinguished Mayflower Scholarship Award for 2002, James W. Baker,



(L to R) Alice Teal, editor of *The Mayflower Quarterly*, catches up on old times with Emmagene Vos, SMDPA Juniors chair; Win Carroll, Asst. General from PA; and Kathy Coriell in the lobby of *Le Mas Perrier*.

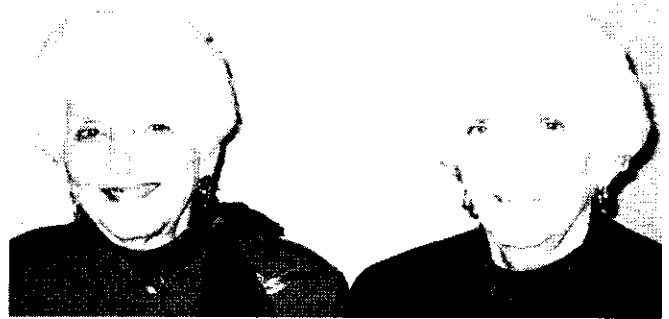
he paused and noted, among other things, the strong Plymouth connection.

Jim Baker, a Plymouth native, grew up with the Pilgrims (he is a Myles Standish descendant) and the traditions of the town in his blood. Before matriculating at Boston University, where, in addition to history, he studied library sci-

Spring Tea, continued

Please bring savories and hors d'oeuvres, party-style, to serve about six people. The Society, as usual, will supply the beverages: coffee, tea, wine, and cold soft drinks. We ask that you send us a check for five dollars per adult (payable to "SMDPA"); children are welcome without charge. As Anne Hain advises, there is a circular driveway allowing for let-off at the front door.

See the reservation form, to which RSVP, and driving directions at the back. It is an easy drive to make, the house being approachable from Montgomery Avenue and Matson Ford Road.



Sisters Helen White, left, and Special Events Chair Betty Persons catch up on family and friends at *Le Mas Perrier*.

ence, he was a guide on the *Mayflower II* at Plymouth Harbor. In due course, equipped with a master's degree, he returned to Plymouth. During his tenure at Plimoth Plantation, as Librarian and Director and Senior Historian, from 1975 to 2001, he watched the place change



(L to R) Past Governor Lynmar Brock, Jr. and present Governor Stacy Wood get ready for fine dining with Donald and Ann Solenberger in the lobby of *Le Mas Perrier*.

from a modest and regional institution to a museum of international proportions. In truth, he was responsible for that change.

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Enjoying a delicious meal are (L to R) Phyllis Moony, Jody Allen and Shirley Allen.

Annual Meeting, continued from previous page

Jim Baker stressed not only the material but also the mental side of the culture of the Old Colony. How do the beliefs and ideas of the period help us understand what the Pilgrims thought and why they acted as they did? First-person role players at the Plantation, he believed, should embody both the historical facts about the period and the intellectual and emotional framework of those ideas. That approach has proved highly successful.



Junior Life member Lauren Paige Bailes (L) with Pilgrim Hall Museum director Peggy M. Baker and Pilgrim historian James W. Baker. Lauren, a Richard Warren descendant, is active in our Susquehanna Colony and is the granddaughter of that colony's Assistant Colony Governor, Alice E. Boucher.

"It is obvious," said Governor Wood, "that Jim



Friends (L to R) Lois Masterson, Miriam Zieber, and Fairinda Atkinson discuss old times, new events and good food Chez Perrier.

Baker has played a key role in making the Plimoth Plantation's Classroom Visit Program a prime source for getting the true story of our nation's earliest heroes to American youth. Thousands of Pennsylvania students have benefited from this program under SMDPA sponsorship for the past five years."

Jim Baker spoke from the heart. At first he reminisced. He did not remember a time when the Pilgrims were not a part of his life. Harlow House, he said, still smells the same as it did when his mother worked there—the wool, the fire, herbs, tobacco, dyes, and soap. Thus he never had to go out of his way to know the Pilgrims. They were there.

Plimoth Plantation is "a complete immersion experience." Whereas in the 1970s the interpreters

there "dressed the past but talked the present," now they are not scripted. They do not tell about the Pilgrims, they *are* the Pilgrims,

in the first person ("I," "me," "we," "us"), using their dialect and diction, taking the conversation wherever it may go. No, they did not want to cook like Indians, but rather like the English. As for the cold weather, they accepted it, quite simply, as what was.



During luncheon at Le Mas Perrier (L to R) Treasurer William Martin chats with Jay Kiefer and Jill Keefe-Hogill, the late Leete Keefe's children.

Robert Cushman: The Man Who Would Have Signed the Compact...but Couldn't

by Robert Jennings Heinsohn, SMDPA

Robert Cushman and John Carver were the principal members of John Robinson's congregation arranging the congregation's passage to New England in 1620. This profile is a retrospective summary of Robert Cushman's work to settle the Leiden congregation in Plymouth.

Robert Cushman descended from generations of Cushmans who lived in Kent, England. In 1603 Robert Cushman (age 26) was listed as a servant to George Masters. In 1605 he was admitted a freeman of Canterbury as an apprentice "grosser" to George Masters. Cushman married Sara Reder in 1606, and their son Thomas was baptized in 1607/8. By 1609 he and his family were members of John Robinson's congregation in Leiden. Cushman joined other Separatists in the cloth-making trades and worked as a woolcomber. Two other children were born but died as infants. Sara died in 1615 and Robert married the widow Mary (Clarke) Singelton in 1617. Mary died before 1621.

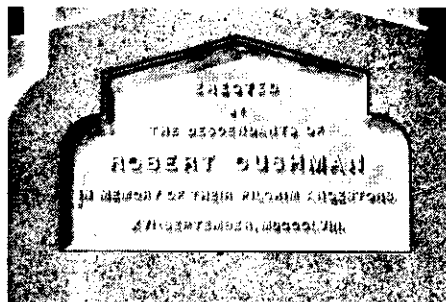
During his years in Leiden, Cushman demonstrated organizational skills to such a degree that in 1617 Cushman (age 40) and John Carver (age 51), deacons of the Leiden congregation, were chosen to travel to London to make arrangements for the congregation to immigrate to North America.

Initially Carver and Cushman sought a patent from the Virginia Company for a colony on the

James River. The Company was interested, but King James refused to allow the Pilgrims to practice their religion as they wished, and the inquiry ended. Next, Cushman and Carver approached wealthy Puritans in London. Sir Edwin Sandys, member of Parliament and Governor/Treasurer of the Virginia Company, and Thomas Weston, a wealthy London ironmonger, agreed to contact London colleagues to explore investing in a joint stock company with the Pilgrims to produce goods for sale and profit in London. Eventually about seventy men of varying occupation, religious belief and position in society agreed to invest in the company. The London men were called the Merchant Adventurers. King James agreed not to persecute Pilgrims, providing that they behaved quietly and were faithful subjects of the King. Negotiations with the Merchant Adventurers were tedious. In the spring of 1620 a revised agreement with Thomas Weston was negotiated, and Carver and Cushman returned to Leiden to present the agreement to John Robinson and the congregation. There was disagreement, leading to further negotiation. Eventually a set of ten



The Cushman obelisk, erected in 1858, is the tallest monument on Burial Hill in Plymouth.



Detail from Cushman monument on Burial Hill.

revised agreement with Thomas Weston was negotiated, and Carver and Cushman returned to Leiden to present the agreement to John Robinson and the congregation. There was disagreement, leading to further negotiation. Eventually a set of ten

articles of agreement emerged. Cushman returned to London to lease the *Mayflower* and Carver remained in Holland to purchase the *Speedwell*. The plan was to retain the *Speedwell* in America for fishing and coastal trade.

Because the voyage and clearing of land would be strenuous, it was decided that **only** strong men and women and their children would make the voyage. During the summer of 1620, the Merchant Adventurers assembled a pool of money, and the Pilgrims who were chosen to sail sold their homes and belongings to pay for the voyage. It has been estimated that the cost of the voyage was 1500 pounds. It became clear that additional people were needed, and single men and whole families of women and children were recruited in England. The new members were called "Strangers" while the members of the Leiden congregation were called "Saints." Some dissenters had never left England and did not have the established personal relationships of the Leiden congregation. On the eve of the voyage individuals were asked to sign the ten articles of agreement. The articles had not changed since they were presented earlier, and some individuals were so displeased that they withdrew from the voyage. Since no agreement could be arrived at, the remaining passengers decided to sail and settle the issue at a later time. The passengers agreed to select a leader, or "governor," for each ship. To pacify the restive Strangers, one of their members, Christopher Martin, was chosen governor of the *Mayflower*. Martin was an abusive person, disliked by everyone. Robert Cushman was chosen assistant governor to insure stability.

After two attempts to sail the Atlantic, the *Speedwell* proved to be overloaded, not at all seaworthy, and so returned to port. During this period Robert Cushman became seriously ill. In a letter to Edward Southworth in August 1620 he thought he was close to death. When it was decided not to sail the *Speedwell*, Cushman was asked to remain in London to look after its passengers until they could sail the next year. The *Mayflower* sailed from Southampton alone on September 16, 1620. Cushman recovered and looked after the affairs of the passengers and purchased supplies for the voyage of the *Fortune* in 1621.

The *Mayflower* began the return trip to England, leaving Plymouth on April 6, 1621. It arrived in England a month later, on May 6. Only then did the dissenters in London learn of the harsh conditions in Plymouth, that nearly one-half of the *Mayflower* passengers had perished and that Christopher Martin had died and John Carver had been elected Governor. The dissenters in London were unaware that Carver had died shortly after the *Mayflower* had left Plymouth.

The *Fortune*, with Cushman and his son Thomas (age 14) aboard, sailed for Plymouth on August 9, 1621 with thirty-five new colonists but very few supplies. The *Fortune* arrived in Plymouth on November 11, 1621. The Plymouth colonists were downcast. Their beloved Governor John Carver had died the previous spring. The fall harvest had not been good, and the *Fortune* brought them only meagre supplies. With thirty-five new mouths to feed, the winter looked bleak.

The major challenge for Robert Cushman was to secure the colonists' signatures to the ten articles of agreement that were not signed the year before. The continued support of the Merchant Adventurers depended on it. On December 9, 1621, the first anniversary Sunday of the Pilgrims' landing, Robert Cushman gave a sermon which, like Robinson's farewell sermon in Leiden, is a quintessential statement of Pilgrim belief. Cushman's sermon, entitled "The Sin and Danger of Self-Love," was based on 1 Corinthians 10:24 — *Let no man seek his own, but every man another's wealth*. Cushman's prose is verbose by today's standard, but the sermon speaks to us today as powerfully as it must have in the pessimistic winter of 1621. Cushman's remarks were a heart-felt plea for the Pilgrims to cooperate unselfishly for common good without regard for personal gain. I do not believe it an exaggeration to claim that John F. Kennedy's inaugural address of 1961, in which he said "ask not what your country can do for you, but what you can do for your country," is a modern example of Cushman's sermon. During the previous twelve months the hardships the Pilgrims endured transformed the strongly held opinions they

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and John Robinson had expressed before they sailed for New England. They realized that their marginal existence in Plymouth depended on supplies from England, and they signed the ten articles of agreement.

The writings of Cushman, Bradford and other Pilgrims show that they had an excellent command of the English language. Except for William Brewster, few if any of the Leiden men were educated formally. Nevertheless all were literate and wrote, and presumably spoke, with facility. Since the Pilgrims read and quoted the Bible frequently, their command of language is not surprising. The King James Bible is poetic, eloquent, and has a cadence that has influenced English speakers for centuries.

Creating the Undertakers in 1626 began a process that permanently transformed the colony's fundamental beliefs. At no time was there a deliberate effort to repudiate Cushman's advice. Rather, a process began that slowly altered the Pilgrims' concept of community. Ostensibly, creating the Undertakers was a step to transfer the colony's debt to familiar hands. Inadvertently, the decision set into motion actions that reordered the colony's philosophical priorities, made acceptable the pursuit of private gain and contradicted Cushman's advice.

Cushman left his son Thomas in Plymouth, under the care of Governor Bradford, and returned to England on the *Fortune* on December 13, 1621. Carried on the *Fortune* were beaver pelts and other furs, worth approximately 500 pounds, obtained from trade with the Indians for corn. The cargo was the first shipment of goods to the Merchant Adventurers and important for their continued support. As luck would have it, as they approached the English coast, the *Fortune* was pirated by French privateers and its cargo and passengers' belongings were taken. Cushman and the crew were imprisoned in France but returned to England in February 1622. Fortunately, the signed articles of agree-

ment and the manuscript of *Mourt's Relation* were not lost. *Mourt's Relation* was written to assure the Merchant Adventurers of the success of the colony and to interest others in England to immigrate for missionary purposes.

After 1621 Robert Cushman was the colony's agent in London, charged with arranging the transfer of remaining members of the Leiden congregation to Plymouth. As London agent, Cushman also arranged the sale of furs and fish sent by the colonists to the Merchant Adventurers. Lastly, Cushman secured funds to purchase supplies to be sent to Plymouth. In April 1626 Myles Standish visited London and discovered that Robert Cushman had died (at age 48) during the spring of 1625. No record describes Cushman's death or the causes of it.

Robert's son Thomas grew up in Plymouth and ca. 1636 married Mary Allerton, the youngest daughter of Isaac Allerton. Both Mary and Isaac were *Mayflower* passengers. Thomas succeeded William Brewster as Ruling Elder upon Brewster's death in 1644. Thomas and Mary had eight children. Thomas died in 1691 and Mary died in 1699, the last *Mayflower* passenger to die.

Robert Cushman demonstrated enormous organizational ability. He was the principal person negotiating agreements with the crown and London investors, organizing the logistics to transport over a hundred people across the Atlantic, and managing the finances to provision the colony and sell its products. His keen political leadership was most evident when he persuaded the colonists to sign the articles of agreement which they had strongly rejected the year before. Sadly, he died before he could move to Plymouth and share the remainder of his life with associates who held him in high esteem. If the *Speedwell* had been seaworthy, and if Robert Cushman had been well, not sick, and able to sail on the *Mayflower*, he would have been one of the first signers of the *Mayflower Compact*, along with John Carver, William Brewster and William Bradford.

From the Governor

I was pleased to see so many of you at our Annual Meeting in January. We had one of our largest turn-outs. Our guest speaker Jim Baker and the meal and its presentation made the event one of the best ever.

It is hoped that all of our members eighteen years or older have received their copy of the new 2002 *Register of Members*. It is up-to-date through December 2001. If there are any missing pages, corrections or additions to be made (such as a missing maiden name, husband's name, supplemental line, etc.), please advise SMDPA registrar Anne Hain. She maintains our membership data base and, obviously, you will find her address in the *Register*. Copies are sent to all new members. Please be sure to advise Anne if you change your address. You won't get your periodical mailings unless you do so.

Annual dues notices with the 2001 Census were sent out in early February. If you haven't sent in your dues by now, please do so. Your membership is very important to us and to your Pilgrim ancestor.

Our first Annual Fund Raiser can be deemed a success since no monetary goal was set. \$5,119.61 was collected. Thank you to the 11% of our adult membership who contributed. We plan to publish the list of donors in the Fall issue of this newsletter. Although it costs over \$21,000 to fund all four areas to which we annually bring the Plimoth Plantation Classroom Visits, your gift has made it possible to schedule at least one area this year. Because of scheduling problems both at the Plantation and here, we have placed the visit this year in Susquchanna Colony. Approximately 1,200 elementary school children in a dozen schools will receive this experience. They are in rural North-

umberland and York counties; inner-city schools in Cumberland and Lancaster counties, and suburban schools in Lancaster county. In addition to holding our Annual Fund Raiser again at the end of this year, we are also working on obtaining small grants. My attempt last Fall to obtain a small grant failed. To have any hope of obtaining grant funds, we have to hire an experienced grant writer because, unfortunately, no member has volunteered those services. Until our investment growth and earning revive, we will have to use these methods if the visits are to continue. We feel strongly that the visits are the best way to get true knowledge to the public of the importance of our ancestors in the early history of our nation.

If you are interested in attending the General Society's Triennial Congress in Plymouth as a delegate this coming September, be sure to contact me prior to July the first. Look for details of the event in the next *Mayflower Quarterly*. You may use the toll free number 877-SAIL-1620.

Finally, please don't forget that our revised and illustrated edition of our own *Pilgrims Then & Now* by the Rev. Gary Marks is available for \$6 per copy or the discounted \$76 for a shrink-wrapped bundle of twenty copies. Send a check payable to "SMDPA" in the appropriate amount to:

**Alice E. Boucher,
PT&N-SMDPA,
3945 Sullivan Street,
Mechanicsburg, PA 17050.**
Copies make excellent gifts.

Susanne and I are looking forward to seeing you and your families at the Spring Tea at Anne and David Hain's.

Stacy B.C. Wood, Jr. Governor

New SMDPA Fees And Dues Structure

The following new Fees and Dues structure is published in accordance with Article III, Section 5 of our Society's Bylaws. It is stated there that at the Annual Meeting, the Board of Assistants shall propose any changes to the schedule of fees and dues, and upon adoption by two-thirds of the members present, the resultant schedule shall be in effect immediately and published in the next issue of the Society's newsletter.

Application Fees and Dues:

State Application Processing Fee (original and supplemental)	\$40.00*
General Society Certification Fee (original and supplemental)	\$30.00*
Membership Certificate Fee (original and supplemental)	\$15.00
TOTAL	\$85.00

[*non-refundable and not applicable to Transfer and Dual Memberships]

Dues For All Categories Of Membership:

<u>Annual</u> (18 years of age and older)	\$35.00
<u>Junior</u> (one-time single payment)	DISCONTINUED

Note that current Junior Members (i.e. not Junior Life Members) may remain so until their 25th birthday or until they become Annual or Life Members by proving their line of descent, the same as required for any Annual or Life applicant. Up until their 18th birthday they will only receive the *Junior PA Mayflower* newsletter. Although this category is permitted by the General Society, those in it are not considered members by the General Society and are not permitted to have General Society or State Society numbers. We do not pay the General Society an annual assessment for them and they do not receive *The Mayflower Quarterly*.

<u>Life</u> (one-time single payment)	\$700.00	
<u>Junior Life</u> (sliding one-time single payment; automatically become Life Member at age 18)		
under 1 year: \$280	age 1 year: \$303	2 years: \$326
3 years: \$350	4 years: \$373	5 years: \$396
6 years: \$420	7 years: \$443	8 years: \$466
9 years: \$490	10 years: \$513	11 years: \$536
12 years: \$560	13 years: \$583	14 years: \$606
15 years: \$630	16 years: \$653	17 years: \$676

Junior Life dues are in addition to the Membership Certificate fee and the non-refundable State Application Processing and General Certification fees.

If you are an Annual member and are tired of making those yearly payments, consider becoming a Life member. As long as you have a GSMD number, regardless of when you originally became a member, all you need to do is notify our Membership Officer and send a check for \$700 payable to "SMDPA." You will never have to worry about increased dues again.

Recent Donations To The SMDPA Lending Library

Printed Material—Purchase

Mayflower Families Through Five Generations: Family of John Billington, vol. 21, originally compiled by Harriet W. Hodge, revised by Robert S. Wakefield, F.A.S.G. Hard cover, 155 pages, Plymouth, MA: GSMD 2001 (replaces Billington portion of MFFG, vol. 5)

William Bradford of the Mayflower and His Descendants for Four Generations, compiled by Robert S. Wakefield, F.A.S.G. Soft cover, 112 pages. Plymouth, MA: GSMD 2001. This is one of GSMD Five Generations Project publications in progress books.

The Family of Stephen Hopkins Through Five Generations (vol. 6, 3rd edition) by John D. Austin, F.A.S.G. Hard cover, 669 pages. Plymouth, MA: GSMD, 2001

All of the current titles of both the Five Generation and the Four Generation publications listed in each issue of the *Mayflower Quarterly* are available for your use through your SMDPA Lending Library.

Gifts of Dr. Jeremy D. Bangs

The Pilgrims in The Netherlands: Recent Research Papers Presented at a Symposium held by The Leiden Pilgrim Documents Center and The Sir Thomas Browne Institute, 1984, Dr. Jeremy D. Bangs, editor, 56 pages, illustrated.

DIS Magazine on Worldwide Dutch Heritage, Gouda, Holland: Dutch International Society (Nov. 1999). Contains Dr. Bangs' article "Dutch Artists, First Glimpses of America," which has color reproductions of the Pilgrims' contemporary artist Adam Willaerts' "Departure of the Pilgrims from Delfshaven, 1620," depicting the *Speedwell* at anchor and "Plymouth in New England, 1633-38." The latter shows the Colony from the beach at the foot of Leiden Street. (No, the Rock is not shown!)

Videos—Gifts of Joseph H. Wood

- Mayflower: The Pilgrims' Adventure* (feature length movie with Anthony Hopkins)
- William Bradford: The Mayflower Compact* (made at Plimoth Plantation by C-Span)
- The Making of a Colony* by Plimoth Plantation
- The Mayflower Pilgrims* by the Mayflower Society
- Plimoth Plantation* by Plimoth Plantation
- The Animal Pilgrims of Plimoth Plantation* by Jack Hanna and Plimoth Plantation
- Colonial Life for Children* by Plimoth Plantation
- The Mayflower Story* by the Mayflower Society

The SMDPA Lending Library is for the use of SMDPA members of any category of membership. They may reside in any state. There are titles, both new and old, that we would like to add to this circulating collection. Especially needed are works for our youth. Cash donations will enable us to purchase some of the items on our wish-list, and each item purchased will have a bookplate bearing the name of the donor (and memorial, if so desired). We are a non-profit educational organization under Article 501(c)(3) of the US Tax Code. Visit our website www.Sail1620.org on the PA Society-Library page for a complete list of items available and instructions for use, or send a request for info and a SASE (No. 10 size, 57 cents) to SMDPA Library, 731 Farmingdale Road, Lancaster, PA 17603.

DIRECTIONS

To Anne and David Hain's home in Gulph Mills

Speedometer readings are continuous.

1. From Route 30 (Lancaster Pike) in the St. Davids / Radnor area

Beside the Radnor Hotel, turn onto Radnor Chester Road, heading north toward the RR tracks (0.0 miles).

At the traffic light turn left onto King of Prussia Road (0.4 1/2 miles).

Go under the railroad bridge.

Continue to traffic light. Turn right onto Matson Ford Road (0.7 miles).

Stay on Matson Ford Road until you reach Tory Turn Road (1.9 miles).

Turn left onto Tory Turn Road. Continue one-tenth of a mile (2.0 miles). House is on left, marked 301.

2. From Ardmore, Bryn Mawr, Villanova on Montgomery Avenue

On Montgomery Avenue, coming west, drive to traffic light with large sign marking Matson Ford Road. Turn left onto Matson Ford Road (0.0 miles).

Continue on Matson Ford Road until Tory Turn Road appears on right (0.3 miles).

Go one-tenth of a mile on Tory Turn. House is on left, marked 301.

Montgomery Avenue is sometimes the same as Route 320. You can come from King of Prussia, turning from Route 202 onto South Gulph Road, which becomes Montgomery Avenue / Route 320. Matson Ford Road appears a little after the Savona Restaurant (formerly the Picket Post) on the right.

3. From Upper Gulph Road

Turn onto County Line Road (0.0 miles). *County Line Road divides Delaware and Montgomery Counties.*

Keep on County Line Road, which goes down a hill, until you reach the traffic light at Matson Ford Road (0.6 miles).

Turn left onto Matson Ford Road.

Continue until you reach Tory Turn Road on the left (1.0 miles).

Turn left onto Tory Turn Road. Continue one-tenth of a mile. House is on left, marked 301.