



1932-2007

GAZETTE OF THE AMERICAN FRIENDS *of* LAFAYETTE



❧ SPECIAL 75TH ANNIVERSARY EDITION ❧

SEPTEMBER, 2007

"Humanity has won its
suit (in America), so
that liberty will
nevermore be without
an asylum."

**MARQUIS DE
LA FAYETTE**
**Happy 250th
Birthday!**

"The one goal of my life -
the well-being of all, and
liberty everywhere."

Marquis de Lafayette, 1824 by Thomas Sully
Oil on Canvas
Present Location Unknown

*"The happiness of
America is closely
tied to that of
humanity;
America will
become a secure
and honorable
haven for virtue,
tolerance and
quiet freedom."*

*"| read, | study, | examine, |
listen, | reflect, and out of all
of this | try to form an idea
into which | put as much
common sense as | can."*

A Message from Our President....



The American Friends of Lafayette
ESTABLISHED AT LAFAYETTE COLLEGE
FOUNDED: 20 MAY 1932



The American Friends of Lafayette was founded at Lafayette College in 1932 during America's yearlong celebration of the 200th anniversary of George Washington's birth.

Lafayette College was established in 1826, at Easton, PA, during the 50th anniversary year of the American Declaration of Independence. However, the college's first classes did not meet until May of 1832. AFL's founding date came one hundred years later, on the school's campus, May 20, 1932 ... in the 175th anniversary year of General Lafayette's birth and exactly a century after the college began classes.

After a very successful first decade, the AFL began publication of a periodical entitled, "THE GAZETTE OF THE AMERICAN FRIENDS OF LAFAYETTE" (Vol. 1, No. 1). Its date of issue was February, 1942, and it was mailed to members and friends of the society. The current issue of the GAZETTE, No. 69, August 2007, has just recently been mailed to AFL's membership.

In celebration of the 75th Anniversary of the American Friends of Lafayette, in this year of 2007, the society is now releasing to members and friends a selected number of interesting and significant articles from the GAZETTE published over the first fifty years of AFL's life ... through the decade of the 1980s. Current members with dues paid for 2007 will receive a copy at no cost.

The booklet's title is: "GAZETTE OF THE AMERICAN FRIENDS OF LAFAYETTE: SPECIAL 75TH ANNIVERSARY EDITION (SEPTEMBER, 2007)." The project was suggested more than a year ago by AFL's President, William N. Kirchner. The following AFL members read and selected the articles: Bill and Linda Kirchner, Phil and Barbara Schroeder, Carolyn Lareuse, and Janice Wolk; Leonard Panaggio supplied some illustrations, and Diane Shaw, Special Collections Librarian, Skillman Library (Lafayette College Library) produced a few sets of all the issues of the GAZETTE for the committee's use. Janice Wolk has given a good deal of time to the design and layout of the publication. She has a knack for arranging text, illustrative elements and photographs in a professional and attractive manner. Janice will be responsible, also, for the printing of AFL's anniversary special edition of the GAZETTE.

The 75th anniversary GAZETTE will be distributed to members attending the September meeting in Easton. And, it will be mailed to members in good standing who are unable to join us at Lafayette College for the September 5-7 celebration.

With best regards to all of you,

William N. Kirchner, President

Special Thanks

I am quite honored to have been given the opportunity to work on the special edition 75th Anniversary Gazette of the American Friends of Lafayette. 2007 is, indeed, a year of rejoicing! Not only do we celebrate the 75th anniversary of our venerated historical and patriotic organization, we celebrate the 250th birthday of the Marquis himself. On this special occasion, I wish to share the answer to a question that I am often asked: Why do I devote so much time and effort on a long-dead historical figure instead of a modern-day idol? How did my research evolve into a raging obsession? The reason is very clear to me—Lafayette was a true hero, in every sense of the word. He fought, against all odds, for his cherished ideals of liberty and equality, and he did this both verbally and bodily. He never sold out on his beliefs, nor was he ever seduced by ultimate power. Instead, he used his great celebrity to unselfishly serve those principles, provide aid to the oppressed, and to spread his munificent message of freedom to all of the world. His bravery, his steadfastness, and core values appeal to me in a most profound way; so much so to restore my once-waning faith in humankind, and to give me courage anew to believe in, once again, the beauty of life, our potential as human beings, and the notion that one solitary person really can change the world. *Vive Lafayette!*

Janice Wolk

G A Z E T T E OF THE AMERICAN FRIENDS OF LAFAYETTE

Recent Homage to Lafayette



Illustration by Riccardo Vecchio

Our Marquis

By Roland Flamin
(Excerpt from Article in
FRANCE Magazine, Winter
2006-2007)

In 1777, a 19-year-old French aristocrat bought a ship, loaded it with weapons and other supplies, and sailed to North America to volunteer as a fighter in the Revolutionary War. Awarded the rank of brigadier general in the Continental Army by the Congress, he quickly proved his mettle as a soldier at Brandywine, where he rallied the defeated American troops, turning a rout into an orderly retreat. Taken by the young Frenchman's dashing personality and natural ability, George Washington immediately placed him on his staff. Thus began one of history's most unusual friendships.

The young man, of course, was Marie Joseph Paul Yves Roch Gilbert du Motier, Marquis de Lafayette, and 2007 marks the 250th anniversary of his birth. The event will be fêted on both sides of the Atlantic, with historians once again examining the

man, his strong bond with George Washington and his contribution to the American struggle for independence....



Lafayette Encampment Marker, erected by the Bergen County Historical Society, September, 2005, Oradell, NJ.



Moland House plaque, photographed August, 2005

French Toast Again Tasty in York County (PA)

By Jim McClure
(February 2, 2007 07:21 AM)



Re-enactor portrays Lafayette under Washington's gaze.

Shivers from a chilled audience at the unveiling of a statue of the Marquis de Lafayette in York last week might have overshadowed insightful comments from France's Consul General Jean-Pierre Allex spoke of the generations-long interplay between France and America building on a foundation between best friends Lafayette and George Washington.

That relationship included French support in the American Revolution and delivery of the Statue of Liberty. America reciprocated by sacrificing thousands of lives on French soil during two world wars. (This included the deaths of maybe 200 fighting men from York County.)

But, almost in passing, the diplomat made a powerful point... America and France have never been at war.

Throw away that freedom fries label and gobble up that French toast.

And then he concluded with another easily overlooked point. This year will be the 250th anniversary of Lafayette's birth.

York is the first city to observe what will be a year-long commemoration of this anniversary - anywhere.

(Reprinted from website
http://www.yorktownsquare.com/2007/02/post_16.php)



The Lafayette Ambulance

(#2, February, 1944; p. 4)

The Lafayette Ambulance, presented to the American Field Service by Lafayette College and the American Friends of Lafayette in March, 1943, has served through the desert campaigns and is now in Italy. More detailed news is lacking at this time. So reports Mr. Stephen Gollati of New York, Director General of the American Field Service. We may be assured that this ambulance, bearing the name of Lafayette, is doing its part with honor in the war.

The Lafayette Ambulance

(#3, May 1944; p. 1)

The American Field Service sends us the following news of the Lafayette Ambulance:

"This ambulance worked with the British Forces of the Eighth Army all through the Desert Campaign. Afterwards, it was transferred to the Fighting French, where the service it rendered was outstanding.

"After many miles of service, our overseas Headquarters have just sent us word that the ambulance has been put out of action. They are endeavoring to locate the plaque.

"If and when the plaque is found, it will be placed on another car which will go into service with the Fighting French Unit now being formed. We will of course keep you advised as to whatever we may hear regarding the plaque."



On a Side Note...

In July 2001, at Roderen, Alsace, in eastern France, this observer attended the inauguration of a new marker where Kiffin Yates Rockwell was shot down and killed on September 23, 1916. The ceremony at the site began with a fly-over by jet fighters of today's Lafayette Escadrille of the French Air Force. Rockwell scored the squadron's first victory in combat on May 18, 1916, but was brought down himself only nineteen weeks later and only two and a half miles from the site of his first victory.



Kiffin Yates Rockwell

Another aside: Kiffin Rockwell and his brother, Paul Rockwell [my father], left the United States as soon as the First World War began and joined the French foreign legion in August 1914. They served as infantrymen in the trenches until each was wounded. In 1915 Kiffin began flight training; in 1916, he also became an original member of the Lafayette Escadrille. When his all-too-brief flying career ended, the French government posthumously promoted him to sous lieutenant, making him one of the few Americans in the French service ever to achieve commissioned rank. His squadron commander wrote: "The best and bravest of us is no more."

Kiffin Rockwell wrote in partial explanation of his taking up France's fight, "I pay my debt for Lafayette and Rochambeau." If we in America should stand in mortal peril; and bereft of aid, would we not take heart if some young Frenchman were to arrive in our camp proclaiming, "I pay my part for Pershing and Eisenhower."

(Read more on this web page: http://www.usmc.edu/depts/diplomacy/archives_rol/2004_07-09/rockwell_lafayette/rockwell_lafayette.html)

Wreath on Lafayette's Grave

(#7, December, 1946; p. 1)

Last Spring our Society was requested by French authorities to conduct ceremonies at Picpus Cemetery in Paris at the grave of Lafayette, and in Auvergne, his birthplace. The ceremony at Picpus, an annual occurrence on the anniversary of Lafayette's birth, had been omitted since 1939. In 1946 this significant gesture of Franco-American cordiality was timely and salutary.

President Nolan organized a ceremony on July 4th at Picpus. He spoke and placed a wreath in the name of the American Friends of Lafayette. Responses were made by Ambassador Jefferson Caffery, Count Xavier de Rochambeau and representatives of the French government.

Ten days later in Le Puy, the capital of Auvergne, Mr. Nolan spoke to a gathering at the statue of Lafayette. The Mayor, the Governor of Auvergne and other notables participated in this ceremony. The statue had been seized by the Germans in 1943 to be melted down because of the precious bronze. However, the valiant Marquis contrived to hide the statue in a cow barn. There it remained for over two years. It was finally brought back in triumph and rededicated this year at the ceremony on Bastille Day.

George Washington on war:

"My first wish is to see this plague to mankind banished from off the earth, and the sons and daughters of this world employed in more pleasing and innocent amusements, than in preparing implements and exercising them for the destruction of mankind."

Washington's Gift to Lafayette

By Fred C. Mueller (published in the *Minneapolis Star Journal*; sent by Mr. Allyn K. Ford of Minneapolis) (#6, March, 1946; p. 6)

At this time when much attention is given to the birthday of George Washington, it may be of interest to mention a personal incident in his life which resulted in a long chain of events extending over nearly a century and involving two countries.

It is well known that General George Washington held in high esteem General de Lafayette, who played a prominent part in the Revolutionary War; and also that Lafayette felt a deep friendship for his friend and named his only son George Washington Lafayette.

A short time after the successful conclusion of the campaign in Virginia, when the British Army surrendered at Yorktown, Washington presented his friend with a gold watch and on the case was engraved in touching simplicity these words: "G. Washington to Gilbert Motier de La Fayette, Lord Cornwallis's Capitulation, Yorktown, October 19, 1781."

In recognition of services rendered to our country during the Revolutionary War, an official invitation to visit the United States was extended to Lafayette by President Monroe and Congress. The letter was delivered to him by our minister to France, Hon. James Brown of Lexington, Kentucky. General Lafayette arrived at New York City in August, 1824. For nearly a year he remained in the United States, visiting many of the important cities in a triumphal tour. In the spring of 1825, General Lafayette and his party, including his son, George Washington Lafayette, visited many cities in the south and in the Mississippi Valley. He was the guest of General Andrew Jackson at the Hermitage and was also entertained in Nashville. While in the state the Washington watch was stolen from Lafayette and although the Governor of Tennessee offered a reward for the return of this valuable timepiece, it was never found during his lifetime.

When the party reached Louisville, General Lafayette made a side trip to Frankfort, Kentucky, where a magnificent ball was given in

his honor on May 14, 1825. When Mrs. John Brown, whose husband was a brother of the Minister of France, failed to appear at the reception, Lafayette and his son visited her home and spent some time in conversation with her. Tea was served and the cup from which he drank is still preserved. Mr. John Brown served as aide-de-camp to General Lafayette and was one of the first United States Senators from the state of Kentucky. It was my privilege a few years ago to visit Frankfort and the Brown mansion built in 1796 and called Liberty Hall.

Perhaps it is known to you that during the voyage which your illustrious ancestor, General de Lafayette, made to the United States in 1825, he was robbed of a gold watch which had been presented to him by General Washington.

"In the execution of the decision of Congress, the Secretary of State has sent to me that precious souvenir, and has charged me to offer it in the name of the Government of the United States to the oldest of the male descendants of General de Lafayette, as representative of the family. In that capacity, it is you, monsieur, who should receive the relic, and in placing it in your hands I fulfill a duty which is very agreeable to me.

"In fulfilling today this agreeable task which has been confided to me, I am certain that I am the interpreter of the sentiments of the government and the people of the United States, in presenting to you, and to all of the descendants of General de La Fayette, our most ardent wishes that happiness and prosperity will always accompany those who bear your venerated name; and we associate with these wishes, France, which was the ally of the United States, and who is its traditional friend, and whose glory is so dear to us."

After the presentation of the watch, M. Oscar de Lafayette made the following response to Minister Washburn:

"Monsieur Le Ministre—The descendants of General de La Fayette receive with pious thanks the precious relic which you offer to them in the name of the United States. They are profoundly touched by the unanimous vote of Congress, and the care which the executive power has taken to recover and afterward to transmit to the children of General de La Fayette, the gift of Washington to their grandfather. This watch bears its date sure and certain, that of the surrender of Yorktown, the day after the victory. It was the gift of the Commander-in-Chief to his lieutenant, the legacy of the father of his country to the son of its adoption. We recall with you that, in this glorious military action, the French and the American armies were united. They were both happy and proud to be commanded by Washington.



Bartholdi Lafayette-Washington statue, Morningside Park, New York City

The Story of the Garden and Cemetery of Picpus

By Clara Longworth de Chambrun
(#9, April, 1948; p. 2-3)



Ceremony at Picpus Cemetery, July, 1938.
Left to Right: President of the SAR, Comte René de Chambrun, military dignitary who reviewed the troops, President of the Cincinnati, Caroline Larocque

During forty-six years' residence in France I have rarely been absent from the Fourth of July ceremonies at Lafayette's grave; but I have seldom found any one of the numerous Americans congregated there who was aware for what reason this Franco-American hero, whom his friends destined to the Pantheon, should have been laid to rest beside the potter's field where thirteen hundred victims of Robespierre's terror were indiscriminately thrown after the nearby guillotine had done its work.

Lafayette's burial at Picpus, like practically every event in his life, was dictated by sentiment. To understand his reasons fully we must retrace the history of the place through the many phases through which it passed. Beginning as a convent of a wealthy order of Chanoinesses, it was taken over by the Nation when the Revolution broke out and leased to a leading republican speculator, who foresaw, through it, an easy means of profit.

The fine gardens surrounded by high walls were reputed to enjoy the purest air in Paris (hence the name Boulevard Bel-Air, which the neighboring avenue still bears, and hence the decision of the new owner to open in the roomy building a convalescent home which became a lucrative enterprise until the day when the Committee of Public Safety requisitioned the whole property in spite of his protests). They required a tract with high walls adjacent to the guillotine erected near the Barrière du Trône where the headless corpses could be undressed, and their garments duly inventoried as national property. An army of clerks was assembled for the purpose. This work was carried on at night, by the light of bonfires fed with rosemary and thyme, with a view to counteract infection from the two score headless bodies flung there pell-mell by the reeking tumblers

from the guillotine.

The victims, as you know, belonged to all classes of society, from stable-boys and sewing-girls to Marshals of France, Duchesses, poets, and other men of letters. You probably remember among the last victims were Lafayette's sister-in-law, the lovely Louise, Vicomtesse de Noailles, his mother-in-law, the Duchess d'Ayen, who supported her aged mother, the venerable Maréchale de Noailles, to the scaffold, whereas Lafayette's wife, "Ardent Adrienne," as she was called, though scheduled to perish with them, was saved without her knowledge by the timely intervention of the American Minister in Paris, James Monroe.

All this Lafayette himself only learned a year later in the Austrian prison of Olmutz, where his wife and daughters came to share his captivity, and where, for the first time, he perceived that his ideals of Liberty, Humanity and Justice are not always shared by those who pretend to put them in to practice. During her long incarceration Madame de Lafayette, though without paper or ink, managed to write the story of these atrocious happenings in the margins of *Les Liaisons Dangereuses*, the best-seller of those days which her husband had in his pocket when taken prisoner.

In prison, too, the idea of what she was afterwards to accomplish began to germinate. She determined to discover the place where those she loved were buried and procure them Christian sepulture. Her task was not easy. Complete reticence was maintained by the authorities as to where the victims of the guillotine had been consigned. The poet, Kotzebue, who came to Paris in order to discover the tombs of Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette, failed in his pious mission. Only in 1816 were they discovered in the Ossuary near the Madeleine where the Chapelle Expiatoire now stands. It was still harder to find the secret of the *fosse commune* at Picpus when Madame de Lafayette and her sister, the Marquise de Mointagu, came clandestinely to Paris for this purpose. At last they encountered Abbé Carrichon, who, disguised as a gardener, had followed the fatal cart and given the ladies absolution, but the poor old man remained in prayer under the shadow of the guillotine and never thought of going further, nor, apparently, did anyone else. Finally, Mademoiselle Paris, a little sewing-girl, specialist in lace mending, heard that the two mysterious ladies were in search of information that she alone possessed. She came to them with her tragic story.

Her father, who had been groom in the Duc de Brissac's stables, had turned his knowledge of horses to account by becoming driver of a local diligence. All went well until a lad in his employ denounced his master as "slave of an aristocrat." So Paris was condemned by the Revolutionary tribunal. His daughter followed the tumbrel and remained praying while his execu-

tion took place, but only realized later that she had failed to note what had become of her father's body. The poor child was to be given a second opportunity, for the ordeal was renewed. A few days later her brother, François, a young soldier in the barracks, was condemned in his turn. This time the girl was able to note how the corpses were being thrown pell-mell into an immense cart. She followed this vehicle along a muddy track to the old cimetière, crossed a field to the Avenue de St. Mandé, where the creaking wheels with their lugubrious load entered the gardens of Picpus through a large breach made in the north wall. This was her journey's end, as she was forcibly restrained from penetrating further. But she had learned what she wanted to know and many times thereafter made a pious pilgrimage in order to pray near the *fosse commune* which lies immediately behind the walls of Picpus. It was thus that, when the time came, she was able to lead the intrepid Noailles sisters over the same ground.

From then on, ladies and lace mender had a common object in life: to acquire the property, re-dedicate the chapel, raise contributions from relatives of other victims, and to obtain the right to lie beside them. There were lions in the path, however, in the shape of police agents employed by Fouché, head of Napoleon's secret-service. These were convinced that the meetings in the chapel screened subversive activities, and that the congregation of Augustinian nuns, pledged to pray daily and nightly that the crimes committed in the name of liberty, might be effaced by a beneficent Creator, were in reality plotting against the safety of the state. Proudly, before raiding the convent, they reported their findings to their chief, but the astute Fouché knew that the political wind was turning; and soon one of the principal subscribers to the enterprise and chief founders of the cemetery and chapel was Napoleon's beloved stepson, Eugene de Beauharnais. His father, Alexandre, had met death with the poet, André Chénier at the Barrière du Trône.

From that day Napoleon decreed that the foundation should be allowed to form in peace. It is incorporated today as the SOCIÉTÉ IMMOBILIAIRE DE L'ORATOIRE ET DU CIMETIÈRE DE PICPUS. It is administered by a committee of twelve, all direct descendants of the victims of the *fosse commune* and privileged to lie in the cemetery beside the garden.

(Clara Longworth de Chambrun is the mother of Count René de Chambrun, and a sister of Nicholas Longworth, who married Alice Roosevelt. She is among the leading modern authorities upon Shakespeare.)

The Sword of Lafayette

(#11, February, 1949; p. 6)

#11, February, 1949, p. 5



HILT OF THE SWORD
PRESENTED TO
MARQUIS DE LAFAYETTE
BY
CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES
27 AUGUST, 1779

Gifts of American Friends of Lafayette
Paris, France
March 1949

With this issue of the Gazette our members receive a printed photograph of the "Congress Sword" of Lafayette, described thus by Mr. Gough, our President:

"An order of Congress directed Franklin, in Paris, to present to Lafayette an elegant sword with proper devices; 200 guineas, possibly secured from French secret funds, was the cost.

"The sword is highly ornate. On the gold knob of the handle are engraved (1) the coat of arms of the Marquis, with his CUR NON, (2) a rising moon lighting up trees and partly cultivated fields (all meant as a symbol of the United States) and (3) *Crescam ut prosim* (Let me wax to benefit mankind). The guard of the sword bears this legend: *From the American Congress to the Marquis de La Fayette, 1779*. On the handle are two medals: (1) A woman freed from chains (America) presents a laurel branch to a Frenchman (Lafayette), and (2)

a Frenchman strikes down the British lion. On the four surfaces of the bow of the guard, in bas-relief, are represented actions in which the Marquis participated: Gloucester, Barrer Hill, Monmouth and Rhode Island.

"Franklin wrote Lafayette that with the help of the exquisite artists of France it had been easy to express everything on the sword, except the sense America had of Lafayette's worth and our obligation to him. August 28, 1779, at Le Havre, Franklin's grandson, William, without ceremony, delivered the sword to Lafayette in the presence of several French officers and of Lafayette's wife, then nineteen, 'whose reason was his, as well as her heart.' See, for these and other details, Whitlock Lafayette, I, 197; and Gottschalk *The Close of the American Revolution*, 43."

The sword was buried in the garden at Chavanciac, the birthplace of Lafayette, by Madame Lafayette on the eve of her departure to join her husband in prison. It was reclaimed by their son, George Washington Lafayette, in 1794, upon his return from his stay in America under the care of George Washington. The blade of the sword had rusted away, but young George Washington Lafayette smuggled the gold hilt out of France and placed it in the hands of his father, lately released from prison and then in exile at Lhemkun in Holstein. The blade was replaced by that of another sword of Honor which had been forged from bolts of the Bastille.

This sword, by a route unknown to us, has come into the possession of the Marchese Ippolito di St. Albano, Via Meucci 1, Turin, Italy. The sword is for sale; a repre-

sentative of the Marchese's family quoted the American Embassy at Rome a price of \$70,000; later word places the figures at \$55,000.

None of us will disagree with the statement that this possession of Lafayette's, so beloved by him, should be in America. But the great obstacle of the price must first be overcome. The project of bringing home this relic of Lafayette and the Congress is dear to the heart of your editor, who begs that any member with the least idea of how to approach the problem communicate with her. Senator Saltonstall has kindly made the matter known to Mr. David Finley, Director of the National Gallery of Art in Washington.

The Congress seems to be the logical body to interest itself in the purchase of the sword (at a proper figure). Our task is to interest the Congress.

J.B.M.

Washington's Mother gave Lafayette gingerbread made from this recipe



WHEN Lafayette came to visit Washington's mother after the Peace of 1783, she delighted him with a new recipe and gingerbread made from this recipe.

By special permission of the copyright owners, the Washington-Lafayette Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, has reproduced this recipe.

Washington, Frederickburg, Virginia, the new Daughters of the American Revolution Mix is based on the ancient-old recipe of Mrs. Mary Ball Washington.

We sincerely guarantee Daughters of the American Revolution Mix is just what you need to give to your mother, back, sister, friend, neighbor, or anyone else who loves gingerbread.



DROMEDARY Gingerbread Mix

The 10th Ave. Company, Dept. 11,
110 Washington Street, New York City

My order does not cost less than Dromedary Gingerbread Mix. Send me no money, please. Enclosed find \$5.00 (check) (cash).

My Name _____
My Street Address _____
My City/State/Zip _____
Please Print Your Name on the Box

From D.A.R. Magazine, March 1944

Washington-Rochambeau Celebration, Newport, Rhode Island July 9-10, 1955 (#19, September, 1955; p. 4)

On July 11, 1780, the natives of Newport saw approaching off the Brenton Farm the first of a fleet of 44 French ships under the command of Admiral Charles Henri D'Arzac, Chevalier de Ternay, who arrived aboard his flagship *Le Duc de Bourgogne*. The fleet brought 6,000 French troops under the command of General Jean-Baptiste Donatien de Vimeur, Count de Rochambeau. Among the officers who came were Baron de Viomenil, next in command to Rochambeau, his brother, Count de Viomenil, the Duc de Lauzun, Count de Fersen, the Marquis de Castellux, and many others, including Lafayette's brother-in-law, the Viscount de Noailles.

The fleet was moored in Narragansett Bay. Some of the fine houses of Newport were taken over as quarters for the officers. Rochambeau occupied the Vernon House, de Ternay the Wanton House (now the Nichols-Wanton-Hunter House), de Noailles stayed at the Robinson House, and so forth. Camps were set up for the troops. The artillery was placed near the harbor, and the Bourbonnais,



The Vernon House, Newport, RI. Headquarters of the General Count de Rochambeau. Illustration appeared in *Magazine of American History*, July, 1879.

Royal Deux Ponts, Soissonais and Saintonge Regiments were strung along Easton's Beach. The town of Newport did not at first take kindly to this occupation, but the lack of cordiality soon vanished like mist before the sun and a lasting friendship between the French and the Americans was established. The behavior of the troops was beyond criticism. The French fell in love with Newport and social life glittered. The high spirits and beautiful manners of the French combined with the brilliant colors of their uniforms spread a delightful and picturesque aura over the town. The streets and houses were gay

with laughter, the pavilion which Rochambeau built by the Vernon House was the scene of many a ball. For nearly a year the French occupied Newport; they broke camp in June of 1781.

To mark the 175th anniversary of the arrival of the French in Newport, a great celebration was held, its climax the weekend of July 9-10. That this festival should take place was the inspiration of one of our members, Mrs. Leonard Panaggio, (nee Monique Rouger of Versailles, France). Director of Public Relations of the Newport Preservation Society, an international organization which sponsored the celebration. Mrs. Panaggio came to America in 1945, to Newport, a place she at once loved for its French historical association. She devoted her efforts to the end that this anniversary be marked.

For the occasion Ambassador Maurice Couve de Murville came from Washington. The other guests of honor were the Marquis de Rochambeau and his son, the Count de Rochambeau, who came from France for the event. Also Samuel Walter Washington, a descendant of Washington's brother, Mr. Washington is Woodrow Wilson, Professor of Foreign Affairs in the University of Virginia. Count Philippe de Lafayette also came, a fifth generation descendant of Lafayette, his grandmother the daughter of George Washington Lafayette; by decree of the French National Assembly, he is permitted to assume the name so that it will not die out.

In the harbor the huge French warship of glorious history, the *Jean Bart*, exchanged salutes with the United States Aircraft Carrier *Lafayette*. While jet planes roared overhead, 15,000 saw the brilliant parade of French and American Naval Units and many organizations, ending at the old Colony House, built in 1739, the scene of the meeting of Rochambeau and Washington in

1781. From its steps speeches were made by the Ambassador de Murville, Secretary of the Navy Charles S. Thomas, Deputy under Secretary of State Robert D. Murphy and Dennis S. Roberts, Governor of Rhode Island. As the speeches ended, cannon shook the old town.

That afternoon Ambassador de Murville dedicated an important exhibition at the magnificent Marble House. The portraits, paintings, maps, documents and various memorabilia will be on display until mid-September. Among the documents is the American original of the Treaty of Amity and Commerce with France, February 6, 1778,

signed by Franklin, Lee, Deane and Gérard, lent by the United States National Archives. Our President, Messmore Kendall, lent from his Washington collection Washington's spirit level, his surveyor's compass, his shoe measuring stock, fob seal, six silver tablespoons, his book plate seal, a box of sealing wafers and the commission to J.V. Ball. Our member, Count Henri de Frise, lent the French Royal Standard.



Among the Lafayette items is the portrait by Joseph Boze (above), painted in 1790 for Thomas Jefferson, who left the choice of the artist to William Short in Paris. It was finished in November of 1790. Joseph Boze was a member of the Academie Royale de Peinture et de Sculpture. The painting was lent by the Massachusetts Historical Society. The United States National Archives also lent Lafayette's letter to the President of the Congress August 13, 1777, thanking that body for his Commission of Major General.

On Sunday, July 10, at Trinity Church, Newport (built in 1726). Ambassador de Murville delivered an address. He then laid a wreath on the grave of Admiral de Ternay, buried there in the church-yard after his death at his headquarters at the Hunter House.

Members of the *American Friends of Lafayette* who attended the celebration were President and Mrs. Kendall, Commander J. Bennett Nolan, Count and Countess de Frise, Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Panaggio, Mrs. John Connick and Mr. and Mrs. Alan MacIntire.

We call attention again to the exhibit at Marble House, open to the public, and to the historic houses also open—Vernon House, 1758, Hunter House, 1748 and others, all in the highest degree worthy of a trip to Newport.

Lafayette and La Grange

(#21, May, 1959; p. 4)

The Duchess d'Ayen, the mother of Adrienne, Madame de Lafayette was killed by guillotine during the Terror. Her property like that of Lafayette, was confiscated. Eventually, in 1799, it was divided among her three daughters, the share of Madame de Lafayette being the Château La Grange-Béneau, situated near Rozay in the district of Brice, the department of Seine-et-Marne, about forty miles east of Paris. The chateau was then seven hundred years old. It was once a fortified baronial castle, built of stone, dark and ancient. The place was remote, buried in forests.



LaGrange, North View. Print from Series XXIII Collection at Lafayette College

The chateau was erected on three sides of a square, a court within; a park formed the fourth side. A moat 30 feet wide and 7 or 8 deep, fed by a stream, surrounded it, a drawbridge giving access. The estate as a whole was in the form of a circle, embracing 800 French acres—1000 acres our count. When it came to Madame de Lafayette, it was in a state of dilapidation; there was no furniture, no tools, the grounds a tangle of weeds and bushes.

Their years of exile over at last, Lafayette and his family left Vienne near Utrecht in Holland, the last of their several refuges, and at once moved into La Grange, grateful beyond expression to have a home once more. There was everything to be done at La Grange. The interior had to be renovated, gardens made and crops started, fruit trees planted, and with the strictest economy, for gone were their days of fabulous wealth. The happy family contentedly and quietly adjusted itself to a subdued scale of living.

The next six years passed in peace and tranquility, with satisfaction in improvements and much hard work in the process of restoration. This joy came to an end with the increasing seriousness of Adrienne's health, her illness contracted in the prison of Olmutz, bringing about a steady decline culminating in her death on Christmas Eve, 1807. She was buried in Picpus Cemetery in Paris, the cemetery she herself with her sister, Madame de Montagu, had established for the victims of the guillotine. Sweet-tempered, valiant Adrienne was only forty-eight years old when she died, ending thirty-four years of happy marriage. Lafayette, heartbroken, walked up the door of her bedroom.

He continued to live on quietly at LaGrange.

superintending his "beautiful and good farm," as he called it. La Grange "fed itself" which was a blessing. The place was prospering, the crops were good. Lafayette continued to live in strict simplicity, gradually paying the debts which were to worry him for still more years to come. His health was good although he was lame from his fall of some years before. He was greatly saddened in spirit, but with him lived his children and grandchildren, a comfort to him in his mourning. He was absolutely adored by the whole household and by everyone employed by him.

Beautiful La Grange took up much of his time. There was a great deal to oversee. He gloried in the many improvements. The towers were now draped with glistening ivy, some of it planted by Charles Fox. A wide apple-tree bordered avenue led to a stone bridge replacing the drawbridge of ancient days. The moat with the weeping willows reflected in the water and fish swimming about was delightful but too feudal, thought Lafayette; he had it drained and filled in. Half a mile from the chateau a spring bubbled in a dell, surrounded by great old oaks. There were no fences at La Grange, the lawns left uncut, to be cropped by the cattle. Flowers were put into the background. The kitchen garden supplied the table with all kinds of fresh vegetables. Lafayette was proud of his orchards of apples and pears, proud of his fine cider, his corn, hay and potatoes; his herd of forty cows, his Merino sheep, the first in France.

Lafayette's routine was simple. He slept only seven hours, woke at five,

read and wrote in bed for two hours, then with the help of his servant Bastien, he dressed and went into his study to work on his endless memoirs, answer his many letters and read the papers. From his two rooms he could overlook his estate; his bedroom with its fireplace overlooked the lawns and woods too, at the rear of the castle, and from his study, spyglass in hand, he could take in his entire farm. From time to time, he called through his speaking trumpet to give orders to his gardeners. At ten o'clock, the chateau bell called all to breakfast. After this, taking his cane, he tramped over to the farm for several hours. Dinner was at six, with his three children, the grandchildren and

always a number of guests. At eight, Lafayette said goodnight to all and went to his rooms where he read or wrote until ten when he retired.

This tranquil existence was more than once interrupted by returns to public life, by his travels in America for over a year in 1824-25, by the part of the Revolution of 1830, but always to Lafayette, home was "my beautiful and good farm," La Grange.



Lafayette Year Celebrations (#22, February, 1958; p. 3)

Here set down are a few of the many Lafayette galas, fetes and ceremonies held during the Lafayette Year. In France activities of various sorts were early scheduled for the entire year. For instance, contests were held in the schools to determine the best essay on Lafayette, the winners sent over here to tour the United States. Another contest was held at Beaux-Arts for the finest portrait of Lafayette. On the invitation of the French-American Committee, the Mayors of forty cities and towns named for Lafayette were flown to France for the celebration of the Lafayette-Bicentennial in September at Chavannes.

On April 11, a picturesque ceremony was held at Rockefeller Plaza, New York. Mme. Hervé Alphand was present and departing Consul Comte de Lagarde and his wife; Mayor Robert Wagner was represented by Mr. Richard Patterson. Our Executive Council Member, M. Pierre Bédard, President of the American group of the Bicentennial Committee, made a speech as did a few others, who were barely audible due to a strong and glacial wind which kept everyone frozen. The First Army Band furnished music.

A brilliant ball "Avril in Paris" took place on that same day in the Grand Ballroom of the Hotel Waldorf-Astoria, New York, for the benefit of the French hospital in New York, Atlantique, the American-French Foundation of Charities and the Hungarian Refugees in France. The committee suggested that the ladies wear red, white or blue, the colors of the ball. More than 1,000 guests attended. The ballroom decorations were magnificent. The balconies were covered with azure blue draperies trimmed with gold fringe and surmounted with flags. All the columns unfurled flags and were ornamented with blue, white, red carousels. The table cloth and napkins were of the same blue as the draperies. Some tables had candelabras with blue candles. The center of the room was an aisle used by the performers, each side lined with high staffs topped by three large plumes, one blue, one white, one red. The curtain of the stage was decorated with an equestrian statue of Lafayette. The entertainment included 18th century French songs, a minuet performed by members of the Radio City Music Hall Rockettes, and a re-creation of Lafayette's reception by the City of New York in 1824. In this historical tableau the French actor Jean Marais, impersonating General Lafayette and Francoise Arnould, wearing the uniform of Lafayette's son, George Washington Lafayette, entered the ballroom in a barouche of the period, drawn by two horses.

Alighting, they met the "New York Official of 1824." At the dinner, the presentation of dishes was made by men in livery. The French Government had tried in vain to discover the exact menu of the Lafayette wedding reception. It is said to have listed 300 dishes. The Waldorf served some dishes which doubtless were included in the original menu: "Sorrell Soup, Trout in Champagne accompanied by Shrimps from the Coast of Brittany, Supreme of Duck in Chamberlain Wine with Artichokes Estoufades, Lapereau (young rabbit) in Golden Pie Crust, Peas, Salad, Cheeses from France, Royal Apricot



Hand-colored print depicting Lafayette as the Commander of the French National Guard. As it appeared in "Marquis de Lafayette, French Hero of the American Revolution" by Gregory Payson; courtesy of Archivio Iconografico, S.A./CORBIS

Tart from Coast of Provence," all accompanied by a variety of famous French wines. Haitian Coffee was served with appropriate liqueurs.

On April 18th in Paris the Comité Franco-Américain organized an interesting soiree and candle-light Lafayette dinner at the Hotel de Noailles. This was the anniversary of the wedding of Lafayette; and this was the palatial home where that wedding took place. The façade of the building was illuminated and in the decorated courtyard fifty soldiers in 18th century uniforms acted as honor guard. Adding a delightful note was a mannequin dressed in Louis XVI period, wearing a silver wig surmounted by a reproduction made of hair, of the "Belle Poule" the French frigate which fought the English

vessel "Arethuse." Dinner by candle-light was served to one hundred guests in the same rooms used for the wedding feast of Lafayette and his bride. General Norstand and some descendants of Lafayette were present, among them the Count de Pusy-Lafayette and the Duke de Mouchy. Those who attended report this a most beautiful dinner party.

Lafayette week was celebrated in many places. In Boston the week opened on May 19th with a banquet for three hundred at the Harvard Club of Boston, under the auspices of the Société Historique Franco-Américaine. Our member, Mr. Pierre Beliveau was President of the Commission Lafayette. On the following day Baron Charles de Pampelonne, Consul-General of New England, placed a wreath at the Lafayette monument on Boston Common; later a reception was held at the Consulate. There were a number of Lafayette parties, among them those of Baron de Pampelonne and the French Center. The destroyer escort, "L'Aventure" of the French Navy came into port to take part in the festivities and give a flag-bedecked cocktail party. The Mayor of Boston gave a breakfast for the officers and men at the Somerset. A largely attended "Fete Champêtre" was held at the Brookline estate of Mrs. Edward D. Brandegee. Boston, in a word, celebrated with zeal all through Lafayette Week.

On September 6th, the 200th birthday anniversary, a ceremony of commemoration was held at the Lafayette Park, Washington, D.C. sponsored by the State Department, the French Embassy, Sons of the Revolution, National Park Service and the Department of the Interior. The Marine Band played, and the address was delivered by Hon. C. Burke Elbrick. Once more, words of General Washington were heard—"We are at this, our darkest hour, suspended in the balance. Now or never our deliverance must come." His Excellency Ambassador Hervé Alphand responded to the address. A message from President Eisenhower was read and wreaths were laid before the Lafayette statue; among them one from the American Friends of Lafayette, placed by our member, Laurence Gouverneur Hoos.

Marquis
de Lafayette
HOTEL

Madame de La Fayette (#23, February, 1958; pp. 3-5)

(The following address was given at the Annual Banquet of the American Friends of Lafayette held May 24, 1958 in Philadelphia by M. Edward Moret-Sir, Cultural Counselor of the French Embassy and Representative of the French Universities in the United States.)

At the outset, I would like to express my deep thanks to the Society of the American Friends of Lafayette for your kind invitation and to tell you how glad and honored I am to be with you at this luncheon.

Today it is very difficult to speak of Lafayette, who is already a legend, who is the symbol of the friendship between our two countries that has become traditional, and about whom so many speeches have already been made in the United States and in France. Moreover, I am not an historian, but a philosopher. I do not pretend to bring new facts to light, I have not discovered new documents. I do not intend to play the role of an erudite before you, for I know that some of you here today have contributed to the advancement of research on Lafayette and his relations with the United States.

It was on the occasion of my receiving an honorary degree, that I became interested in the wife of the Marquis de Lafayette; and without going as far as to say that I have fallen in love with Adrienne de Noailles, I must admit that she has captured my imagination. I have discovered in her a great lady, a strong personality, a devoted and loving wife, and also, a great friend of our country. Adrienne, while respecting the revolutionary ideas of her husband, did not share them. She always remained true to her faith and to the tradition of her family, but she certainly did share (and I will give you proof of this) the enthusiasm of the Marquis for the cause for which the American colonies were fighting at that time in their struggle for independence.

There is a very interesting study to be made on the role played by certain prominent French women in defending the American cause at the end of the eighteenth century. They had great influence and worked actively and sincerely for America. They managed to avoid the kind of dissipated life that was led in some circles at the time. Among these women, one could mention La Duchesse de la Rochefoucauld, Madame de Tesse, a cousin of Lafayette, both of them friends of Franklin and Jefferson, Madame de Corneville, Madame Brillon and others.

In order to understand fully the role of Adrienne de Lafayette, it would be necessary to study her surroundings, and her friends who were often accused by the courtiers of Louis XVI

of being liberal, and of having republican sympathies; but this would be a very vast undertaking. I shall limit myself to a few facts of the life of Madame de Lafayette—remarkable aspects which make her very appealing and worthy of our admiration.

Adrienne de Noailles was born in 1759, and married the Marquis de Lafayette on April 11, 1774. At the time of her marriage, she was fourteen and her husband seventeen. She was lovely to look at.



Pressed Portrait of the Marquis de Lafayette, n.d. By Adelaide Labille-Guyard (French, 1749-1801). Oil on canvas, 38 3/4 x 24 3/4 in. Gift of Wallace and Wilhelmina Hildesley National Museum of Women in the Arts

When one sees her portraits, the most striking thing is her glance, a touching, passionate expression which reveals a profound inner life. It is from this time that one can date the wonderful, deep attachment of Adrienne for the Marquis de Lafayette. Here is the account of one of her daughters:

"I do not think it possible to give an idea of my mother's way of loving. It was peculiar to herself... It might be said she felt for him the most passionate attachment, if that expression was in harmony with the exquisite delicacy which kept her from any of the evil impulses generally attendant upon that feeling. Neither had she even a moment of exigence."

Another quotation reiterates this idea, "No one can possibly have an idea of my mother's devotion. It was unique. Her feeling for my father was deeper than all other affections, without doing harm to any of them." And the admirable confession that Adrienne made to her husband more than a quarter of a century after his first departure for America: "After that, I was filled with fear that I would put too much constraint upon you. So I tried to moderate my feelings. You ought not be dissatisfied with what remained." In a letter to a friend after Adrienne's death, Lafayette wrote, "I never experienced for a single instant the shadow of a constraint. All her actions were, without affectation, subordinated to

my convenience." An admirable love, made of devoted, unselfish giving of one's self, and self sacrifice.

One must realize too that Lafayette returned this love. He always had a very high sense of his duties as a soldier and a statesman. But, at the same time, he remained deeply attached to his duties towards his wife. We have the letters he wrote to her, during his first trip to the United States. You will allow me to quote a few passages from one of them, that I find particularly moving. The following was written in July 1777. "I am each day more miserable from having quitted you, my dearest love; the pain of this separation was necessary to convince me how very dear you are to me, and I would give at that moment half my existence for the pleasure of embracing you again. Oh! If you knew how I sigh to see you, how I suffer at being separated from you, and all that my heart has been called to endure, you would think me worthy of your love."

This love could not escape public notice. The fact that young Lafayette had left his beloved companion, to enroll in the cause of liberty struck the public's imagination. Here was a dramatic situation which had been seen in the theater. On a more popular level, it recalled a favorite theme of soldiers' and sailors' songs—the farewell to his beloved, of the man whom duty calls. Madame de Lafayette was often mentioned in sentimental romances of the time.

Here is a song published by the Almanach des Muses in 1783. It is the farewell of a dragoon, called Ventre à Terre (a nickname which can be approximately translated as Full Speed Ahead) to his darling Margotton.

Listen to the first stanza:

Oui, je pars, adieu ma triponne
Adieu, ma dragonne,
La trompe qui sonne
Me dit que le Roi
Ne ferait rien sans moi.
Voi La Fayette
Voi la bayonnette
Quittant la fleurette,
Triompher de soi.
Amant gaillard, héros dans l'âme,
Servant d'égal ardeur
L'amour, l'honneur
Il part, revient, offre à sa femme,
Cour de Flamme
Et Front vainqueur.

Well, I'm off, goodbye my chickadee,
goodbye my love
The trumpet's call tells me the King can
do naught without me.
See Lafayette leaving love for the

second.
Triumphing over himself.
A brave lover, the soul of a hero,
serving with equal valor love and
honor

He leaves, then to return and to offer his
wife
A heart of love and a brow crowned with
laurels.

However, the story of their marriage is not only that of a very beautiful love. When it was necessary, Adrienne knew how to be a woman of action, of decision. On more than one occasion, she was able to fight alone with courage and daring for her husband and her children. During the Reign of Terror of the French Revolution, when she wrote to the revolutionists then in power, she proudly signed her very bold letters: *Femme Lafayette*, (*Lafayette's wife*). She fought for the life of her children, for her possessions in Auvergne, for her husband, held captive in Austria. You remember that after having joined in the revolutionary cause, Lafayette had to leave it. Captured by the Prussians, he was sent from prison to prison until he reached the fortress of Olmütz in Bohemia.

Adrienne, just recently released from the prison of the Terror, thanks to Gouverneur Morris, struggled to be able to go to her husband. She acquired a passport for America in September 1795. At that time, it was impossible to obtain one for Germany. She had the direction of the ship changed and after a voyage of eight days disembarked at Hamburg. There she needed a new passport which she obtained with the aid of the American Consul at Hamburg. In the midst of all her difficulties, she retained the same energetic sweetness, the same absence of criticism and partiality. Someone said of her, "It is inconceivable to have loved so much, and never to have felt in any circumstances the slightest bitterness of feeling against those who calumniated and persecuted the object of all her affections."

Let us turn now to Madame de Lafayette and her connection with the United States. She learned about the United States from numerous letters written by her husband. I would like to quote this lovely passage of one letter in which Lafayette gives his impression of American women. In a letter, dated Charleston, June 19, 1777, he begins by saying, "I shall not speak to you, my love, about the country and its inhabitants, who are as agreeable as my enthusiasm had led me to imagine." And later, "The American women are very pretty, and have great simplicity of character, and the extreme neatness of their appearance is truly delightful. Cleanliness is everywhere, even more studiously attended to here than in England." I cannot resist quoting this other passage from the same letter concerning American hotels. "The inns are very different from those in Europe, the

hosts and hostesses sit at the table with you and do the honours of a comfortable meal, and when you depart, you pay your bill without being obliged to tax it."

In this connection, let me remind you that the Marquis was both encouraged and supported by American women, who, one must not forget, played a very important role in the development of friendly relations between our two countries. In a letter to the Prince de Poix which has never been published, Lafayette tells how the women of Boston organized a reception for him at which he was the only man present. He relates that he was in no way embarrassed. This reception took place in April 1780, when he returned from France, with the news that the King was going to send an expeditionary force to help the Americans.

And too, as we are in Philadelphia today, I should mention this fact which he relates in a



Marquis de Lafayette (1757-1834)
ca. 1781-1785
Francesco Giuseppe Cavanova, 1727-1802
Oil on Canvas; Gift of Fanny Wickes

letter to his wife in October 1780. The women of Philadelphia learned that Lafayette had decided to equip at his own expense the American soldiers who would serve under his orders and to give them red and black plumes which he had brought back from France for them. The women decided to take up a collection to aid the Marquis to refashion his soldiers' uniforms.

But let us return to Madame de Lafayette. She knew Jefferson. In 1784, Lafayette invited him and his daughter to call on Madame de Lafayette. "My dear Sir, I would be very angry if either you or she did not consider my home as a second home." In *The Letters from Lafayette to Jefferson*, published by Gilbert Chinard, we find a farewell letter written by Jefferson to Adrienne de Lafayette on April 3, 1790 in New York. "Accept my sincere thanks for all the civilities

and proof of friendship with which you were pleased to honor my daughter and myself during our residence in France. Abandoning the hope of seeing you again in Europe, I am not without that of your visiting this country, and of realizing those propositions you sometimes expressed. You will find here a people warmly attached to your husband, yourself, and all your family..."

But Madame de Lafayette was never to go to the United States. It was her son who was sent, he who was named George Washington Lafayette. Lafayette's first children were daughters. At the close of a letter to Franklin, he announced the birth of a girl in September 1787 to be named Virginia. Franklin replied, expressing the hope that "you and Madame Lafayette will go to thirteen, one for each state of the union. Miss Virginia, Miss Carolina, and Miss Georgia would sound pretty enough for the girls, but Massachusetts and Connecticut are too harsh even for the boys, unless they were to be savages."

Madame de Lafayette certainly aided Franklin in establishing useful contacts in Paris. But she always preferred to remain in the background.

We also have a letter from Madame de Lafayette to Arthur Lee, dated July 30, 1778, in which she says: "If you have any news of America, even if it doesn't concern Monsieur de Lafayette, it is still of very great interest to me." She adds in postscript, "Please write to me in English. I imagine that it is easier for you, and I would have ventured it myself, if I knew a bit more English." (Lee was one of the three commissioners sent by Congress to France, the other two were Benjamin Franklin and John Adams).

Madame de Lafayette exchanged several letters with Washington. Upon the return of Lafayette to the United States in 1784, Washington wrote a very touching letter to Adrienne in which he expressed his affection for her. Washington spoke of her as a woman who was both French and American and the wife of his dear friend. He spoke too of their children George and Virginia, "whose names pay honor to my country and myself."

Adrienne also wrote several letters to Washington to ask his help in having her husband released from prison, and Washington himself wrote to the Emperor of Austria, but in vain. It was Napoleon who finally obtained the liberation of Lafayette, after the success of his armies.

We know that Adrienne's conduct, when she lived with her husband in a prison cell at Olmütz was heroic and her devotion to her husband reminded the public of the ancient

virtue of Roman wives. When the Emperor of Austria offered to allow her to see a doctor on the condition that she agree not to return to prison with her husband, she proudly replied, "I shall not expose myself to the horrors of another separation. Therefore, whatever may be the state of my health or the hardships of this abode for my daughters, we shall all three take advantage of His Imperial Majesty's goodness in allowing us to share this captivity in all details."

I would also like to mention a generous gesture on the part of Adrienne de Lafayette, when she returned to Paris after the captivity of the Marquis. This story is known thanks to some important papers discovered in 1956 by Mr. René de Chambrun in the attic of his Château de la Grange where Lafayette lived for thirty-four years. In Paris, there is a little known cemetery where the Marquis and the Marquise de Lafayette are buried. Their tomb is alongside that of beheaded victims of the Reign of Terror. Adrienne had the touching and beautiful idea of making this huge common grave into which 1306 bodies had been dumped into a memorial cemetery. She had a new chapel built and asked the Sisters of the Order of Perpetual Adoration to pray for the memory of these unfortunate victims. Today still, one of the prayers recited by the Sisters is that written by Madame de Lafayette on her deathbed, and which I would like to quote, for it reveals her noble character.

"Bestow upon them O Lord, eternal tranquility. Grant your forgiveness to their jailors, to their judges, to their executioners. And grant your forgiveness unto all those who did not know how to forgive."

To complete this brief sketch of Madame de Lafayette, here is an excerpt from a long letter that Lafayette wrote to a friend in January 1808, after her death on Christmas Eve, 1807. "She was attached to me, I may say, by the most ardent feelings, yet never did I perceive in her the slightest shade of selfishness, of displeasure, of jealousy. She was associated heart and soul with all my political wishes and opinions." Her maternal love, however, was no less deep or profound. During her



Fayette Street, Combsbach, PA

last illness, she asked of one of her daughters who was at her bedside, "Have you an idea of what the maternal feeling is? Are you like me? Do you know all its joys? Is there anything sweeter, deeper, stronger? Do you feel like me, the want of loving and being loved?"

In this talk, I have attempted, not to describe with a few typical facts, but rather to suggest, the life of a woman who by her love, her heroism, and her deep sense of the meaning of life, was a person of commanding stature. She deserves not to be forgotten, and should remain an touching example of feminine nobility. She too, very early, understood the importance of the American Revolution, and that friendly relations between two countries are not formed solely in their economic life, their political alliances and their military cooperation. All this is necessary, of course. But we must add that friendship must be felt from the bottom of one's heart, the soul must be touched by it. Madame de Lafayette is the pure example of a dedicated and devoted person: she exemplifies the role of woman. She has not become a legendary figure as her husband, but she deserves to be.

These events took place more than 150 years ago. These men and women of our two countries lived in an era which seems strange and very distant to us. It is true that since then the face of the world and the kind of lives men lead have changed. It is also true that they will continue to change, and in a way that is difficult for us to foresee today. However, it is none the less true that we are the children of our past, we are the product of the history of our country, and the history of liberty. This great chronicle has left an indelible and unforgettable mark on the hearts of men. The memory of these illustrious men and women remains with us. Their lives serve as an example, and as a reason for us never to lose confidence in humanity.

Frederick K. Detwiller (#17, December, 1953; p. 3)

Frederick K. Detwiller, painter, writer and lecturer on art, and a lively observer of the New York scene, died in New York on September 30, 1953, at the age of seventy-one. He was a member of the faculty of Lafayette College, from which he graduated in 1904. He had a long, highly interesting and distinguished career. One of his accomplishments was his acquisition for his alma mater of the splendid Lafayette statue (below).



Through Mr. Detwiller, Lafayette College in 1919 received as a gift from Daniel Chester French the 8-foot (without base) plaster of Paris cast of the statue of Lafayette, the youthful soldier, by that great American sculptor. On Founder's Day in 1921, the statue, cast in bronze through the generosity of Mr. Morris Clothier, was unveiled on the Lafayette College campus in front of the Colton Memorial Chapel (see photo). Mr. Detwiller's dream thus became a reality. Daniel Chester French's original sketch model of the Lafayette monument in Prospect Park, Brooklyn, N.Y., from which the figure of Lafayette at the College is taken, is now part of the Lafayette Collection at the college.

Lafayette Watches a Presidential Election

(#24, October 1960; p. 6)



Marquis de Lafayette, 1824-25 by Rembrandt Peale, Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York

In the year 1825, during his tour of the United States, Lafayette acted as a strictly impartial spectator while a presidential election was held. James Monroe was winding up eight years in office. Five men were running for the presidency - all Republicans: William Harris Crawford of Georgia, then Secretary of the Treasury; John Quincy Adams of Massachusetts; Speaker of the House Henry Clay of Kentucky; Andrew Jackson of Tennessee, and Secretary of War John C. Calhoun. Calhoun, assured of the Vice-presidency, withdrew before the election, leaving four candidates.

Clay, known as "The great Harry of the West," with a lock of hair always in his eyes, wrote Colonel George Thompson (January, 1825): "As we have to make a President this season, we shall do but little else. It is by no means certain who will be chosen. All I think that can be safely affirmed is that it will be Mr. Adams or Gen'l Jackson."

Election Day was February 9th. Lafayette spent that day in the Capitol. A highly interested observer, he staunchly refused to be talked into taking sides. After the votes of the electoral college had been counted no winner emerged, therefore a poll by states was taken that day in the House. Andrew Jackson was the choice of the people, having a plurality over his opponents, but he did not obtain the required constitutional majority of votes. Only once before had an election gone to the House - that of 1800 when

Jefferson was elected over Aaron Burr.

John Quincy Adams wrote in his diary: "... of the votes in the electoral college, there were ninety-nine for Andrew Jackson of Tennessee; eighty-four for John Quincy Adams of Massachusetts; forty-one for William Harris Crawford, of Georgia; thirty-seven for Henry Clay, of Kentucky; in all, two hundred and sixty-one." Clay, being out of it, could decide to which candidate to throw the weight of his influence. He was very much "on the spot," for whatever he decided would bring a storm down upon him. Clay had no love for Jackson, whom he considered high-handed; Crawford was not expected to live until March 4th, having had a stroke of paralysis; therefore Clay advised the support of Adams, who was chosen - Stephen Van Rensselaer cast the deciding vote in the New York delegation and consequently in the election. As Adams wrote: "John Quincy Adams received the votes of thirteen, Andrew Jackson of seven, and William H. Crawford of four States. The election was thus completed very unexpectedly by a single Ballot." Calhoun was elected Vice-President.

Adams began his account of the happenings of that February 9th, 1825 with these words: "May the blessing of God rest upon the event of this day." Jackson's friends were infuriated at the outcome. When Adams subsequently appointed Clay Secretary of State, a storm was touched off—a storm of accusations of political reward and corruption, however intrigue was not indicated and eventually the recriminations died down.

There was a party at the White House that election day evening—a huge crush. Monroe, his wife and daughters received with great cordiality. Adams arrived and was welcomed heartily; Clay and Jackson came but not the ailing Mr. Crawford. Lafayette was delighted at the apparent good feeling and friendliness among the candidates. However, the fact that Lafayette was present and watching undoubtedly concealed rapid party bitterness, eliminated "indecorous" political scenes and hot words. Actually his presence in America at that time united the people as Americans; his influence was likened to oil upon troubled waters. He wrote home to La Grange: "I have the satisfaction of thinking my presence has effected many reconciliations between the political parties; men, who had not spoken to each other for twenty years, have made arrangements together and have invited each other to entertainment in our honor, and relive together their common memories of the Revolution." (Brandon) But while Lafayette looked about him with bright-eyed pleasure, actually all was not quite as appeared on the

surface. Happily however, the people were prevented from showing their feelings, not only from pride but to save the distress and disillusionment of the beloved Guest of the Nation.

Lafayette at Yorktown 1824

(#25, February 1962; p.3-4)

At Yorktown, Virginia on October 18, 1824, the harbor was crowded with many vessels, flags flying, bands playing. Lafayette arrived aboard the crowded "Virginia" and came ashore by barge. On the beach stood many troops and a great throng. Governor Pleasants and John Marshall received him formally, then in a barouche he rode between two columns of cheering people and wound slowly up the steep hill to the home of General Thomas Nelson, the finest house in town. Lord Cornwallis appropriated it for his headquarters during the siege. General Nelson had been in such a fury that he had ordered his own house shelled - he had even touched off some of the cannon himself. The mansion was still much dilapidated, so much that General Nelson had since made his home in Williamsburg. Cannon balls were still held fast in the masonry.

All Yorktown was a deserted village and to an amazing degree, much as it had been just after the battle, for it had not been rebuilt, being considered an unhealthy spot. Many buildings were fire-blackened and had never been repaired in any way. Broken shells, wrecked gun carriages, half-buried cannon were scattered about, mute reminders of the siege. On the battle-field a city of tents had sprung up, to a shelter the troops who had gathered for the celebration the next day.

At the Nelson house, Lafayette met the people. They stood in lines on the road. He went out and stood at the gate as they filed by, shook hands with each one. It was noted that some were very shy, almost afraid to look at him; some cried. "The moral effect of this was sublime." That night Lafayette dined with twenty or thirty Revolutionary veterans in the stately high-ceilinged Nelson house with its generous winding staircase. There he slept too—in a comfortable four-poster, but the rest, including the Governor, lay on straw in unfinished shells of houses or in the open air. All night the Nelson house was circled by a Guard of Honor of sixty officers.

Cannon awoke everyone and a parade halted as Lafayette walked out of the house and onto the battlefield. The people noticed that he was sun-burned; that he wore a "low wig" - "but it is still most attractive," they decided. He

wore a black coat and trousers and white vest.

The tent which George Washington had used during the Siege was set up exactly where it had stood. There Lafayette received many people. He was profoundly affected every time he saw that tent and so were the rest; many were in tears. Two old soldiers fainted when they shook Lafayette's hand—they had never fainted before, war or no war, but now they collapsed.

There was next an elaborate ceremony under a triumphal arch set at Lafayette's redoubt—Redoubt #10, on "Point of Rock," which his division had stormed and taken in the battle, a redoubt "erected on the ruins of the Rock Redoubt, standing within six yards of the river's bank." The arch was forty feet across and twenty-four tall, adorned with statues of Fame and Victory, with the names of Lafayette, Hamilton and Laurens. It was painted in imitation of brown stone and white marble.

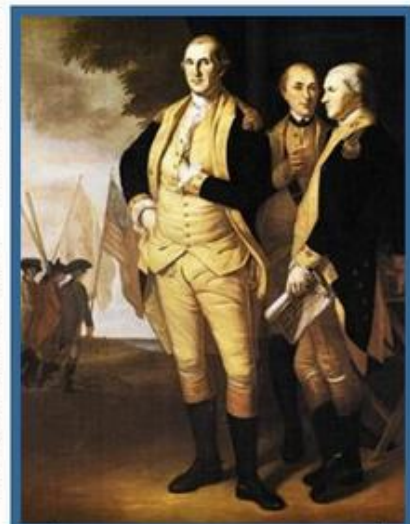
Lafayette advanced up the hillcock, supported by the Governor. General Robert B. Taylor made an address; the finishing touch was the application of a wreath to Lafayette's brow, but he was too quick for that unwanted ceremony—he had encountered it before. He held the wreath while he replied to General Taylor's speech, paying tribute to Alexander Hamilton, Gimat, Laurens and Fish, the officers who figured in the attack at his redoubt; of these only Colonel Fish survived. He gave half of the wreath to him and after protests begged him to "preserve it as our common property."

Lafayette then stood near the arch while all the troops passed in review with flags flying in the breeze and music playing. They then formed a long line leading to the French redoubt, on which stood an obelisk twenty-six feet high, bearing the names of some of the French officers—Rochambeau, De Grasse, Viomenil, Dupont, Duras, de Noailles—Standing there, he read the names, then in his carriage rode to the Surrender Field where one thousand ladies sat waving. He kept repeating, "Ladies, receive my warm thanks for your kind welcome." There were from 10,000 to 15,000 people on the field. On the spot where General O'Hara gave up Cornwallis' sword rose a third obelisk like the others, painted to resemble stone. It bore the names of Nelson, Rochambeau, De Grasse and St. Simon.

At five o'clock there was a great dinner in and

about the Nelson house. Guests crowded the lower rooms even before the meal began. A marquee sent from Richmond was set up near the bank of the river in front of the house. Here dinner was served at a circular table which ran around the centre of the marquee, flanked by two long tables. Two transparencies decorated the walls. General Taylor presided with Lafayette beside him.

The candle-light was never to be duplicated, for only that morning Colonel Eustis had found a



Washington, Lafayette & Tilghman at Yorktown, by Charles Willson Peale, 1781-1827, Maryland State Archives, The Annapolis Complex Collection

chest in a dark corner of the cellar of the Nelson house, a chest the proved to contain candles blackened with age; a label identified them as having been part of the supplies of Cornwallis who forty-three years before had used the house as his headquarters. As night came on, he guests ate by their flickering light. At nine o'clock the company rose and walked to the open fields of the battle-ground to watch fireworks. Colonel McLane of Delaware, a veteran of seventy-three years, stole off to reach the rampart ahead of the others. Shouldering a cornstalk, he mounted guard, challenging Lafayette and the rest when they drew near. With much amusement, they said they were "Friends," he commanded them to advance and give the counter-sign. Thereupon Colonel Fish stepped up and said, "Lafayette!" But this

counter-sign Colonel McLane refused, calling loudly, "Sergeant of the guard, here! Quick!" Colonel Fish, hastily recalling the counter-signs of 1781, tried again, saying "Rochambeau" and "Paris" and others. They were then passed, amid gales of laughter in which Lafayette joined.

During the fire works, Lafayette sat on one of the old British embankments. Some of Cornwallis' candles were set in a circle before the tent and the people danced by their light.

Old soldiers who had fought in the Siege were so carried away by the sight of those candles that many refused to go to bed until the very last one had burned down and sputtered out. Lafayette was given some to take home to La Grange. (Ten years later, when he was lying dead, his faithful valet Bastien, with rare sentiment, lighted those very candles around his master's bier).

The next morning saw Lafayette sitting down with the veterans to a military breakfast served on the battlefield in General Washington's tent. After the wine, the toasts and the goodbyes, the soldiers sailed for home in one hundred vessels of all kinds, and at two o'clock Lafayette himself left, on this way to visit Thomas Jefferson. With him on the road was the Governor and an escort so numerous that the end of the procession had not left Yorktown when the head was marching into Williamsburg, twelve miles away.

So ended a great day enjoyed by Lafayette, the Yorktown Day of 1824.



Seal of the American Friends of Lafayette, early 1800s

Notes on a Bust of Lafayette by Houdon

(p. 30, December, 1966; p. 5)

The Gazette of the American Friends of Lafayette is grateful to a new member of the Society for information on a little-known bust of Lafayette by Jean-Antoine Houdon. Mr. Maury A. Bromsen, of Boston, is the new member who is interested in Lafayette iconography. In a letter to Mrs. Alan MacIntire, Mr. Bromsen wrote, in part, as follows:

"The bust, one of two types executed by Houdon, was made in 1790. The only extant marble is at Versailles, and was exhibited in San Francisco in the 'Treasures of Versailles' loan of the French Government, in 1963. See: Item 133 of the published catalogue. Our own is one of only two plaster busts (contemporary with the marble, signed and dated); the other is at the Musée du Mans. However, our version has a terra-cotta oil finish which produced various shades. Houdon utilized this type of sepiashading on several other works, as you may know.



Bust of Lafayette by Jean-Antoine Houdon, owned by a member, Mr. Maury A. Bromsen.

"... the forms of the signatures on the two busts are quite different. That on the Versailles marble is so crudely sketched that my assumption would be that it was added by another hand on a later date. The signature of yours is of good quality and is completely characteristic of Houdon. Where this leaves us, I do not know, but there is nothing to militate against the authenticity of your work..."

"Our Houdon, which measures 26 by 23 inches, plus a six-inch pedestal, is in absolutely perfect condition in every possible respect. It depicts the subject in the uniform of the Commander of the National Guard of Paris. This is generally regarded by scholars as the finest likeness of Lafayette. Houdon is at his very best."

"There exist a number of 19th-century replicas,



A close-up of signature and date (1790) under the right arm of Houdon's bust of Lafayette.

chiefly those manufactured by the Louvre (with identifying numbers) in plaster and bronze, often with the name itself on the base and a floral wreath, as well. The White House and Fogg Museum (Harvard) possess copies of the latter type. A Sevres version also exists.

"Dr. H.H. Arnason, the Houdon authority, and Vice President of the Guggenheim Museum, wrote me on September 28th:

"... the forms of the signatures on the two busts are quite different. That on the Versailles marble is so crudely sketched that my assumption would be that it was added by another hand on a later date. The signature of yours is of good quality and is completely characteristic of Houdon. Where this leaves us, I do not know, but there is nothing to militate against the authenticity of your work..."

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On September 6, 1883, a statue to the Marquis de Lafayette was unveiled at Le Puy, France, in the presence of an immense throng. The statue was decorated with American and French flags.

Jackson Estate Gives Lafayette Memorabilia (p. 24, December, 1960; p. 6)

The estate of the late Stuart Jackson has presented to the Lafayette College Library the largest private collection of memorabilia of the Marquis de Lafayette. This addition to the Lafayette College Collection of mementos makes it one of the world's finest.

The collection features two oil portraits of the Marquis. One, by Raphael Peale, famous colonial painter in miniature, while the other is a full size portrait by Carpentier, the noted French artist. There are also several American primitives depicting scenes from the life of the Marquis.

The bulk of the collection is made up of odd commemorative pieces including medals, coins, a French porcelain statuette, a silver statuette depicting Lafayette at Yorktown, commemorative whiskey flasks, Sandwich glass, bronze plaques, snuff boxes, gloves and scarves, badges, mugs, candlesticks, a locket ring containing a lock of the Marquis' hair, and many other items.

In addition, the Jackson collection contains one of the finest individual collections of Lafayette prints in the world. Added to the college collection which is the world's largest, these prints depict many of the highlights of Lafayette's life.

Other Gifts

Jackson, prior to his death last year, gave the college a gift of over 100 items dealing with Lafayette's Grand Tour of America in 1824. These include early American sheet music, newspaper clippings, poems, photos, maps, and proclamations, many of which are thought to be the only ones in existence today.

Jackson was one of the founders and a former President of the American Friends of Lafayette, which was organized on the campus in 1932. This organization, which strives to further Franco-American friendship, has an intense interest in the Marquis de Lafayette and in facts relating to him.

Plans for the exhibition of the collection in the near future are being made.

From *The Lafayette*, College Newspaper, Dec. 19, 1958.

Lafayette and Franco-American Relations

(Excerpt from a Radio Address, May 20, 1934 by Andre de Laboulaye, Then Ambassador of France to the United States) (p. 34, May 1970, p. 2; columns 1-2)



... What I should like to recall is the spirit in which his (Lafayette) splendid adventure was undertaken and carried out, and to show the lesson that we should draw from it on both sides of the Atlantic.

Lafayette was only nineteen years old, a brilliant young officer in the armies of the King of France, just married to a charming young girl belonging to one of the first French families, when he decided to leave his native land and his happy life in order to place at the disposal of the American insurgents his energy, his talent, and his sword.

What were his motives? Was it pure interest or an invincible curiosity to see a new country? I do not think we should venture to say that Lafayette or his companions came to these shores with the purpose of seeking personal glory or that they were guided by selfish motives. They simply were animated with the feeling which predominated in the mass of the French Nation, a feeling of sympathy for men who wanted to fight for justice and liberty.

The cause of the insurgents was popular in my country because it was associated with the notion of freedom. In spite of the fact that the French had been at war with the British for a long period, the hostility which had existed between them was already giving ground to better feelings... All that was English was being admired and, wherever possible, imitated... On the other hand, the ideas of Montesquieu, Voltaire and d'Alembert were in the ascendant, and liberal thinkers saw in the deeds of the Americans as an application of their doctrine. From the French point of view, the Americans were to be free not only for their own sake but for the sake of humanity.

An immense aspiration was growing in France for more equality, fewer privileges, simpler lives among the great, less hard ones among the lowly. The French people as a whole were becoming more and more thinking masses and one should not forget that between the end of the American Revolution and the beginning of the French one only six years elapsed; between the American and the French constitutions, only four years.

Young Lafayette was one of the leaders of many noblemen who were inspired by liberal ideas... He was eager to show his love for liberty and ready to fight for it. It was in that spirit that he organized his expedition... It did not take long for Washington to become a real friend of the Frenchman. The friendship that united these two outstanding figures is well

known. But what I feel and wish to tell you is that the friendship which existed between Washington and Lafayette will remain as the symbol of what should be the relations between our two countries. It might be defined: A disinterested friendship animated by the same ideals.

"The opponents of Lafayette in France... reproached him for being an opportunist and for moving too rapidly toward ideals that were contrary to his origin and his social position. Time has shown how untrue these reproaches were and how great was Lafayette's vision of the future..."

It happens sometimes that points of view on the two sides of the Atlantic differ and that the atmosphere is not clear. Clouds are formed by unavoidable political as well as economic perturbations during certain periods, but they never brought any storm...

Today it seems most opportune for our two nations to recall the past and to be inspired again by those high and disinterested feelings which existed between Washington and Lafayette. If we do that, no doubt any serious question which may divide us will be more easily settled.

Let us hope that the examples of Washington and Lafayette will always be present in our minds, and again let me tell you that the tribute paid to the memory of Lafayette in so many cities of the United States, today, will evoke in the hearts of all my countrymen a feeling of deep gratitude.

(Editor's Note: These quotations were selected from *Ceremonies in Commemoration of the One Hundredth Anniversary of the Death of Gilbert du Motier, Marquis de La Fayette*, published in *House Document No. 407, 73rd Congress, 2d Session*. This is an illustrated brochure in the Editor's personal library.)

Lafayette in the Decorative Arts

By John A.H. Sweeney (reprinted by permission of ANTIQUES from the issue of August, 1957) (p. 37; December, 1971; p. 1)

"The visit of this distinguished native of France, whose youthful blood has mingled with the soil of Pennsylvania, was marked by the highest honors of this city, and the warmest acts of friendship and love, on the part of

the military, all the distinguished Societies, and the Citizens, generally," commented *A History of Philadelphia* in 1839 about the reception given General Lafayette in that city when he toured the United States in 1824 and 1825. For nearly fifty years the name of Lafayette, the dashing French nobleman who had risked his fortune and his life to fight for American freedom, had been music to American ears. With Washington he stood as the symbol of unselfish devotion to the cause of liberty; and as new sections of the country were settled following the Revolution, Americans were quick to memorialize the man whose service had helped to make that peaceful expansion possible. A mountain, forty-two towers, six counties, and innumerable streets and squares bear the name of Lafayette.

This enthusiasm for "the Marquis," as Americans called him, was reflected in the arts, a phenomenon which reached a crescendo by the time of his grand tour in 1824 but which had begun while he was still serving in the Continental Army. About 1784 the Corporation of the City of New York presented Lafayette with a gold snuffbox, which was exhibited at the Chicago World's Fair in 1893 but has since disappeared. Similar to boxes ordered for Washington and Baron Steuben, this was engraved by the elder Peter Maverick with the arms of the city and the inscription, *To His Excellency the Marquis de Lafayette as a Testimony of their Sense of his Important Services*. In 1779 Washington had commissioned Charles Willson Peale to paint the large portrait of Lafayette now owned by Washington and Lee University, and two years later Lafayette ordered a smaller version for his friend Congressman James Duane of New York. This portrait now hangs in the Winterthur Museum. Two other bust portraits of Lafayette by Peale are known: one in the Independence Hall collection, and one at the Robert E. Lee Memorial Foundation, Stratford, Virginia. Peale made a mezzotint of this portrait; John Norman adapted it for an illustration in *An Impartial History of the War in America*, published in Boston in 1782. Thus the face of Lafayette, as well as the legend, became familiar to a large number of Americans.

The part he played in the early stages of the French Revolution and his position as commander of the National Guard of Paris increased Lafayette's stature as an international figure, and the portraits painted of him in the 1790s were reproduced time and time again. His profile after Queney was used on English transfer-printed enamels, and another likeness after De Boccort appeared on a printed linen handkerchief lamenting the partition of Poland in 1794. (ANTIQUES, January 1942, p. 60.)

By the time Lafayette returned to America in 1824 the sentiment for him had grown to staggering proportions. He was to the prosperous and romantic American people the very symbol of their fight for independence; he was the last surviving general of the Continental Army; he was their link with the past, and yet was alive to enjoy the fruits of the progress which the United States had achieved in its first half-century.

Americans eagerly sought souvenirs of the great man's visit, and manufacturers here and abroad were not slow to take advantage of this commercial opportunity. Three weeks after he had landed at Castle Garden, the *New York Evening Post*, September 4, 1824, noted: "We have just seen the head of Lafayette, in miniature, engraved by Durand, and an admirable likeness, stamped on watch ribbons, ladies' belts, gloves, etc." A week later, Dr. T. W. Dyott advertised in the *United States Gazette* that pint flasks impressed with the bust of Lafayette were being blown at the Kensington Glass Works near Philadelphia.

Perhaps the most striking of these mementos is the commemorative handkerchief made at the Germantown Print Works. This ambitious example of textile printing displays an oval portrait of Lafayette between a view of the arrival of his ship, the *Calmas*, at the port of New York and a scene of the lavish reception tendered him in Philadelphia, where Lafayette's carriage is shown approaching the triumphal arch erected in his honor in front of Independence Hall. This arch was one of hundreds throughout the country, and the city's most distinguished artists contributed to its design and construction. William Strickland, whose recently completed Second Bank of the United States was Philadelphia's most imposing building, designed this and twelve other arches for the city; Thomas Sully, who would later paint Lafayette's portrait, painted the arms of the city for the entablature; and William Rush, whose handsome portrait bust of Lafayette is owned by the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, carved the figures of Justice and Wisdom for the crest which surmounted the arch. Strickland also supervised the decorating of Independence Hall for Lafayette's levee and for the ball held in his honor. Carried away by the spirit of the festivities, Strickland composed a song, *Come Honor the Brave!* The sheet music, published by G. Blake of Philadelphia, is embellished with a line drawing of the triumphal arch.



Courtesy, The Henry Francis du Pont Winterthur Museum
Enamel curvilinear medallions, English, c. 1790. Decorated with medallion portraits of Lafayette after Queneau.



Courtesy, The Henry Francis du Pont Winterthur Museum
Porcelain and vase, French, c. 1820. Length 11". Engraved: Cléves Warens.

Coming in the heyday of the trade between the Staffordshire potteries and the United States, Lafayette's grand tour provided fitting decorations for American-market Staffordshire



Courtesy, The Henry Francis du Pont Winterthur Museum

Pair of porcelain vases, Sevres, 1820-1830. Height: 12". Gilt decoration with Lafayette portrait in polychrome after Gérard engraving; Washington in polychrome after Gilbert Stuart's Athenaeum portrait.

wares. James and Ralph Clews, Enoch Wood and Sons, and Richard Hall and Son all made special patterns commemorating his visit. Of primary interest because of its great popularity and the American source of its decoration was Clews' blueprinted ware depicting Lafayette's arrival at Castle Garden. Samuel Maverick, the New York copperplate printer, published an engraving of this scene at Battery Park in October 1824, intended apparently for use as a snuff-box decoration. Not only did the Clews potteries pick up the scene, but Charles Rollinson, another New York engraver, pirated it and sold it also for snuffbox covers, while amateur artists turned out oil paintings copying the print.

Another popular Clews pattern shows an oval portrait of Lafayette with the enfolding inscription, *Welcome Lafayette, the Nation's Guest, And Our Country's Glory*. Produced with a variety of molded or feather-edge blue borders, this decoration was adapted from the French engraving by Amédée Geille, although the English manufacturers made the subject even more appealing to Americans by giving Lafayette a uniform vaguely like that of the Continental Army.

But the most famous of all the later Lafayette portraits was the full length painted by the French artist Ary Scheffer in 1822, showing the aging general in civilian dress, wearing an overcoat and leaning on a cane. Lafayette presented the original painting to the Congress of the United States, where it still hangs behind the Speakers' chair in the House of Representatives. It was copied many times—by Peter Maverick; by William Birch for an enamel miniature; by Cephas G. Childs for an illustration in *Atkinson's Casket*; by Asaph Willard for the frontispiece of the *Memoirs of General La Fayette*, published in Hartford in 1825. This likeness of an elder statesman was adapted with various degrees of accuracy on countless small mementos which Americans have cherished for more than a century—pitchers, badges, gloves, belts and tiny boxes.

With a few exceptions, the expression of the love of Lafayette in the decorative arts was confined to small items of daily use. However, ANTIQUES in June 1945 illustrated a looking glass with a medallion portrait of Lafayette after the early De Baccour or Queneau painting and in October 1926 a painted fancy chair with an applied metal bust of the General. On the whole, it may be said that Lafayette commemorative art is a truly popular art, reflecting and perpetuating as it does the affection of the American people for the man who was universally respected and loved as "Freedom's Friend."

The Marquis de Lafayette in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania

By Lee S. Butterfield
(#41, January 1975; p. 3)

The visit of the Marquis de Lafayette to Bethlehem, Pa., is a treasured moment in town history which the Lafayette Corner in the Moravian Museum in the Gemein Haus keeps alive.

The actual events are well documented: he himself wrote an account of the Battle of Brandywine and his work in stemming the rout of Sullivan's army despite having been shot in the leg. Washington is recorded as having been much concerned for his welfare. His letters refer with pride to the wound.

What he thought is not recorded, when he found himself in a church-centered community of Moravian Brethren who were against bearing arms and wanted no part of any war.

Clearer even than the record in the *Bethlehem History* is a painting by the late Mrs. Preston Barba of Allentown depicting the young officer, his injured leg propped up while he sits and reads. It hangs at the head of the stairs on the second floor of the five-story log house which was the town headquarters then and is now a Museum recording the early years of Bethlehem.

Lafayette is portrayed sitting in a tall stiff-backed chair, sometimes called a Pennsylvania chair, to which a stool had been attached for the comfort of his leg. A grandfather clock reports that it is four o'clock, and the lady of the house and her daughter arranging an afternoon repast in their simple but comfortable home.



Site of the Moravian farmhouse on Main Street between Market and Broad Street, Bethlehem, Pa., where Liesel Beckel nursed General Lafayette from September 17th to October 18th, 1777. She is buried in "God's Acre," the old Moravian Cemetery near the Central Moravian Church. (Courtesy of Fred T. Beckel who provided the above information, and of Lee S. Butterfield.)



Lafayette Corner, Moravian Museum, Bethlehem, Pa. (Courtesy of the Moravian Museum.)

The facts upon which the story and the picture are based are authenticated by the town diary and the family diaries.

On September 21, 1777, the town diarist wrote: "The wounded Marquis Lafayette and his great suite of Frenchmen came this afternoon."

Nothing more is said of him in the diary. The entire town was more concerned with the arrival of wagon after wagon carrying the injured soldiers from Brandywine to the hastily requisitioned Brethren's Home, which was now a Continental Hospital, with the storing of army materials sent for safe-keeping, with the care of British prisoners-of-war. There were more patients than there were townspeople, and all the guards and refugees and captives beside, all imposed on a town which had hoped to keep aloof from the conflict.

After a night in the top floor of the Sun Inn, in an infirmary for officers, he was moved for greater comfort and quiet to the neighboring farmhouse, the home of George Boeckels. The Boeckels knew that he used a room on the second floor, facing north in the direction of the Sun Inn. (This is on Main Street and was then the north edge of town.) Beyond the Inn he could see the fields of the town farms. Nothing more is said of fellow French officers or his body servant. There clearly was no suite of rooms available for them anywhere in the town. In fact, there were few private homes, most of the townspeople living in the large five-story buildings on Church Street, structures still in use.

At the Boeckels', Lafayette was tended by Mrs. Boeckel and their daughter Elizabeth, or "Liesel." The book he is reading in the painting is Cranz's "History of Greenland" and the Mo-

ravian missions there. He is recorded as having appreciated the book and the opportunity to practice reading English.

He had a good deal of time to read. It was a busy household, part of a closely integrated community system. Besides, his favorite topic of conversation was the Revolution for freedom and its leader, General Washington, while his hosts were fervent converts to the Brethren with a natural longing to share their own joy. They were non-combatants and he was anti-church. An impasse!

Lafayette did have a number of famous visitors during his convalescence. Baron de Kalb was in the area surveying for possible points of defense. Congressmen John Hancock, John and Samuel Adams, Generals William Woodford and John Armstrong stayed briefly in Bethlehem and knew of his military exploits from a communication from Washington to Congress. He had another visitor, a charming, gifted young man who delighted Lafayette by speaking French, one Thomas Conway. But Conway was seeking help in a conspiracy against Washington, and the loyal young Frenchman gave him no satisfactory answer.

After 29 days, he no longer needed the surgeon's care, so he returned to Washington's headquarters, although still unable to use his leg.

Liesel continued to serve as nurse in the community. She never married. Was it because no one ever equalled the major-general, who was only a few years younger than she, but very charming? In the diary of her nephew is a hint: "The young French General lodged at our house... being very handsome and lively, my grandfather became very uneasy for fear of her forming an intimacy with the volatile and witty Frenchman."

Boeckels (now spelled Beckel) still live in Bethlehem. Sun Inn and their old home still stand, though much changed. And Lafayette continues to be remembered.

(Note: The Sun Inn in 2007 is still in existence. Their web page is <http://www.suninnbethlehem.org/>.)

(The artist was Eleanor Barba, the wife of Preston Barba, a professor of German at Muhlenberg College, Allentown, Pa. A graduate of Indiana State, Pa., she studied painting in Europe. Her paintings remain a prized possession in the home of numerous Lehigh Valley families. Her husband was considered the authority on Pennsylvania Dutch culture and lore. The Editor is grateful to Mrs. Butterfield, a resident of Bethlehem, for her gracious cooperation.)

American's Attempt to Rescue Lafayette Told in Story in American History Illustrated

(#52, May 1988; p. 1)

The October, 1987 issue of *American History Illustrated* contains an interesting and little known story about a rescue attempt made while Lafayette was in prison in Olmutz, a fortress city in the Moravian section of Austria.

Francis Huger, son of Revolutionary War officer Major Benjamin Huger of South Carolina in whose home Lafayette spent his first night in America in 1777, made the try along with Dr. Justus Erich Bollman, a Hanoverian physician in the late fall of 1794.

The attempt was, obviously, not successful and both of the would-be rescuers spent some time in the same prison in Olmutz after their capture.

Lafayette was reunited with Francis Huger in 1824 in New York and again upon Lafayette's arrival in Columbia, South Carolina in the spring of 1825.

There is also a short article in the same issue on American efforts to free Madame de Lafayette when she was imprisoned.

If you cannot locate a copy of the October, 1987 issue of *American History Illustrated* in your library, a letter or phone call to its publishers will be effective: Historical Times, Inc., P.O. Box 820, Harrisburg, PA 17105-8200, or 1-717-657-9553.

OBITUARY

(#45, March, 1980, p. 1)



Members of the American Friends of Lafayette were saddened by the death of Arthur Gardner on October 5, 1978 in Princeton, New Jersey, after a brief illness. Mr. Gardner, a graduate of Princeton University, was a former vice-president of the Bankers Trust Company of New York. He was a former president of the American Friends of Lafayette, a society of which his father, Judge Walter P. Gardner was a founder and the society's first President.

Mr. Gardner is survived by his wife, Clare Cook Gardner, two sons, a daughter, and five grandchildren.

#51, May, 1987; back cover)

HONOR TO GEN. LAFAYETTE

The following beautiful lines in honour of General Lafayette, were written by Mrs. Lydia L. Sigourney, and presented by the Children of Hartford, who were decorated with ribbons bearing the inscriptions

"Nous vous aimons Lafayette."

WELCOME thou to Freedom's clime,
Glorious Hero! Chief sublime!
Garlands bright for thee are wreath'd
Vows of filial and our breath'd
Vetran's cheeks with tears are wet,
"Nous vous aimons LAFAYETTE."

Taught us when our knee we bend,
With the prayer thy name to blend
Shall we e'er such charge forget?
No! "Nous vous aimons LAFAYETTE."

When our blooming cheeks shall fade,
Pale with time, or sorrow's shade,
When our clustering tresses fair
Frosts of wintry age shall wear,
It's till memory's sun be set,
"Nous vous aimons LAFAYETTE."

"We love you Lafayette."

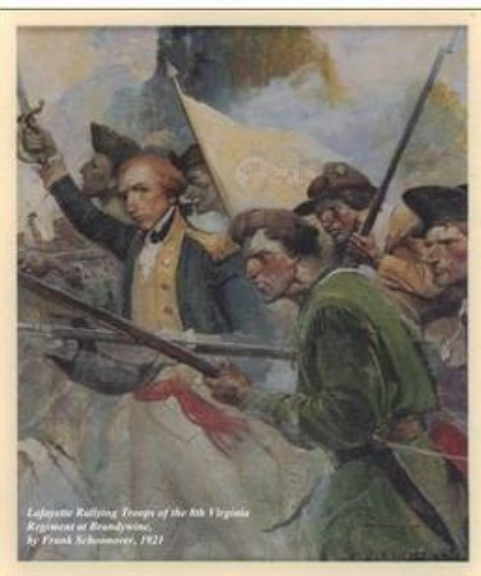
MONMOUTH's field is rich with bloom,
Where thy warrior's found their tomb,
YORKTOWN's heights resound no more,
Victor's shout or cannon's roar
Yet our hearts record their debt,
"Nous vous aimons LAFAYETTE."

BRANDYWINE, whose current roll'd
Proud with blood of heroes bold,
That our Country's debt shall tell,
That our gratitude shall swell
Infant boasts thy wounds regret,
"Nous vous aimons LAFAYETTE."

Sires, who sleep in glory's bed
Sires, whose blood for us was shed,



Statue with image of Lafayette, ca. 1820s



Lafayette Rallying Troops of the 1st Virginia Regiment at Brandywine, by Frank Schinnerer, 1921

Yorktown Day, 1979

(#45, March, 1980; p. 1—photo; p. 4—article)



October 19, 1979. Photo taken at French cemetery on the 18th anniversary of the Yorktown victory. Pictured are Leonard J. Panaggio, then-president of the American Friends of Lafayette, and also the presiding officer of the combined military and civilian ceremonies on Yorktown Day. Also pictured are State Senator from Rhode Island Robert J. McKenna, Chairman of the Bicentennial Council of the Thirteen States, and Count Gerard de la Villeguerre, representing the Republic of France. (Thomas Slater photo)

Friday, October 19, 1979 was a busy day for the President of the American Friends of La Fayette, Mr. Leonard J. Panaggio, who presided at the ceremonies commemorating the one hundred ninety-eighth anniversary of the victory of Yorktown, October 19, 1781.

The first event took place at the French Cemetery, and was in memory of the Frenchmen who lost their lives in the American Revolution. Late in the morning, the Virginia Society Sons of the American Revolution decorated the grave of Governor Thomas Nelson, Jr., at Grace Episcopal Church.

The afternoon began with a band concert featuring the Tabb High School Band of York County at the Monument to Alliance and Victory. Then followed the Memorial Wreath Laying Ceremony in the name of the members of the Yorktown Day Association at the Monument to Alliance and Victory. The parade of flags consisted of the Color Guard and Flag Bearers, United States Marine Corps and United States Navy, U.S. Naval Weapons Station, Yorktown, Virginia. Music was provided by the United States Continental Army Band, Fort Monroe, Virginia. Mr. John Scotton, Trustee, was the Honorary Flag Bearer for the American Friends of Lafayette.

The Patriotic Exercises took place on the Battlefield. After the invocation by the Rev. John J. Dorgan, special guests were introduced. Count Gerard de la Villeguerre, Consul General of France in New York, presented greetings from France. A musical interlude was

provided by the Fife and Drum Corps of York County. Mr. Panaggio introduced the speaker, the Honorable Robert J. McKenna, State Senator from Rhode Island and Chairman of the Bicentennial Council of the Thirteen Original States. The Benediction was offered by the Rev. John J. Dorgan.

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—Gourrier Des Etats-Unis,
New York, NY, Sunday,
August 9, 1903

Lafayette's Likeness in 1890s Magazine

(#52, May, 1988; p. 1)

The above likeness of Lafayette accompanied a story about "Newport in the Revolution" in the *New England Magazine* of September, 1884.



From Lansing's "Pictorial Field-Book of the Revolution," Harper & Brothers

Historic Gavel

(#51, May 1987; p. 5)

The gavel used by Vice President Morton in closing the first session of the Senate of the Fifty-Second Congress, is one of some historic interest. In 1783, Gen. Washington planted six trees at Mount Vernon which were named after distinguished heroes of the Revolutionary War. The wood used in the head of the gavel was taken from one of those historic trees (a magnolia) and the handle was made from a boxwood tree named in honor of Lafayette. This gavel was made by Lt. Bradley of the Capitol police, and a fine piece of workmanship.

—Washington Star
—Providence (RI) Sunday Journal, Aug 21, 1892

Lafayette Ship Broken Up At San Francisco

(#52, May 1988; p. 2)

"The old ship *Calvus*, which in 1824 brought Lafayette to this country by invitation of Congress, was recently broken up at San Francisco. The Hartford Post says at the time of her memorable voyage to France she was one of a line of packets, from New York to Havre, and was commanded by Capt. Francis Allyn, of New London. Subsequently she was brought by a firm in Stonington, and employed for a number of years in the whaling business.

"In 1849, she sailed for California with passengers and freight and, after discharging, was dismantled and never again encountered the buffeting storms. Her timbers and plank, said to be sound as a dollar, are now being used for repairing a dock in San Francisco.

—Woonsocket (RI) Patriot, Friday, August 26, 1858

Lt. Thomas A. Lauzon, USN, Speaks at Annual Meeting

#47, September, 1981; p. 1)

Lt. Thomas A. Lauzon, USN, Public Affairs Officer of the USS LAFAYETTE (SSBN616), represented his ship and his commanding officer, Cmdr. Jon Paul Scott, USN, at the annual meeting of the American Friends of Lafayette held at Morristown, NJ, June 6. Lt. Lauzon was called upon to give the membership an update concerning the submarine LAFAYETTE.

He prefaced his presentation by making a brief reference to his kinship with the Duc de Lauzon of Lauzon's Legions which arrived at Newport, RI, in 1780 and were part of the French Expeditionary Forces which brought about the victory at Yorktown.

The LAFAYETTE completed its 51st Poseidon Deterrent Patrol this past spring, our speaker stated, and is currently undergoing a refueling overhaul at the Newport News (VA) Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company. Lt. Lauzon indicated that this will allow the ship's officers and enlisted personnel an opportunity to participate in the programs scheduled at Yorktown in October. Reference was made to a possible joint meeting of the ship's personnel and our membership at that time.

The LAFAYETTE, in whose wardroom a plaque from the American Friends of Lafayette is displayed, is the third United States naval warship to honor the name of the Marquis de Lafayette. We were given impressive statistics including the fact that the LAFAYETTE was commissioned on April 23, 1963; that she is the first of her class of 11 nuclear powered fleet ballistic missile submarines; she is larger and heavier than earlier SSBN classes; 425 feet long; and she displaces 8,250 tons of water at speeds in excess of 20 knots when submerged.

Lt. Lauzon presented the association with a beautiful color print of the LAFAYETTE which will become a part of the Lafayette Collection at Lafayette College. We were honored with the presence of Lt. Lauzon and look forward to seeing him and other members of the ship at future meetings. At the meeting it was announced that LAFAYETTE's commanding officer, Cmdr. Jon Paul Scott, USN, was made an honorary member of our association.

(For additional information on the USS Lafayette, see <http://www.usnibb16.homestead.com/history.html>)

General Rufus Putnam

#52, May, 1988; p. 2)

It is said that when Gen. Rufus Putnam, a distinguished officer of the Revolution and the "Father of the Western Country", died in Marietta, Ohio, May 1, 1824, at 87, it left General Lafayette as the only surviving general officer of the regular army of the United States who fought in the battles of the Revolution.



Hampton Roads, VA. The nuclear powered fleet ballistic missile submarine, USS Lafayette.

1824. Public Dinner, EXCHANGE COFFEE HOUSE, CONGRESS SQUARE, BOSTON, TUESDAY, AUGUST 31, IN HONOR OF GENERAL LA FAYETTE.	
BILL OF FARE.	
FIRST COURSE.	THE SECOND COURSE.
Fish.	Roast Goose.
Halibut.	Ditto Chickens.
Cod's head and shoulders.	Ducks with Green Peas.
Tatung.	Woodcocks.
Hams Boiled.	Pidgeons.
Tongues, boiled.	Salpces.
Mutton boiled.	Le Maccaronne.
Chickens boiled.	Lobster Fricassee.
Corned Beef boiled.	Les Omelettes, confitures.
Roast Lamb.	Les Beignets, des Pommes.
Ditto Pigs.	Calves' Feet.
Ditto Ducks.	Orange Cream.
Roast Goose, Mangel.	Puddings.
Roast Beef.	Calves' Feet Jelly.
Ditto Chickens.	Sweetbread Brains.
Ditto Veal.	La Blancmange.
Coquette de Mouton Italienne.	Pastry.
De Veau Fricassee Glaze.	Custards.
La Petite Pote Volaille.	Ice Creams.
La vol au vent de Boef.	Desert, &c.
Figsont En Compote.	
Du Boef de Mouton.	
De Veau Ragout.	
Le Poularde Fricassee.	
Haricots de Mouton.	

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General Lafayette and His Honorary Degree

By Lloyd E. Church, D.D.S. (Reprinted by permission of the author and *The New Age* from the May 1978 issue) #45, March, 1980, p. 1)

The history of the United States is filled with special events, but no event caused more emotional excitement, complete unification and continued celebration among all the citizens as the return to these shores of the Revolutionary War Hero, General Marie Joseph Paul Yves Roché Gilbert Motier took place in 1824-25. The general's visit served two important purposes. First, it gave the country an opportunity to show its gratitude to the only surviving general of the War for Independence, and second, it restored to Lafayette his dignity, pride and fortune, all of which had almost vanished through long years spent fighting for individual freedom for his own country and during his imprisonment.

The visit was not an event that was decided hastily or without important motivation. By 1824, it was evident to his many friends on both sides of the ocean that his efforts to establish a government in France based on the American Constitution had been unsuccessful. He and his family were living at LaGrange at the time he received his invitation to America. It was a good time for Lafayette to leave France, and his decision to do so brought grateful sighs of relief from those who feared for his life. When an invitation was voted by the American Congress and extended in a letter by President James Monroe, Lafayette was "free from engagements."

Lafayette was anxious to see for himself the positive results of his long struggle for democracy. He was 65 years old and had been away for over 40 years. The visit, long-discussed by his family, could not be put off. Lafayette even refused the offer of an American ship to be paid for by the government; Cadmus, an American frigate, for himself, his son, his secretary and his valet.

It was understood from the outset of the voyage that Lafayette was to be the guest of the entire Nation rather than to be entertained exclusively by a certain select group. The newspapers set the tempo for the visit by relating to Americans something of Lafayette's financial problems. It was duly noted that he should have no expense anywhere and that he would not spend one cent in the United States. The people had proclaimed him to be their guest without any obligation whatsoever. It was arranged that whenever he would leave a city, a gentleman would be appointed to attend him and to guard him from any and every

expense until he arrived at another city where he would receive similar attention. This advice was taken literally by the entire Nation. All tolls were free; coaches, horses and boats were provided when necessary, and not one gentle-



Portrait of Lafayette, 1825-1826 by Thomas Sully
Independence National Historical Park, Philadelphia

man, but many, accompanied Lafayette from one town to the next.

The four French travelers left Paris for Havre, where they boarded the Cadmus, under Captain Allyn on July 11, 1824. Even then plans were underway for the greatest celebration ever in the United States. The ship sailed on July 13 and sighted land on August 14. Lafayette traveled throughout New York and New England. On Tuesday, October 5, his party left Philadelphia by boat for Chester, whose citizens greeted them and joined them in yet another parade and banquet. From Chester they went to Wilmington, and after a brief visit to the battlefield of Brandywine, they were guests at a reception at the town hall where most of the population of 6,000 had a chance to see the hero. His next destination was a private commitment at New Castle, where he promised to be present at the wedding of Charles DuPont to Doris VanDyke. He did not arrive at Frenchtown, Maryland, until two in the morning when he embarked on the steamboat, *United States*, for his entry into Baltimore. A short distance from Frenchtown, a deputation from Maryland joined Lafayette aboard the boat and informed him that he was to be taken to Fort Mifflin where the Governor of Maryland was prepared to receive him. Also aboard was the Secretary of State, John Quincy Adams.

In the morning the sun shone, and at 9 a.m., four steamboats, the *Maryland*, the *Virginia*,

and *Philadelphia*, and the *Eagle*, all decorated and filled to the hilt, escorted the United States toward shore. Lafayette and other notables were rowed to shore in a boat that had Captain Gardner of the United States and Baltimore's Shipmasters as coxswain and crew.

A detachment of infantry, magistrates, and Revolutionary War soldiers stood on parade, and, by opening their ranks, revealed to Lafayette the tent of Washington. A sentimental moment occurred as Lafayette and his son met with Washington's nephew, Mr. Custis. Lafayette was received by Governor Stephens, and speeches were exchanged. The General inspected the garrison at the fort and then led the procession to Baltimore in an open carriage drawn by four white horses. The carriage passed through the lines of militia to the left which fell into the procession once they had been passed. On the right were the crowds of citizens of Baltimore and surrounding towns. Around the triumphal arch erected at the entrance of the city were 24 ladies dressed in white and crowned with wreaths of myrtle. Each bore a lance upon which was inscribed each of the names of the States of the Union. They encircled Lafayette and crowned him with the wreaths. Then the procession continued to the front of city hall. After the welcoming speeches and introduction to the members of the city council, Lafayette was led to an alcove built in the center of the city. After reviewing the troops, he was taken to the Fountain Inn on Light Street where headquarters for him had been established. The busy first day in Baltimore included a dinner attended by representatives of the government of the City and State. John Quincy Adams offered a toast in which he described the scene at Washington's tent that morning: "The tears of glory, gratitude and joy were shed under the tent of Washington." In all Lafayette spent five days in Baltimore and would return to the city several times during the remainder of the year. On this official welcome, however, he was honored by all the usual civic and fraternal groups and visited all the public institutions of the city, including the University of Maryland Medical School and the Peale Museum.

The staff of the University of Maryland was quite anxious to offer General Lafayette something during his visit. After much discussion, the Regents of the University of Maryland voted unanimously to confer an honorary degree of Doctor of Laws on General Lafayette. The following were appointed to invite him to the University for this specific purpose: The Reverend Doctor Glendree from the faculty of Physics; the Honorable C.H. Hanson of Arts and Science, and, David Hoffman, Esq. of Law. They met

with General Lafayette, introduced themselves and stated their purpose. He heartily agreed to visit the University and accept the degree.

On Saturday, the 9th of October, from 10 a.m. to 12 a.m., General Lafayette met with the University's officials in the Anatomical Hall. Then Lafayette was introduced by the Provost, the Right Reverend Bishop Kent in a very eloquent speech, and an honorary degree of L.D. was conferred upon him. On receiving the diploma which was enclosed in a silver box, he returned a most pertinent and feeling reply. Having been introduced to the various members of the University, he left the Hall and visited different parts of the building. He particularly examined the

immense galvanic apparatus invented by the professor of chemistry and expressed himself much pleased with the chemical apparatus belonging to the institution. He visited the museum and seemed highly gratified with the number and beauty of the anatomical preparations. Having taken leave of the members of the University under the portico, he entered his carriage and drove off amidst the cheering of the assembled citizens to visit the widow of the late Dr. McHenry.

On Sunday, October 10th, Lafayette's final day on his visit to Baltimore, was as brilliant as his entry. Troops paraded on the plain between the city and Fort McHenry, after which a farewell dinner was held under an immense tent. There were many toasts, not only for Lafayette, but for the officers attending who had distinguished themselves during the War of 1812. The emotional high point of the afternoon was a rendition by a young officer of a song written especially for the General. When it came time for the young man to pronounce his hero's name, he went completely to pieces, could not finish and fell sobbing on Lafayette's hand.

At 4 p.m., the party ended and the travelers left in their waiting carriages while Lafayette and his son were literally carried in triumph upon the shoulders of the citizens of Baltimore. After such a tiring day, the march through the city was cut short. Lafayette wanted to enter Washington by daylight, so he spent the night at Rossberg, a tavern which still exists on the campus of the University of Maryland.



HOTEL LAFAYETTE, MINNETONKA BEACH

Lake Minnetonka, west of Minneapolis, was "Mde-a-tonka," or "Big Lake" to the original inhabitants. It was the destination for the "Summer School of Travel for American Teachers" in 1884, two years after the Hotel Lafayette was built. Measuring 1100 feet long the hotel and the resort that developed in the area became known as the "Newport of the Northwest."

Accompanied by Governor Sprigg of Maryland, Lafayette left Rossberg at 9 a.m. on Tuesday, October 8, for his entry into Washington. He was met outside the city by officials, volunteer cavalry, other troops and private citizens, at the city line, near Bladensburg. Here he was transferred to an open barouche, and the procession continued to the Capital. An arch of triumph through which Lafayette passed had been erected in his honor and welcoming ceremonies were held on the steps of the Capitol building.

Thus passed into eternity a great moment for General Lafayette and for America. One of our Nation's greatest friends and heroes had returned to his adopted homeland and to the love of its people. In recent memory, only the celebration of our Bicentennial equaled the patriotic fervor surrounding this memorable visit by General Lafayette. Whether it is 1824 or 1976, the honor given by American citizens to those who symbolize and serve our national ideals of liberty and justice is a constant that that we, as patriots and Freemasons, must never demean or disregard.

Lemaire, Dentist to Lafayette

By Lloyd E. Church, D.D.S., Ph.D.
(#47, September 1981; p. 2)

One of the first of the revolutionary patriots to pioneer not only dentistry, but medicine, was Joseph Jean Francis Lemaire (also spelled LeMair and LeMayeur) a Frenchman, born in Mayenne, France in 1752.

Following graduation from the medical school in Paris, he devoted himself to the study and practice of dentistry in that city. The deep red

blood of patriotism soon throbbed in his veins, and in no time he was in America as a medical officer in the French Navy, under the command of Count Rochambeau. His every wish was to assist in the Colonies' struggle for independence. On 12 July, 1780, he landed at Newport, Rhode Island and began surgical and dental practice among the military, as well as civilian population.

He quickly became an intimate friend of the Marquis de Lafayette, who praised him highly for his professional ability as a surgeon and dentist.

He was in the thick of every fight, moving among the men to treat and care for them in

every way he knew. When the American and French armies were in winter quarters (1780-1781) in the vicinity of Providence, Rhode Island, they were only partly clad, half fed and suffering all the aches and pains the flesh is heir to, incident to neglect and exposure. Dr. Lemaire labored faithfully and far beyond the call of duty to relieve his comrades in arms and the residents of the adjoining country of their dental and medical pains. During this same year, Dr. Lemaire tutored two fellow patriots in the art of dentistry. One was a fellow countryman, James Gardette, age 25; the other an American, Josiah Flagg, eighteen years of age, both of whom later proved a credit to the young professionalism of American Dentistry.

After the close of the Revolutionary War, he gave instruction to a Mr. Spence and many others, including Paul Revere. He was the first and original American dental preceptor and his coming marked the beginning of dentistry as a profession in America. Dr. Horace H. Hayden wrote in "The American Journal of Dental Science": "The first hints that were afforded or opportunities offered to any person to obtain knowledge of the profession were, we believe, through Lemaire."

Lemaire's skill tended toward surgical work, and his main specialty was the transplanting of teeth, which procedure he introduced in America.

After the close of hostilities, he proceeded to New York, where he remained but a short time. In 1784, he located in Philadelphia and advertised that "six months previous he had successfully transplanted on a hundred and

twenty -three teeth" and that he also "carved artificial teeth from blocks of ivory."

Another announcement of Lemaire's reads as follows: "Doctor Lemaire, Dentist, who has been so successful in the transplanting of teeth in New York, proposed to be in Philadelphia the later end of September, where he will remain some time. The time of his arrival and place of abode will be advertised in the newspaper 'Pennsylvania Gazette' September 8-15-22, 1784."

In "Watson's Annals of Philadelphia," we find stated, "Dr. Lemaire had great success and went off with much of our Patricians Money."

In 1784, Lemaire inserted an advertisement in a Philadelphia newspaper offering, "two guineas each for sound teeth to be obtained from persons disposed to sell their front teeth or any of them." These teeth were used on plates and to be transplanted. It was also recorded that, "several respectable ladies had them (their natural teeth) implanted", and they were, in some cases, "two months before they could eat with them."

He practiced in Philadelphia until the fall of 1786, and then went to Baltimore, where he remained in practice a year or more.

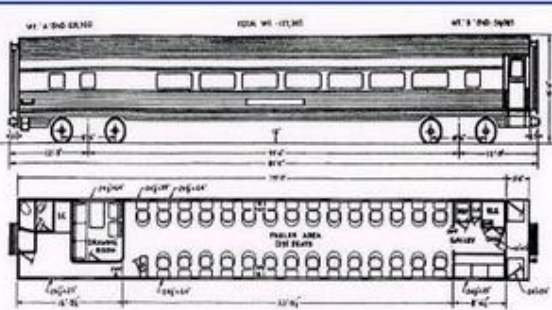
Characteristic of his nationality, he was possessed of a genial nature and was regarded by the citizens of Philadelphia as a courteous and cultured gentleman, eminently proficient in his calling.

In 1787, Lemaire returned to his native land and resumed the practice of dentistry in Paris, where he was known as a studious investigator and painstaking workman. It was in this place and stage of life that emerged his latent talent for writing, and in subsequent years contributed very valuable works to the profession's literature.

In 1812, he wrote and published his first work, "The Ladies' Dentist", other editions of which were published in 1818-1824-1833. This was very popular with the public.

In 1816, he published a highly successful "A Manual on the Anatomy and Physiology of the Teeth."

In 1821, he translated the English work of Joseph Fox on "A Natural History and Diseases



The "General Lafayette" was one of 11 cars of this series. They were named as follows: Cassin (sic) Pulaski, Henry Knox, Leonard Cohen, Robert Morris, Miles Standish, Paul Revere, Roger Williams, Nathan Hale and Betty Ross.

The class of car is called-Galley Parlor Car. They were built by Budd 1911-1912 for the Pennsylvania Railroad for the Train named CONGRESSIONAL. They had 29 parlor seats, a drawing room and two were

insulated with a galley. The original car number for the General Lafayette was 7111. As an Amtrak car it now carries the number 3631.

of the Human Teeth."

In 1822-24, he contributed one of his most widely accepted publications, "A Treatise on Dental Physiology and Pathology."

Dr. Lemaire was not the first practicing dentist in North America. Robert Woolfendale, an English dentist, arrived in 1766, and divided his time between New York and Philadelphia, where he practiced some twelve years before Lemaire arrived. Isaac Greenwood located in Boston, and one Dr. Whitlock, also from England, arrived and practiced in the New England colonies during the time Lemaire was in America. When Lemaire located in Philadelphia in 1784, he found practicing there a dentist by the name of "Baker" - the first person ever known as a dentist in Philadelphia.

Dr. Joseph Lemaire died in Maisons-Alfort, France, in 1834. Thus closed the final chapter of his life filled to the brim of usefulness and dedication. His name will live in dental history forever as a patriot and pioneer surgeon-dentist, whose emigration marked the beginning of dentistry in America, and as the first American Dental Preceptor.

Lemaire's association with General Lafayette was intimate, as well as strictly professional. The general never had a dental problem while Dr. Lemaire was alive. When informed of Lemaire's death by his personal physician, Dr. Jules Cloquet, Lafayette became quite sad and was extremely depressed for days. He had lost a trusted personal friend, a truly professional advisor and a patriot as ardent as he was. Such men are never replaced.

1781 Foundation Hard at Work To Recreate 18th Century French Frigate "Aigrette" #51, May, 1987; back cover)

The 1781 Foundation is a non-profit Virginia corporation, formed to educate and instruct the public in the naval history of the American War for Independence, with emphasis on the part played by our French and other allies. In pursuit of this goal, the foundation is engaged in a project to have built a ship representative of the French sailing warships that helped gain us our liberties. The ship being considered is the Comte de Grasse's advice ship, the 32-gun frigate "Aigrette," built in Le Havre in 1756. She had a long, active and memorable career.

Foundation President Robert Bush presented the early plans to the society at its 1986 annual meeting. In the intervening period, they have done much work and the project seems to be going well. It will be exciting to have another tangible reminder of France's help in our early struggle.

Further information on the Foundation and its project can be obtained by writing:

1781 Foundation
P.O. Box 507
Williamsburg, VA... 23187-0507

Any interest expressed by our members, and assistance given, will be greatly appreciated by the Foundation.

Consul's Speech At Annual Meeting, June 1986, of the "American Friends of Lafayette" (#51, May, 1987; p.2-3)

RAOUL CALVIGNAC, CONSUL OF FRANCE IN WASHINGTON

Raoul Calvignac was appointed Consul of France in Washington, with jurisdiction over the District of Columbia and the States of Maryland, Delaware, North Carolina, South Carolina and Virginia, in 1985. This is his first assignment in the United States.

Born in Roze, France, October 4, 1927, Mr. Calvignac earned a certificate in political science in college.

In 1944, he became a volunteer in the French Resistance movement. He served in the "2eme Division Blindée" until March, 1946; he went on official duty at the Office for German and Austrian Affairs in 1947.

From 1947 to 1949, Mr. Calvignac was Attaché at the political and cultural department of the Rhineland French Military Government. He served as a staff member of the French Political Liaison Office to the U.S. Land Commissioner in HAM-BURG in the period from 1950 to 1955.

In 1955, he became a civil servant of the French Foreign Office and from 1955 to 1965 served as Press and Political Officer at the French General Consulate at Munich. Mr. Calvignac was posted to the French Embassy in Vienna, Austria, where he served as Press Counselor until 1970, and as Press and Political Counselor until 1976.

Attaché at the Department of Economic and Financial Affairs at the French Foreign Office.

The Embassy of France in Bern, Switzerland was his next post, where he served as First Secretary in charge of Political and Economic Affairs until 1981.

1981 to 1983, Mr. Calvignac was First Secretary of the French Embassy in Bonn, West Germany, in charge of political affairs. He was ceremonial officer at the Protocol office of the French Foreign Office from 1983 until being posted to Washington, D.C. as its Consul of France.

"My wife and I are very happy to be with you today, and we are very grateful to you for this kind invitation. It is very exciting for us to be in this historic city, located in beautiful Virginia, near the house of your well-known ancestor (sic), Thomas Jefferson. And, it is also a great pleasure for me, for the first time since my arrival in Washington a couple of months ago, to be the guest of the members of the Société des Amis de Lafayette.

Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen, I choose to speak about the Franco-American friendship not only because your society plays a very important role in the relations between our two nations, but also because the date of today is a significant symbol. It was on June 6, 1944, when American soldiers came on French soil, for the second time after 1917, to free our country. The French people did not forget it. I remember the commemoration ceremonies on June 5, 1984, in Normandy. I took part in this event as ceremonial officer of the French protocol. It is hard for me to describe the emotion felt by all the participants present with the French president and the president of the United States and Mrs. Reagan. I was myself, at the age of 16, enrolled in the French Resistance movement and later in the division of General Leclerc, fighting with the American

army. I was especially moved thinking on the landing ground where so many young American soldiers who came to free France lost their lives, sometimes just after they touched French soil. I think also about the beach called since 1944 "Utah Beach" where hard combat occurred and where the main ceremony was held. It is at this very special moment that I felt, more than ever, what the Franco-American friendship means.

The sacrifice of the Americans and the French who since centuries were fighting together for liberty and independence has to impose to our people and to our governments the duty to do everything to maintain and reinforce this friendship. The celebrations which will be held this year for the Statue of Liberty will focus the attention of the American and French people on this historical duty.

Virginia, where we are today, plays an important role in Franco-American friendship. It is on its soil that Americans and French are usually meeting with each other."



The House in which Lafayette first slept in America. Illustration from The New England Magazine, New Series, Vol. II, No. 5 January 1893.



G A Z E T T E OF THE AMERICAN FRIENDS OF LAFAYETTE

This announcement appeared in the Augusta, GA newspaper, The Constitutionalist, on July 4, 1834, which was issued from Milledgeville, the Georgia State Capital. The proclamation was issued by Wilson Lumpkin, Governor of Georgia on the 1st day of July, 1834. President Jackson, in Washington, had received the official news of Lafayette's death on June 21; therefore Governor Lumpkin had issued these General Orders only ten or so days later. It was also on July 4, 1834 in Picpus Cemetery, that the U.S. Ambassador to France, Edward Livingston of Louisiana, and a small grieving band of Americans, raised the US Flag over the new grave in Picpus (at that time, the flag would have had only 24 stars in its field of blue).... the national Anthem was played by a "pick-up" group of Musicians.

THE GEORGIA CONSTITUTIONALIST. Augusta, GA.
Friday, July 4, 1834

HEAD-QUARTERS,
Milledgeville, Georgia, July 1, 1834.

GENERAL ORDERS. - Having seen the annunciation of the DEATH of the venerated friend of the United States, GENERAL LAFAYETTE, the Governor feels assured, that this melancholy intelligence will produce a general sensation of grief, in the expression of which the friends of liberty and democracy throughout the Union can cordially unite, in giving a public demonstration of attachment to the character of him who is second to none, but their own beloved Washington. Language is too poor to pronounce a becoming eulogy on the character of such a man as LAFAYETTE; and the subject of his DEATH is too deeply afflicting, for the utterance of the usual terms of condolence.

Although LAFAYETTE was a native of France, and the brightest ornament of that chivalrous land, his memory has an abiding place in the affections of the people of the United States; and so long as the history of the Revolutionary struggle for liberty and independence shall be faithfully transmitted to posterity, the name of LAFAYETTE will be endeared to after generations. He was the friend and compatriot of Washington. These two great and good men, identified in glorious achievements, shall not be separated in death. Therefore, with a view of paying the last appropriate honor to the memory of the illustrious and beloved LAFAYETTE, It is ordered, That all the Militia Officers of this State, including Staff Officers, do wear crape on the left arm, for the space of thirty days. Moreover, the Civil Officers of the State are respectfully requested to unite in this testimony of respect to the memory of the ILLUSTRIOUS DECEASED.

WILSON LUMPKIN
Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy
of Georgia and of the Militia thereof.

Address Change Requested



The American Friends
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