

The Gazette of the American Friends of Lafayette

No. 80

August 2014



Pages 1 & 2: AFL members gather around the statue of their hero at the 2014 annual meeting in Fayetteville, NC on June 13th



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Welcome New Members!

New Members since March 2014

Tom Adler	Williamsburg	VA
Kelsey Brow	Brooklyn	NY
Mary J. Carter	Weston	MA
Ellen C. Chervenick	Grass Valley	CA
Donna Evers	Chevy Chase	MD
David Lafayette Floyd	Lilburn	GA
Karen Foster	Hampton	VA
Dorothea Jensen	Contoocook	NH
David Noonan	Scituate	MA
Ginny Powers	Fayetteville	NC
Ruby Rich	Minnetonka	MN
Maurice Robertson	Fayetteville	NC
Joe & Cora Rogers	Camden	AR
Jeffrey & Monica Ruthizer	Delray Beach	FL
Ed & Christine Sawyer	Barre	VT

Upgrades to Life:

Selene Castrovilla	Island Park	NY
Benoit Guizard	Sucy en Brie	France

SAVE THE DATE: 2015 Annual Meeting at the Historical Triangle in Virginia

The 2015 AFL annual meeting will be held in conjunction with the arrival of the Hermione in Yorktown from June 4th to 7th 2015. We found a fantastic hotel in Williamsburg and will hold our annual banquet there. We will spend time with the Hermione in Yorktown and tour the battlefield. We will also see the many Lafayette related sites in Williamsburg. Members are encouraged to visit Jamestown, the third corner of this "triangle". More details to come.

August 15, 2014

President's Letter



Dear Friend of Lafayette:

This Spring, largely with funds provided by the A.P. Kirby, Jr. Foundation, the AFL was able to reconstruct the AFL website and unveil it in time for the annual meeting in June at Fayetteville, North Carolina. Aside from the functional and aesthetic improvements to the site – www.friendsoflafayette.org – which the Foundation's support made possible, the domain is now managed by a young AFL member, Daniel Fitzpatrick, who serves as webmaster at a nominal rate. This development enables the AFL to update the site more economically in real time.

We have also grown our social media presence quite a bit in the past year – our Facebook group has over 200 followers (and growing) and is routinely updated with news and pictures of events related to the AFL. Both the updated website and the continued growth of the Facebook page enable our society to reach younger audiences who use the internet and social media as a primary means of information and leisure activity.

Our meeting in Fayetteville, North Carolina saw the largest attendance ever, breaking the record set at the Philadelphia Convention last year. Ninety persons, including General Lafayette and his lovely wife Adrienne, attended the banquet which was a grand success with musical entertainment and a wonderful speech by Lloyd Kramer, Professor of History at the University of North Carolina and author of "Lafayette in Two Worlds," University of North Carolina Press (1996). A good time was had by all. On Saturday, we Yankees even learned what a "Pig Pickin'" is – a Southern barbecue for those of you who missed the meeting.

Because of the influx of new members, North Carolina passed Pennsylvania as having the second largest contingent in the AFL. As I write, Virginia leads with 38, North Carolina is second with 29 and Pennsylvania third with 23.

Since June of 2013, we have added 47 new members; 3 life members, 31 individual members, 6 family memberships and 1 ex official member. While we had 174 separate addresses last year, we have 207 separate addresses this year in 30 states, with the recent addition of a Minnesota member, and France and Canada.

We expect to experience continued growth in 2015, the year that Lafayette's ship – Hermione – returns to America. Constructed pursuant to the original plans, with the same materials and at the same French port, Rochefort, as the original, the Hermione will arrive in Yorktown in early June next year and the AFL will be there to greet her. Baron Schwam and our Yorktown Committee are already planning our June visit, and Chuck has already lined up a wonderful venue in historic Williamsburg.

We believe that the return visit of the Hermione which will stop in several ports including Annapolis, Baltimore, Philadelphia and Boston, will spark additional interest in Lafayette and the French involvement in the American Revolution and thereby nurture continued growth in AFL membership.

Due to the circumstance that my daughter and her finance, who are Facebook friends of the AFL, chose Saturday, October 18, 2014 as the wedding day, for the first time in ten years I will be unable to join you for Yorktown Day, or as I like to call it, Surrender Day. But having bid farewell to the last out-of-town guests who have joined us at our home for a Sunday brunch, I will try to send you my greetings by Facetime (I now own an iPad!) at the cocktail reception in the evening.

With best regards,

Sincerely yours,

Alan R. Hoffman
President

Yorktown Day 2014

Yorktown Day 2014 will be a fun-filled weekend with AFL members gathering to celebrate the October 19th Surrender of the British Army and our love of Lafayette and to strengthen the friendships that we have.

The annual dinner will be held on Saturday, October 18th at the Fort Magruder Hotel and Conference Center (the venue of our 2015 annual meeting); and this event always provides an enjoyable evening as we get to meet and greet and catch up since our June meeting.

Sunday's activities begin at 10:00 with the wreath-laying ceremony at the French Cemetery and lunch starting at 11:30 either in the church yard or the Freight Shed, with the parade at 1:30. The Patriotic Exercises and Memorial Wreath Laying at the Monument begin at 2:15 (all schedules subject to change and weather). This year long-time member Ron Panaggio will be our Honorary Flag Bearer, walking with the AFL Flag during the Procession of the Flags. Our now famous Cocktail Party will start after the ceremony and run until 7:00 p.m. at the Hornsby House Inn Bed and Breakfast. More information will be forthcoming soon with formal invitations in the form of a PDF file to print and return and, in limited quantities, mailed paper invitations.

I look forward to all the "gang" getting together again, and I hope some AFL members who have never attended October 19th plan to attend and "feel the love" too! We ALMOST always have great weather and so that's the plan again this year.

Lea Gryck
AFL Yorktown Representative



The Redingote

By Abby Mullis

In March this year, my mother and I attended a meeting for my town's Lafayette Society. It was here that I was volunteered for the task of dressing as Adrienne de Lafayette (the marquis' wife) for the meeting of the American Friends of Lafayette in June, which just so happened to be in my home town of Fayetteville, North Carolina. As an enthusiast of the marchioness, as well as the marquis, nothing could have excited me more. Of course, after some initial excitement died down, it was my belief that this would be forgotten soon after. However, it was not.

It then became apparent to me that I would need to acquire a costume if I was to really do this. So the hunt began. I searched online for dressmakers that specialized in making historical garments and for any dresses I could find that would say "18th century French aristocrat" without the price tag reflecting that. All fell short with my pickiness and wallet to blame. So, I decided that I could sew my own dress.



I ended up drafting my own pattern. For my references I used a portrait of Adrienne in which she wears a redingote (a dress that came into fashion in France in the mid to late 1780s, derived from the English "riding coat"), as well as fashion plates from the 1780s. I also had big help from a friend, Kelsey Brow, who was able to answer all of my questions.

Earlier I had believed that it could not be too difficult. Some weeks before I had just finished sewing a pair of stays for myself, so I figured it could not be much worse. But it was – especially for my rusty fingers. There were time periods where I would just procrastinate, every glance at my dress form was stressful, yet at the same time it would beg to be completed. I would have to finish it eventually. With on and off work, I procrastinated until about the week before the AFL meeting in June. Then I knew I had to get down to business. Each day was a rush, trying to finish and fix multiple things in the given time I had left. The worst thing was the buttonholes. Incredibly tedious.

I managed to finish the dress a few days before the meeting, and I was ecstatic. It wasn't perfect, but it was close enough. It was made from navy blue taffeta and lined with linen. Including the time periods of procrastination, it took about three months to complete.

Picpus Ceremony 2014

By Bonnie Fritz



Above: At Picpus, AFL Treasurer Chuck Schwam (center) is flanked to his right by his wife Bonnie and his parents Sally and Steve... and on his left, Board member Benoit Guizard and brand new AFL member Kelsey Brow

This year, the AFL rewarded Treasurer Chuck Schwam with the high honor of laying the AFL wreath at the July 4, 2014 Picpus Cemetery ceremony. The day was overcast and rain sprinkled lightly in the morning. The usual attendees gathered prior to the ceremony: French and American dignitaries including representatives of the U.S. Embassy, the French Senate, the Mayor's Office, the Office of the Mayor of the 12th Arrondissement, the [Society of American Friends of Lafayette](#), the [Sons of the American Revolution in France](#), the [Society of the Cincinnati](#) in France and the American Legion in France. We also had the pleasure of meeting some new people there, like Marc Hivernat, CEO at Fondation de Chambrun and his team, our new member Kelsey Brow, the Mayor of Rochfort and some American visitors from Texas who came specifically to see this ceremony (hopefully they will join AFL soon!) We also enjoyed seeing our dear friend and member Benoit Guizard along with Chuck's parents who happened to be there as well. The large group then made the pleasant yet solemn walk to the gravesite. There were brief remarks made by the new Mayor, the American Ambassador to France and representatives of the Sons of the American Revolution. Both the French National Anthem and the American National Anthem were sung. The wreaths were beautiful and the changing of the flag was very moving. After signing the guestbook outside of the small chapel, the AFL folks (and family) walked to a nearby coffee shop to toast the Marquis in champagne style!

“Incident at Green Spring, July 6, 1781”

By Ruth Major
ruthmajor.com

In the midst of working on the portrait of General Lafayette I received the e-mail addressed to “Friends of Lafayette” from President Alan R. Hoffman informing us of the horse ornament unearthed in the Green Spring Battlefield by Alain Outlaw, Principal Archaeologist at Archaeological & Cultural Solutions, Inc. in Virginia. As requested, I sent Alain historical images I had found of horses wearing martingale chest ornaments.

As I studied those images, I found that several depicted Lafayette standing on the edge of a field with his assistant, possibly James, the slave of William Armistead, who volunteered and was permitted to enter the household of Lafayette in the Summer of 1781 “to act as either servant or spy.” (“*Virginia Cavalcade*,” Salmon, p. 79.) In most images, an African assistant was shown holding the reigns of Lafayette’s horse, usually painted brown though occasionally white. This scene was originally painted by Jean Baptiste Le Paon in about 1783 and engraved later with similar compositions by engravers such as Noel de Mire.

The more I studied the images, the more intrigued I became about the relationship between General Lafayette, James and the large horse. I wrote to Alan Hoffman and asked if he had information concerning Lafayette’s horse being killed, and he sent me a page from Vol. IV of Lafayette in the Age of the American Revolution. While reading Lafayette’s July 9, 1781 letter to his brother-in-law, the Vicomte de Noailles concerning the July 6th. skirmish, I began to envision a late-day scene from the Green Spring battlefield. Lafayette wrote:

This devil Cornwallis is much wiser than the other generals... He inspires me with sincere fear and his name has greatly troubled my sleep.... Poirey behaved intrepidly, and I assure you he had a very lively time. My fine horse from M. Holker was killed under my groom, and another had his jaw injured. (p. 241)

I wrote to Alain Outlaw and asked if he would like to collaborate on a painting of Lafayette’s horse being shot during the battle. For weeks we went back and forth with ideas. My initial idea was to paint Lafayette on his horse, but I learned from his July 9th letter to the Vicomte de Noailles that Lafayette was not riding his horse, his groom was, so I drew new sketches. My fourth version was seen from the edge of the field looking out at long rows of British soldiers, but Alain strongly urged me to paint from the opposite direction, from out in the field facing the tree-line, with Lafayette and his assistant on horseback and American riflemen behind trees shooting out toward the British in mid-field. After making drawings and refining details for weeks, we finally agreed on my interpretation of Alain’s vision for the painting, “Incident at Green Spring, July 6, 1781.” Here is the initial thumbnail pencil sketch.

-Please see next page for photo--



Collaborating with historians and archaeologists on paintings is the only way I have found to bring history into visual form most accurately. Alan's historical primary source material, Alain's experience in the field and knowledge of the battle scene and my desire to paint the scene forced us to study every detail and to make adjustments when one or more of us wanted a change. This was the case when Alain asked me to enlarge the horse under Lafayette to the size of a charge horse. At first I protested, but in the end I knew my prancing horse needed to be redrawn. (Note longer horse line in front of the horse on right.)

Next came the drawing on the 18 x 24" canvas, and then the painting which took several weeks to complete. Many small corrections and refinements were made and the painting was allowed to dry before more details were added.



Here is a close-up of General Lafayette near the tree-line at Green Spring and his groom laboring to control Lafayette's horse which had just been shot by Cornwallis' riflemen. Whether that musket shot was meant for Lafayette is unknown, but General Lafayette lived to tell of the "severe skirmish at Green Spring between a (General Anthony Wayne's) Detachment of 800 Men and the British Army." Lafayette's letter to Charles Dabney, July 7, 1781, Lafayette in the Age of the Revolution, Vol. IV. (p. 235)

While putting the finishing touches to the historical scene at Green Spring, I was waiting for a copy of Vol. IV of Lafayette in the Age of the Revolution to arrive from a supplier in London. Judging from the page Alan Hoffman had shared from that source, I suspected the book might have additional information on the Battle of Green Spring between Wayne's detachment "in their engagement with the total of the British Army." (p. 240) I was not disappointed. Many aspects of the battle are addressed in this volume including first-hand accounts of those involved in the "skirmish" with Cornwallis' Army. Lafayette describes the beginning of the battle when General Wayne's detachment "attacked the British Army close to their incampment; and by this severe skirmish hastened their retreat over the river" to Cobham that sundown. (p. 236, 238, 241)

When Volume IV finally arrived, I searched for information on M. Holker from whom Lafayette obtained the "fine horse," as I was curious to know who he was and what his connection to Lafayette may have been. In the Index, I learned that M. Jean Holker was a Merchant and French consul in PA, as well as the Agent of the French Ministry of Marine. (p. 525) Certainly, M. Holker had the means to procure a fine horse as a gift or sale for his industrious countryman sent to Virginia by General Washington to take command of forces there.

Alain Outlaw sent me the 2013-14 Winter Newsletter of the Williamsburg Land Conservancy in which he had written an article entitled, "Significant Revolutionary War Battlefield Preserved." Referring to his investigations of the now preserved Green Spring Battlefield, Alain wrote of finding the remains of a 35-year old soldier, killed in battle and hastily buried there where he remained in a shallow grave for over two hundred years. Alain also revealed that "a breast strap/martingale horse ornament was found, decorated with an elaborate, embossed fleur-de-lis and marquis coronet, which research strongly suggests belonged to Lafayette." This horse ornament, with its marquis emblem, may have been dislodged from the chest-strap when Lafayette's horse was shot and killed at Green Spring.

I decided to read the entire Part II of Lafayette in the Age of the Revolution, Vol. IV entitled, "Cornwallis the Hunter Becomes the Prey," to see what else I could find. The letters included in this section are riveting. All the way to the mainland by ferry, and despite pain from dental surgery, I could not keep my eyes off the words in Part II. I found that reading General Lafayette's letters and orders is an excellent way to transcend discomfort, and nearly as great as hearing his voice.

One letter I particularly enjoyed and randomly opened the page to gave me a greater appreciation for the history behind our painting, "Incident at Green Spring, July 6, 1781." It also sheds light on who Poirey was, the man Lafayette mentioned in his July 9th letter who "behaved intrepidly" and "had a lively time" during the battle at Green Spring. Footnote 7, p. 345, tells us that Joseph Leonard Poirey was Lafayette's military secretary. According to Lafayette's August 24th letter to his wife Adrienne de Noailles de Lafayette, written over a month and a half *after* the battle, "poor Poirey" had been "for some time afflicted with a fever that did not allow him to follow [Lafayette]." He wrote:

"...my dear heart, and if you had seen Poirey on the sixth of July, with a portfolio on the front of his saddle, a portfolio behind, a large writing desk hanging on the left side, and in his right hand a saber that once belonged to General Arnold; if you had seen Poirey, I say, smiling at the bullets and balls

that whistled in great numbers, you would have judged that he was was on the Field of Mars [Champ de Mars I wonder] just as much as in the scene where one puts a rose colored ribbon around his neck.” (p. 344)

Gallant Poirey could not have been far from General Lafayette on the Green Spring battlefield for him to have written such a vivid description of his secretary on horseback with Arnold’s saber in hand.



Above is the completed “Incident at Green Spring, July 6, 1781,” a collaboratively created, historical painting showing the moment Lafayette’s horse, obtained from M. Jean Holker, was mortally wounded by the British, July 6, 1781 and seconds before the 3” martingale ornament may have been torn from the chest strap and lost in the dirt near the edge of the battlefield.

The day after the “severe skirmish,” on July 7, Lafayette wrote to Lt. Colonel Charles Dabney of Virginia and gave orders regarding the wounded, which were reported as “17 officers wounded and 94 men wounded or missing.” (p. 238, Footnote 4)

Lafayette told Dabney to give his officers orders to make certain “that every possible relief and refreshment be procured for them at any expense.” He went on to say that the wounded who “can be conveniently moved” should be taken at 3 AM the next morning to New Kent Court House along with the surgeons. He also ordered “the waggons made ready” with the wagon horses “put to the waggons to night” with thorough plans for their safe travel and proper response should his brigade be attacked. (p. 235) The wagon train of wounded soldiers was to stop at Byrd’s Tavern and the “Drinking Spring” along the road to the New Kent Court House.

According to Richard Nicoll, Director of Coach and Livestock at Colonial Williamsburg, New Kent, Virginia is about twenty miles from the Green Spring Battlefield. I wanted to know about what time the wagon train would arrive in New Kent on the morning of July 8th. Mr. Nicoll said that a wagon load could be drawn by a horse on average about 4 miles per hour, depending on weather and road conditions, weight of

the load and number and steepness of hills. With about five hours for travel and another two hours for respite and refreshment, it would take seven or more hours to get to New Kent that night. The wagon train of wounded probably arrived about 10:00 AM on July 8, two days after the battle.

Below is a copy of an early painting by an unknown artist shared by New Kent Historical Society's Historian, Lavonne Allen. In the painting, the original New Kent Court House where the wounded soldiers from Green Spring were cared for, is seen second from the right with the jail (old gaol) far right and a tavern which still stands today across the road.



Lafayette's valuable spy and assistant James grew up a slave in New Kent County under the watchful eye of his Master, William Armistead who owned a farm and other property there. In the summer of 1781, Armistead was Commissary of Military Supplies in Richmond and responsible for "issuing supplies to Lafayette's army." (Salmon, p.79) The American Revolution offered James a respite from slavery, but it was equally daunting to survive in the Revolution as the General's assistant and spy running in and out of enemy lines. If caught, James would probably not have been given the privilege of drawing a self-portrait as was General Arnold's assistant, Major John André the night before he was hanged.

As night fell on July 7th and the wounded from the Green Spring battle were readied for travel by wagons over the rough and rutted dirt roads to the makeshift infirmary at New Kent Court House, I wonder what thoughts and feelings General Lafayette was mulling over at Ambler's Plantation, near Green Spring and opposite Cobham on the James River.

It will probably come as no surprise that I am working on a painting of the wagon train of wounded arriving under military guard at New Kent on the morning of July 8, 1781. It has been 233 years now since the Green Spring battle occurred, and yet both the details of the battle and the harrowing night wagon train carrying the wounded to New Kent seem as vivid today as on the days they occurred, thanks to Stanley Idzerda and his wonderful editorial team, which included the AFL's President Emeritus Robert Crout.

My portraits of General Lafayette and James Lafayette and the historical scenes, "Incident at Green Spring, July 6, 1781," and "Wagon Train of Green Spring Wounded Arriving at New Kent, July 8, 1781," will be taken to Virginia in early June, 2015 and hopefully exhibited near Green Spring during the American Friends of Lafayette Annual Meeting.

The portraits of Lafayette and his spy James Lafayette were sent by invitation, along with my portrait of Frederick Douglass to Illinois College in Jacksonville, Illinois where they will be exhibited in the library for the academic year and incorporated into the First Year Seminar theme with a focus on Justice.

References:

Lafayette in the Age of the American Revolution, Selected Letters and Papers, (1776-1790) Vol. IV, April 1, 1781 - December 23, 1781, Edited by Stanley J. Idzerda, Associate Editor, Robert Rhodes Crout, Assistant Editors. Linda J. Pike, and Mary Ann Quinn. Cornell University Press, Ithaca and London.

“Virginia Cavalcade,” Vol. XXXI, No. 2, Autumn, 1981. “A Mission of the most secret and important kind’: James Lafayette and American Espionage in 1781,” by John Salmon, Author and former head of the state records unit of Archives and Records Division of the Virginia State Library (now Library of Virginia).

Thank you to Alan Hoffman, Alain Outlaw and John S. Salmon for editing this article and for sharing their vast knowledge and insight, and to LaVonne Allen for allowing us to use the 18th century image of New Kent’s Court House, Jail, Records Room and Tavern.

AFL’s First Book-a-thon Prize Awarded To Fayetteville NC School

Selene Castrovilla
AFL Member-author

This year the AFL Board and members approved a new program – a “Book-a-thon.” Each year, the Board will select a deserving school either in a city or town named for Lafayette or a school named “Lafayette” like, for example, Lafayette High School in Lexington, Kentucky, which, by the way, is located in Fayette County. Our mission is two-fold: to honor our great General by educating American students about him and, hopefully, to excite them to read. Our hope is that AFL member-authors as well as non-member authors of books about Lafayette will contribute books, signed by them with an inspiring message.

Because of the amazing hospitality bestowed upon us by Fayetteville, NC during our annual meeting – and also because it is the first city or town named for Lafayette and the only city he visited – our committee has chosen Alger B. Wilkins High School as our first recipient. We plan to donate the books this Fall.

Here is a statement about the school and its mission, from Principal Mrs. Vernon Lowery:

“Cumberland County Schools and Alger B. Wilkins High School understands that the dropout issue within our nation is a point that must be addressed. We understand that every school day 7,000 students within the United States leave high school without graduating and every 29 seconds another student gives up on school. America is hemorrhaging talent at a number equal to the entire population of Dallas or San Diego. In human terms everyday 70 school buses fill up with students who will never return. There are major consequences that result when students do not graduate from high school. The lack of a high school credential may be a contributor of children being plagued with little hope for a decent future. They are more likely than their peers to be unemployed, incarcerated, poverty prone, of poor health and/ or dependent on the nation’s financial system in order to make it from day to day.

At Alger B. Wilkins we assist students with programs, skills and mentors that will increase their chances of success. Students are encouraged to decrease negative behaviors, seek ways to improve life skills and are exposed to college and career readiness. ABWHS is one of the smaller high schools in Cumberland County where students apply, are accepted and thrive.”

4th Graders Write About Lafayette

Introduction / Compilation by Jerry Meekins and Susan Cucchiara

A significant element of the AFL's mission is to study the life and times of General Lafayette. Also, as professed by our President, Alan Hoffman, one of our primary goals is to foster and promote awareness of Lafayette's contribution to the American Revolution and his effort to forge an eternal bond of friendship between the United States and France. What better way than with the youth of our country!

I recently had the opportunity and privilege of sharing my interests in Lafayette and the Signers of the Declaration of Independence with my daughter Susan's 4th Grade class at the Bellerose Avenue Elementary School in East Northport, Long Island, NY. I spent several hours over several days helping the students with their school project. They are educational sponges. This project was a combined 4th Grade effort. Three classes were involved. The teachers' goal was to incorporate this year's writing curriculum into a culmination activity that aligned with Common Core Standards. Together, they developed their own school publication, Bellerose Storyworks. The inspiration for their project and publication came from the Scholastic magazine, Storyworks.

I submit to you the following three articles that I had the honor and pleasure of participating in.

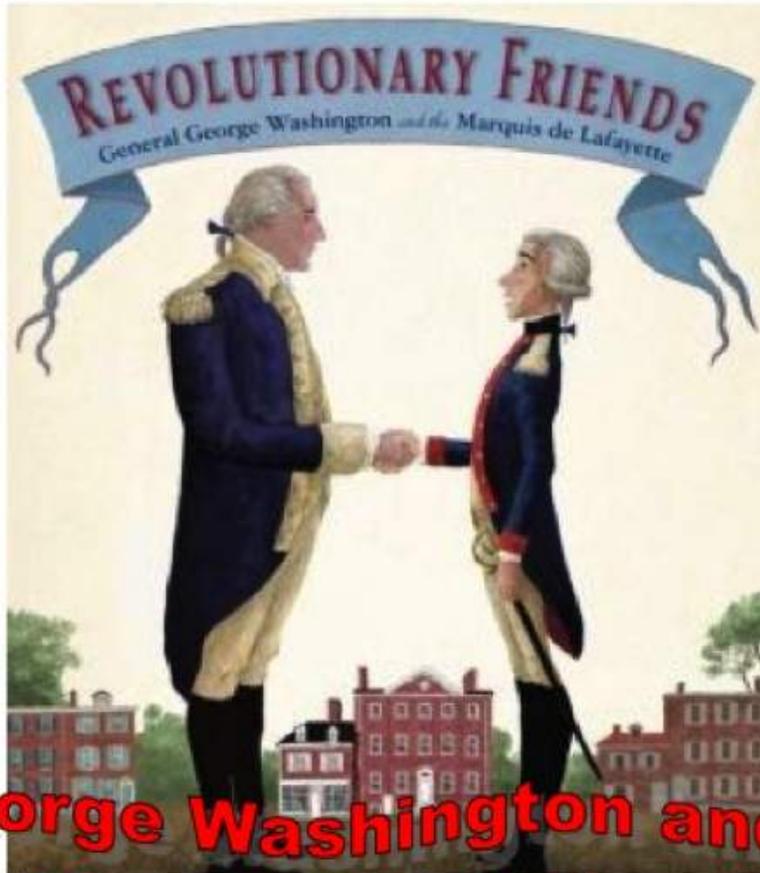
Noteworthy:

One of the books used in this project was Revolutionary Friends, General George Washington and the Marquis de Lafayette, written by AFL member Selene Castrovilla.

As a result of this project, each student was given by me his or her own personalized and autographed copy of the Scholastic book, Lafayette and the American Revolution.

-- Please find these three works from pages 15-21 --

Paired Texts



George Washington and the Marquis de Lafayette

Friends for Life

Madeleine Cierski, Garrett Lupo, Grace Wertheimer



A wealthy French aristocrat. A Virginia general.
On July 31st of 1777, these two men were brought together.
It was the start of an everlasting friendship.



Compare and contrast As you read the articles on these pages, look for similarities and differences.

Before the Marquis de Lafayette came along, the United States had tried to recruit Frenchmen as generals in the army for the American Revolutionary War.

When Lafayette came, Washington had already had enough of French recruits that were snobby, greedy, bossy and unwilling to learn. However, Lafayette wanted to fight for the American cause of liberty and he worked for free.

After time, Washington and Lafayette became as close as father and son. Washington was impressed because Lafayette adored America and was anxious to be trained. Lafayette was as good a friend on the battlefield as he was everywhere else. In fact, Lafayette admired George Washington so much that he named his son, George Washington, after his friend.

Sparked by Lafayette's courage, soldiers fought well. When Lafayette was shot at the Battle of Brandywine, Washington visited him. Washington visited Lafayette while he was healing. Washington instructed the doctor, "Take charge of him as if he were my own son, for I love him with the same affection."

Lafayette continued to do all he could to help the American cause – even persuade the King of France to help. At the final battle against General Lord Cornwallis, Washington joined Lafayette at Yorktown, Virginia.

However, even the closest friends have disagreements sometimes. Lafayette was an abolitionist, so when he saw that Washington had slaves, Lafayette tried to persuade Washington to free them. George Washington's slaves were freed only after Washington died in 1799.



Even though George Washington and Lafayette fought sometimes, they were always there for each other. They were good friends that wrote continuously to each other when Lafayette went back to France. But they were more than that. If one of them had a problem, the other one would be there for them right away. The most important thing about them is that their friendship helped both America and France with liberty and freedom. That's what really matters.

"This friendship renders me the happiest I could possibly be in this country."

-The Marquis de Lafayette

Interviewing the Master of Lafayette

By Jacob Starke and
Connor Perkowski

Mr. Jordan Meekins III visited our classroom twice so far and we've learned so much from him! He told us he read a 900-page book about Lafayette two times. The 900-page book has 3 sections. He has read many other Lafayette books and visited many places about Lafayette in America and in France. We want to read books about Lafayette now. He is a member of the **American Friends of Lafayette Society** and contributes many articles to their magazine, The Gazette of the American Friends of Lafayette. Mr. Meekins described his 2 visits to Picpus in Paris because this is where Lafayette and his wife are buried. He is buried under American soil and an American flag flies at his side. Mr. Meekins is fascinated with all things about American history. One thing we will remember is when he told us to think of the Declaration of Independence like the birth certificate of our nation.

Q: What are interesting Lafayette facts?

A: Lafayette named his son George Washington Lafayette because he was really good friends with George Washington! Lafayette gave the key to the Bastille to Washington and it hangs in Mount Vernon. Lafayette is responsible for creating the blue, white and red French flag. Lafayette spent 5 years in prison during the French Revolution. His wife and 2 daughters spent the last 2 years in prison with Lafayette. La Grange is where Lafayette retired. It is a French castle from the 14th century. I visited it with your teacher. The dirt that Lafayette is buried under came from the Battle of Bunker Hill.

Q: How did you become interested in Lafayette?

A: I became interested in Lafayette because of that 900-page book called Lafayette in America given to me by my mother.

Q: Do you have any other history interests?

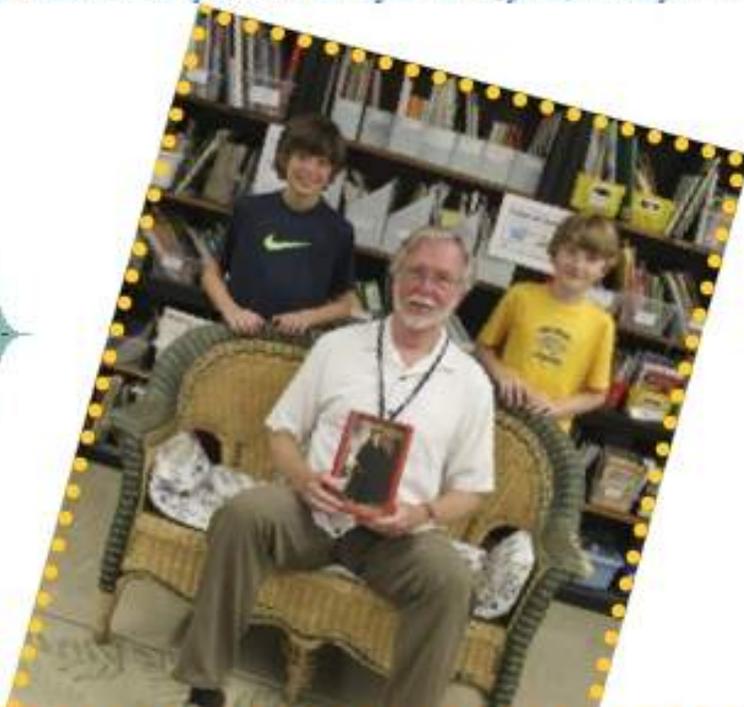
A: Yes, I am a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, as is my brother, John. I am also very interested in all the Signers of the Declaration of Independence. The book called Signing Their Lives Away, inspired my interest in the Signers of the Declaration of Independence.

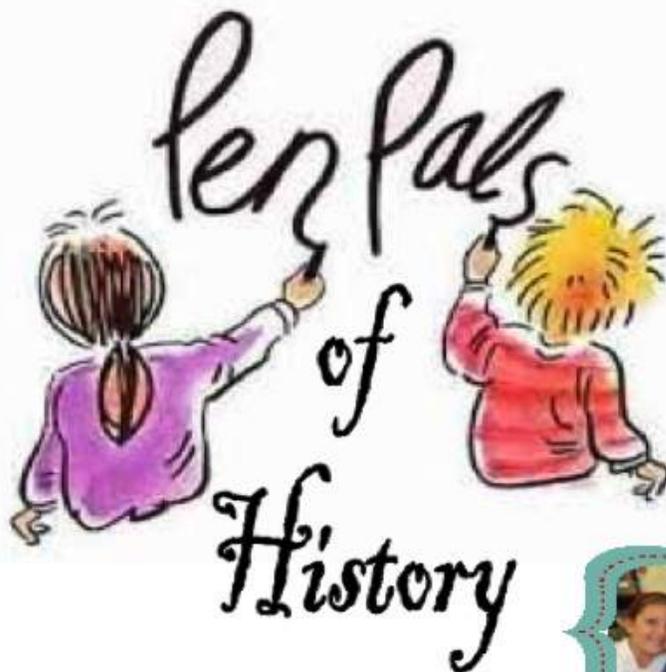
Q: Did Lafayette sign the Declaration of Independence?

A: No, he did not. He was a Frenchman. Only delegates to the Second Continental Congress could sign. George Washington also did not sign because he had been appointed Commanding General of the Continental Army. No women signed because women did not have the same rights at that time in history.

Q: Can you tell us about the Declaration of Independence?

A: The Declaration of Independence was adopted on 4th of July. 56 people signed the Declaration of Independence. Two Signers became president John Adams, and Thomas Jefferson. William Floyd signed the Declaration of Independence; William Floyd was from New York and Long Island. Ben Franklin also signed. For many reasons, I think the most interesting person that signed the Declaration of Independence was Thomas Lynch, Jr. I am involved in a special project visiting all the graves of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence. I pay my respects and thank the Signers for their courageous role during the American Revolutionary War. I have visited 54 Signers' graves. I have visited most of them with my brother, John, and a few with your teacher.





**By Kylie Wiczorek, Anna Trizzino and
Christian Amorosa**

One day after school, Derek was on his laptop. He was about to fall off his chair. This was the first time Derek was going to email his French pen pal, Vivienne. He'd had pen pals before, but, he had never had one from France!

Derek was now ready to write his first words. Across the Atlantic, on the other side of the world, Vivienne was ready to do the same. For homework, their teachers had told them to e-mail their pen pals. To Derek and Vivienne, this was much more than homework. Derek started typing. His sweaty fingers were banging at the keyboard. After an hour of typing, Derek came to an end. Derek wrote:

Dear Vivienne,

I'm thrilled to be your pen pal. I'm 12 years old. I live in Virginia near Mount Vernon. I'm extremely interested in George Washington's time in the American Revolutionary War. I'm in 7th grade. My teacher told me that you are from Paris, France. What is it like there? There is one question that I've been dying to ask a French person. If you were living in the time of the American Revolutionary War, what side would you choose? Colonists or England? Patriots or Loyalists? When you can, please e-mail back to me soon.

*From,
Derek*

Derek was hesitating to press send. He was trembling. What if Vivienne didn't respond?

On the other side of the world, Vivienne was waiting at her computer to type to Derek. Seconds later, Vivienne received Derek's message. Vivienne didn't wait to respond. She wanted to know more about Derek. Vivienne started to type. She typed as fast as she could. Finally, she finished answering all Derek's questions. Vivienne wrote:

Bonjour Derek!

I am also thrilled to be your pen pal. I will not hesitate to tell you that I am very interested in learning more about you. I am 14 years old, in 9th grade. I'm extremely interested in Lafayette. In France, it's so beautiful! One day, you should visit France. I liked the question you asked about the American Revolution. I would be on the Colonist's side. If I lived in that time period, I would've quickly come to America to fight alongside the Patriots, as did my hero, Lafayette. I would never be on England's side! They should pay their own bills!

Lafayette is my idol. I'm inferring George Washington is yours. Did you know they were best friends? I have a great idea! Why don't we meet at the spot where George Washington and Lafayette first met? I'll ask my mom and you ask yours. I would love to meet you in person.

*Au Revoir!
Vivienne*



Derek was sweating. He was wondering why Vivienne wasn't responding. Was Derek's letter good enough? ... Ding! Derek got Vivienne's e-mail. The 15 minutes of frustration was finally over.

Derek read Vivienne's e-mail twice. After reading Vivienne's e-mail, Derek was anxious to ask his mom to meet Vivienne in person. Derek's mom said that she would have to contact Vivienne's mom and set it up. Vivienne's mom said the same. Although Derek and Vivienne were on different continents, they were both jumping up and down at the same time.

They contacted each other again. They exchanged each other's mom's information and told each other what was going to happen. They were so thrilled that they were going to meet each other in Philadelphia in the City Tavern. This is exactly where George Washington and Marguis de Lafayette first met.



Their moms set everything up. Vivienne had to leave a day before they were going to meet in person. Her plane ride to Philadelphia took about 6 hours. While Vivienne was on the plane, she was thinking about how Lafayette traveled to America in 1777. Since Lafayette was an aristocrat, he bought his own ship *Victoire*. It took Lafayette about 7 weeks to go from France to America. Vivienne's plane ride was overnight, so she got there the next day. When George Washington and Lafayette met, George Washington traveled on a horse. Back then, in 1777, when George Washington was around, they didn't have cars. Lafayette traveled to America by ship. Back then, in 1777, when Lafayette was around, they didn't have planes.

Derek and Vivienne were excited about their meeting place – where Washington and Lafayette had first met, City Tavern in Philadelphia. Derek wouldn't stop talking about it to his mom. He had so many questions for Vivienne. Like, *"Why does she like Lafayette so much?"* And *"Is she interested in anybody else as much as she is interested in Lafayette?"*

Meanwhile, on the plane, Vivienne fell asleep. She was thinking and wondering about how Derek got to be so interested in George Washington.

Derek and Vivienne finally arrived at the City Tavern in Philadelphia. Their cheeks were blushing. Derek and Vivienne were relieved to see each other. One question followed another. Some answers left them in awe. Derek and Vivienne were sharing facts about George Washington and Lafayette and each other. One of their main topics was how George Washington and Lafayette were also pen pals writing to each other all the time through their lives. George Washington and Lafayette were immediate great friends, just like Derek and Vivienne. Both friendships were very alike and very different.

Derek's top question was if Vivienne spoke both French and English. The answer was yes. Just like Lafayette, Vivienne spoke French and English. And Vivienne and Lafayette were also alike because they both had great best friends they respected and trusted. Like George Washington, Derek spoke only English, and was pen pal with his best friend. George Washington wrote to Lafayette on paper and Derek e-mails Vivienne on the computer. Derek was fascinated at how well Vivienne could speak French and English. Perhaps she could teach him some French.

The day went by fast. At the end, Derek and Vivienne were sad to say goodbye. They will always have their special relationship. Derek, like George Washington, Vivienne like Lafayette. They exchanged friendship rings they got in Philadelphia and agreed to keep e-mailing each other. Though their time together came to an end, they knew it was just the beginning of a great friendship.



Lively Lafayette Year at Lafayette College: 2013-14 Report of the Archivist, Diane Windham Shaw

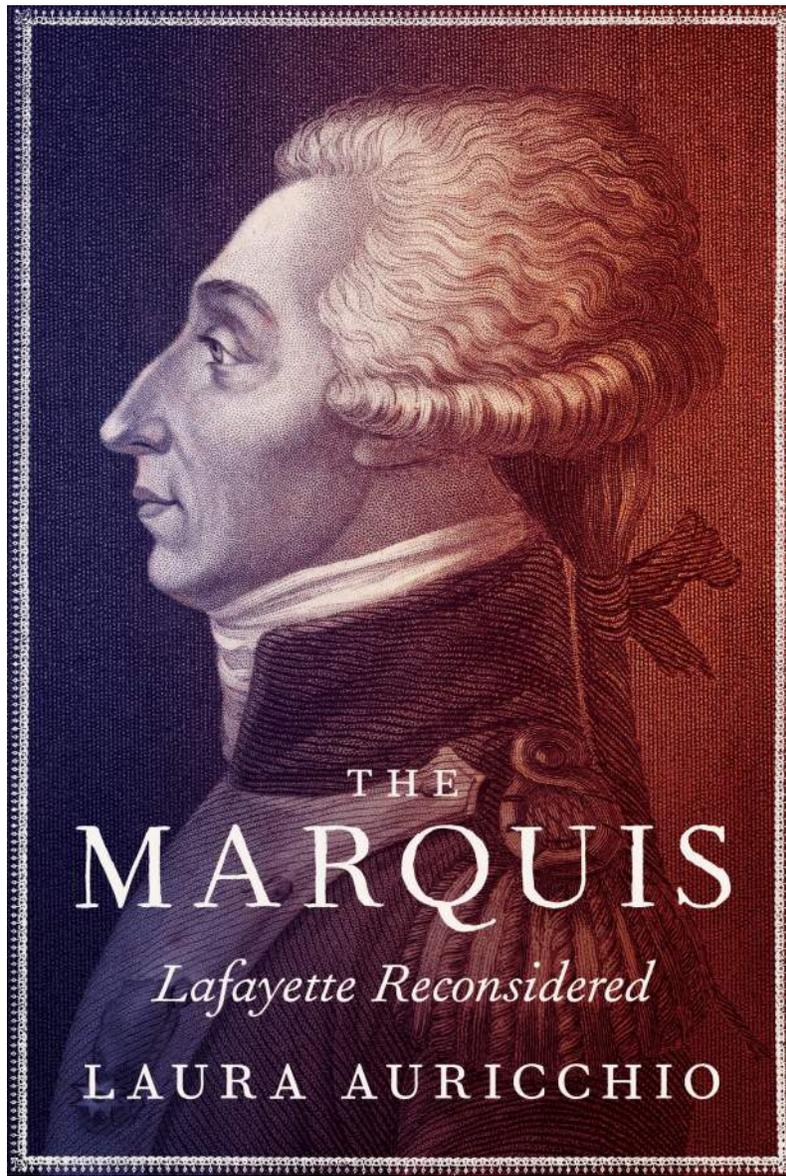
2013-14 has been a banner year of Lafayette-related activity in Special Collections at Lafayette College. We've hosted some very special visitors, responded to a number of reference questions, including one very high profile inquiry, and snagged some fine new acquisitions for the collection. Here is a snapshot of the year's highlights:

- Diane Shaw delivered the 2013 Lafayette Birthday Lecture in honor of Lafayette College's new president Alison Byerly. Entitled, "The Nation's Guest: The Marquis de Lafayette in America, 1824-25," the talk ended with the announcement that a "Lafayette Rose," grown at the historic house Wyck in Germantown (Philadelphia) for the Farewell Tour, had been planted in President Byerly's garden.
- The Lafayette Riders, a bicycle group that rides in the name of the Lafayette, cycling in France and America in alternative years, visited Lafayette College in July 2013.
- Representatives from the Friends of Hermione-Lafayette in America visited the College to discuss plans for the visit of the ship in 2015, including exhibitions to be mounted in Boston and New York and, hopefully, in Easton.
- The State Department requested copies of Lafayette's 1790 letter to Washington that transmitted the Key to the Bastille. This was done so that the National Archives could create a facsimile to present to visiting French President François Hollande, along with the beautiful Bastille Key table (featured in the last issue of the *AFL Gazette*). As a thank-you to archivist Diane Shaw, the State Department invited her to the Arrival Ceremony for President Hollande on the White House lawn.

New Acquisitions:

- Two Lafayette letters: An 1827 letter from Lafayette to Charles Comte, a lawyer, economist, and contributor to *Revue Americaine* and an 1833 letter from Lafayette to Eugène Lerminier, a professor at the Collège de France, about American historian Jared Sparks' research on George Washington's papers in France. Lafayette College hopes to interest Lerminier in overseeing the work of translating and publishing these papers.
- Two new 18th century publications (as well as a number of recent children's books on Lafayette): A 1792 document declaring Lafayette a traitor to France—the Imprimerie National printing—and a 1796 publication of a U.S. House committee investigating the presence of Lafayette's son, George Washington Lafayette, in America.
- Two pencil drawings with color of Lafayette and his fellow member of the National Assembly, Jean-François Reubell (**please find photo on next page**)
- Three snuff boxes with Lafayette associations: a papier-mâché snuff box with a portrait of Lafayette from the era of the Farewell Tour, a snuff box with portions of text from the Declaration of the Rights of Man, and a table snuff box with images of Lafayette and Washington (**please find photo on next page**)





The 2014 Lafayette Birthday Lecture: "The Marquis: Lafayette Reconsidered"

When:

Thursday, October 16, 2014 – 4:15pm to 5:30pm

Where:

Gendebien Room, Skillman Library

Presenter:

Laura Auricchio, Dean of the School of Undergraduate Studies at The New School in New York

Price:

Free and open to the public

Photos from Fayetteville!
Compiled by Hank Parfitt & Chuck Schwam



Above: Some of the Lafayette Society members who planned AFL 2014 in Fayetteville, North Carolina pose with Chuck Schwam at the pig-pickin. To his right are Candace Williams, Robin Wiggs, Jason Wetzell, and Anja Gillespie; to his left are Patsy Politowicz, Hank Parfitt, and Bonnie Fritz. “Whole-pig cooking expert” Alfred Barefoot is in the background.



Above: AFL member Peter Brunner and Fayetteville Lafayette Society founder Martha Duell enjoying the AFLs 2014 annual banquet on June 13th



Above: At the AFL annual banquet on June 13th, General Lafayette is joined by (L-R) Hank Parfitt, Keynote Speaker Lloyd Kramer, Chuck Schwam, and Alan Hoffman



Left: At the AFL annual meeting on June 14th, AFL member Gayle Randol shares a heartwarming account about General Lafayette



Above Left: Bruce Daws, Commanding Officer of the Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry, addresses AFL members at the 2014 annual meeting in Fayetteville, NC on June 12th



Above Right: On Saturday, June 14th, there was a “all-Lafayette book signing” at City Center Gallery & Books in Fayetteville. Pictured from left to right are (standing) Diane Shaw and Alan Hoffman, (seated) Lloyd Kramer and Selene Castrovilla

W3R Historian Documents Lafayette's 1780 Route Through Massachusetts

By Alan Hoffman

Report to be Completed in Time for Hermione's Return to Boston in July 2015.

As many of you know, the Washington-Rochambeau Revolutionary Route, since 2009 a National Historic Trail, honors French participation in the American Revolution by marking the route that Rochambeau's Army, joined by Washington's Continentals, marched from Newport to Yorktown in the summer of 1781 to combine with Lafayette and his troops for the siege of Yorktown which was the last major engagement of the war. While the Washington-Rochambeau Revolutionary Route Association, Inc. (W3R-US) was incorporated in 1999, its activities began in 1991 and culminated in legislation signed by President Obama in 2009 which made the route, which Dr. Robert Selig of Holland, Michigan had documented by a series of state-based studies, a National Historic Trail under the auspices of the National Park Service.

Having met Kim Burdick and Veronica Eid, representatives of the W3R-US and its Delaware Chapter, at Lafayette's Birthday Celebration on September 6, 2007 at Lafayette College, I was invited to join W3R and I did. Subsequently, the W3R Directors requested that I assist in raising money for a historical study of various routes in Massachusetts that could be added to the W3R trail. These routes included the route taken by reinforcements sent to augment Rochambeau's troops who traveled by land from Boston to Newport, Rhode Island in July 1780 and the departure route of the French Army from Providence, Rhode Island to Boston in December of 1782. Massachusetts was not a part of the original W3R route as the march to Yorktown had gone from Newport through western Rhode Island into Connecticut and not through the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

While I admire Rochambeau, my heart belongs to Lafayette. Thus, I had to find a way to involve Lafayette in the W3R trail, even though he was already there when Washington and Rochambeau and their armies reached Virginia in September of 1781.

On October 14, 2009, I wrote the following letter to the Chair of W3R-US, another Delawarian, Ralph Nelson:

Blanche Hunnewell and I have met to discuss the most logical way to involve Massachusetts in the revolutionary route.

What we have come up with is the "Lafayette Connector" to the route.

It is the prequel to Rochambeau's march south.

In the spring of 1780, Lafayette returned to America from his furlough in France to tell Washington and the Congress that Rochambeau was arriving with land troops.

He disembarked from the Hermione at Boston and headed west through Massachusetts then through Connecticut and New York State, from which he passed into New Jersey and met Washington at Morristown. After travelling to Philadelphia to inform the Congress, he returned to Morristown and repaired to "Preakness" (Wayne), New Jersey with the troops.

This all took place from April to June, 1780.

If Wayne, New Jersey is at or near the existing route, this Lafayette route would "connect" to the W3R there.

I was unable to attend the Directors' meeting a few days later at Yorktown. But the Board Minutes reflect that the prequel route had been approved. And the rest, so to speak, is history.

Now properly motivated, I began to raise the funds necessary to conduct a historical study of the routes – there are actually 6 – in Massachusetts. The National Park Service provided a \$2,000 matching grant; and, with the help of the W3R-US Marchers who had marched the entire route to the Southward in uniform in real time in 2006, we were able to raise an equal amount in private donations. The culmination of these efforts was an event at Bunker Hill in December 2012. There, the W3R Marchers, having arrived from their trek from Providence, were honored below the monument on a windy but gloriously sunny day 230 years after Rochambeau's Army had arrived in Boston to board ships which would take them to the West Indies. Also on that day, Dr. Selig spoke at the Bunker Hill Museum across this street from Bunker (or is it Breed's) Hill and described his findings with respect to the departure route.

Fueled by a generous grant awarded by the Massachusetts Chapter of the Society of the Cincinnati, the study has continued and Dr. Selig has assured me that he is on target to complete his report in time for the Hermione's return to Boston next July. Having read his "Preliminary List of Sites and Resources," I can give you a brief preview, focusing on the Lafayette Prequel Route in Massachusetts. The Hermione with Lafayette aboard entered the port of Marblehead, MA on April 27, 1780. While I had known that the Hermione had stopped at Marblehead to pick up a pilot, I had not known that the ship was becalmed, that Lafayette left the ship with Brigadier General John Glover who had come aboard to greet him on the 27th and that he returned to the ship on April 28th for the sail to Boston. The source for these factoids is the Hermione Captain's log which Dr. Selig reviewed in the course of his study.

I find that I was not alone in my ignorance of Lafayette's sleepover at General Glover's house. Louis Gottschalk, Lafayette's leading American biographer of the 20th century, makes no mention of it. See "Lafayette and the Close of the American Revolution," p. 77. Edgar Ewing Brandon, another leading Lafayette scholar, goes further in "Lafayette Guest of the Nation, Vol. I, p. 153, note 3: "Apparently Lafayette did not go ashore at Marblehead but made his landing in Boston where he was received with ceremonial enthusiasm."

Glover and his Marbleheaders, he a shipowner and they fishermen, had played an instrumental role in the early years of the American Revolution. Dubbed the Continental Army's "Amphibious Regiment," they had stage-managed both the successful retreat across the East River in August of 1776 after the disastrous Battle of Long Island and Washington's iconic crossing of the Delaware in December of 1776. Glover's relationship with Lafayette included service under Lafayette's command during the Rhode Island Campaign in August 1778 when they and their troops marched from camp at White Plains to Rhode Island to join General John Sullivan's forces in the invasion of Aquidneck Island.

The close relationship between Lafayette and Glover is documented by the Salem (MA) Gazette's September 1, 1824 report of Lafayette's Farewell Tour visit to Marblehead on August 31, 1824. "[Lafayette] expressed a wish to have a particular interview with some of the descendants of the late General Glover with whom he was formerly in habits of intimacy and was, accordingly with his suite, conducted to the house of Robert Hooper, Esq. On being introduced to Mrs. Hooper, daughter of the late General, he was much affected and expressed the highest interest at meeting a child of his old and particular friend."

The John Glover house has been designated a National Historic Landmark and, although under private ownership, would make a wonderful place for a W3R-US historical marker, Stop #1 on the W3R Lafayette Prequel Route.

--- Please see photo on next page---

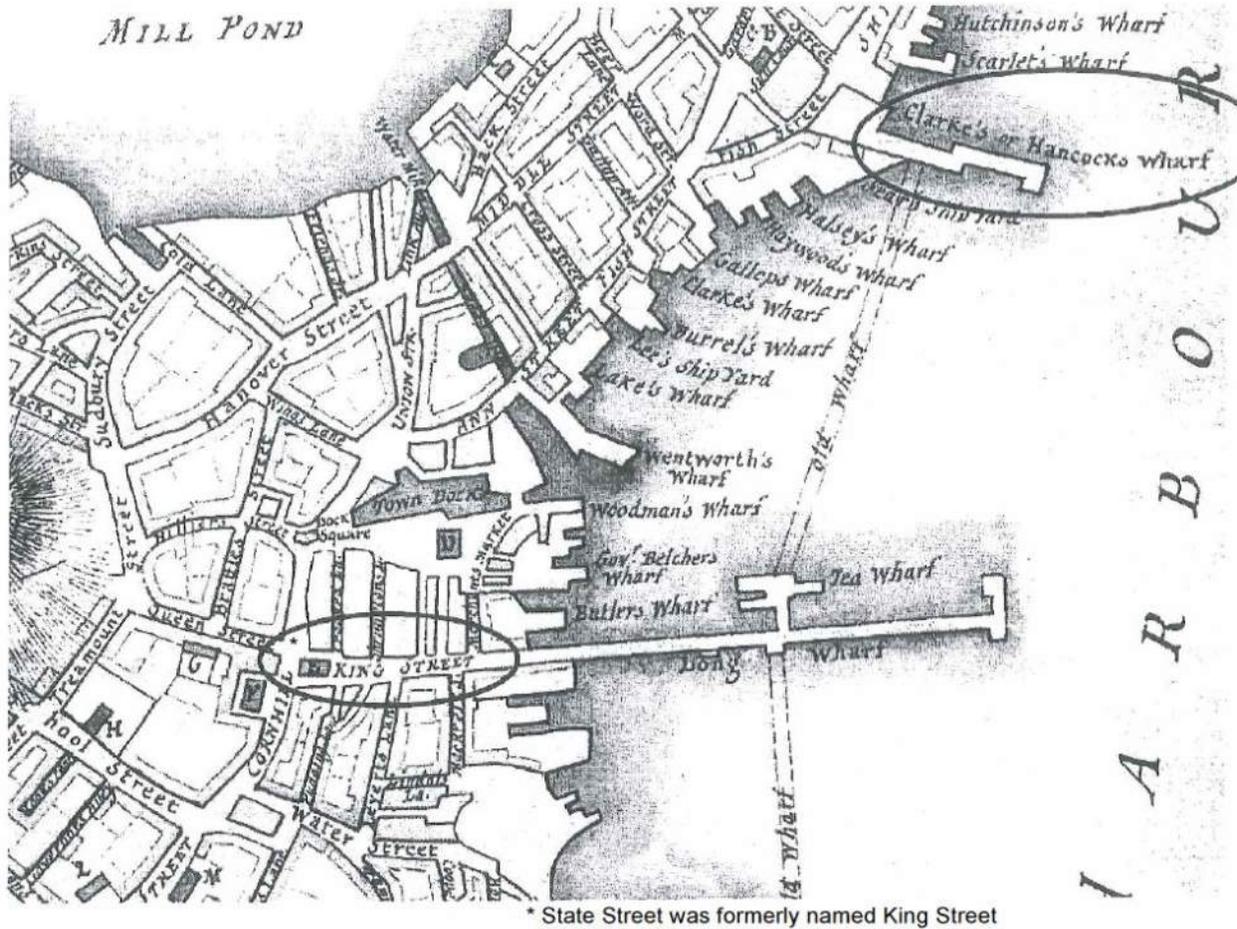


Stop #2 on the Lafayette Prequel Route is “Hancock’s Wharf” where the *Hermione* docked on April 28, 1780. Hancock’s Wharf, owned by John Hancock, began near the foot of Fleet Street, in Boston’s North End, and the junction of Fish and Ship Streets, together today Commercial Street. The site today would be on Commercial Street opposite Lewis Wharf. Apparently, Lafayette had the ship dock at Hancock’s Wharf to avoid the public hoopla which awaited him at Long Wharf. As this account from the Massachusetts Spy of May 4, 1780 reflects, the General was only partially successful in this regard.

“Late Friday arrived in this port in the Frigate la Hermoine [sic], His Excellency the Right Honorable the Marquis de la FAYETTE, Major General in the service of his Most Christian Majesty and in the line of the United States. His arrival being made known by one of his Aids [sic], the joy of the people at his revisting the States, was fully demonstrated by his reception. He was congratulated on his safe arrival by the Supreme Executive and Legislative Bodies of the State then sitting and was requested to denote the time and place of his landing, that he might be received agreeable to the exalted character of a Nobleman who had suffered and bled in the cause of virtue and mankind, and particularly for the Independence of the United States. He politely returned his civilities, and begged to be landed in a private manner notwithstanding a large number of respectable gentlemen of the town, with a number of officers of the army, attended with the band of musick [sic], assembled on the grand pier impatiently expecting him, but to their disappointment he landed on General Hancock’s wharfe [sic]. The gentlemen of the sword determined to pay their devoirs to their commander and friend, repaired thither with the band, and escorted him to the general lodgings prepared for him in State Street, amidst the salutations of the cannon, the ringing of bells, the flying of colours and the acclamation of the populace; where he was personally and publicly received by a committee of both Houses. The features of greatfulness were conspicuous in every countenance and a vast and respectable concourse of people seemed to acknowledge their obligations to this great and disinterested commander.”

The lodging referred to on State Street would be Stop #3 on the W3R Lafayette Prequel Route. The committee appointed by the General Court to provide for Lafayette’s reception had recommended that suitable accommodations be provided “at Mrs. Fraser’s in State Street.” David Noonan, a local historian and AFL member, and Dr. Selig identified F. Sarah Frazier, the widow of Sea Captain John Frazier who died in 1775, as a promising match to the “Mrs. Fraser” mentioned in contemporaneous newspaper accounts. While the historians have not yet identified the exact location of Lafayette’s temporary State Street address from

April 28 to May 2, 1780, it was somewhere between the Custom House at the foot of State Street and the Old State House – within shouting distance of Boston’s famous Freedom Trail. What a fabulous location for a historical marker on the Lafayette Prequel Route of the W3R/NPS National Historic Trail!



For further information about W3R-US, see the website – www.w3r-us.org or contact Chair Ursula Reed at ureed@earthlink.net

LAFAYETTE ESCADRILLE

By Joyce Good

Tucked in a quiet verdant valley between Paris and Versailles is a magnificent monument, *le Mémorial de L'Escadrille La Fayette*. Under intermittent Spring showers we gathered to pay tribute to those brave Americans who came to aid the French 100 years ago in what was later to be called “the Great War” (WWI). Many of them had to first join the French Foreign Legion in order to fight for the French cause. In 1916, they asked permission to form their own squadron to which they gave the name Escadrille La Fayette.

More than anything, their bravery helped sway the American opinion to enter the war on the side of the Allies.

Now on Memorial Day every year many French and American dignitaries and officials commemorate here the long friendship between our two countries starting with a flyover by the “ 2/4 La Fayette” Fighter Squadron based in France. Engraved on both sides of the monument are the names of the 68 pilots who gave their lives for the cause of liberty. Many wreaths were laid around the Indian head, the emblem chosen by the airmen. Originally it was a Seminole Indian head but later changed to Sioux Indian head considered to be more ferocious. Lafayette, himself, was given the Indian name “Kayewla” which signified “Dreaded Warrior”

The ceremony closed with a very moving sounding of the French and American taps.

Right:

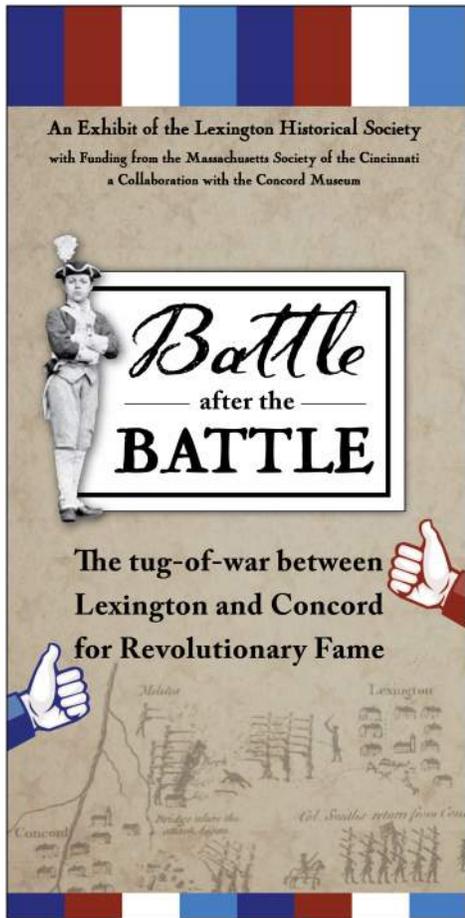
General Patrick Charaix
Commander
French Strategic Air Forces



Left:

AFL Members Joyce Good
& Myriam Waze

The Battle after the Battle
A Special Exhibit at Buckman Tavern
By The Lexington Historical Society



Where did America's War for Independence really begin? For two centuries, two towns have battled over bragging rights. A controversy ignited during the 1824 visit of the Revolutionary War hero Lafayette eventually escalated into open warfare involving accusations, depositions, and even a sitting president of the United States.

The Battle after the Battle takes a light hearted look at two centuries of "local bickerings and petty jealousies" between the two towns, complete with bold graphics, historic artifacts, audio content and hands-on displays. Visitors are invited to vote for themselves whether Lexington or Concord has the better claim as the place the American Revolution really began.

Rarely seen artifacts on display include:

- The 1799 slate tablet commemorating the fight on Lexington Common
- The forty-foot long banner that greeted Marquis de Lafayette in 1824
- Stereoscope cards visitors can use to get a 3-D view of the 1875 Centennial
- The original Patriot's Day proclamation issued by Governor Frederic Greenhalge in 1894, along with the quill pen he used to sign it.

"This brings up the great civil war now raging between the two towns... When Concord announced an oration, Lexington met it with another, and so both went on with processions, balls, unveiling of statutes."

-New York Times, April 17, 1875

As proof that the dispute between the two towns is largely a thing of the past, The Lexington Historical Society is delighted to be mounting the exhibit in partnership with the Concord Museum, which is putting on a simultaneous exhibit entitled The Shot Heard Round the World: April 19, 1775.



--- See more images on the next page ----



One of the Lexington Minute - Boys 1875

For centuries, two towns have battled over bragging rights.

BATTLE of Concord VS BATTLE of Lexington

Battle
— after the —
BATTLE

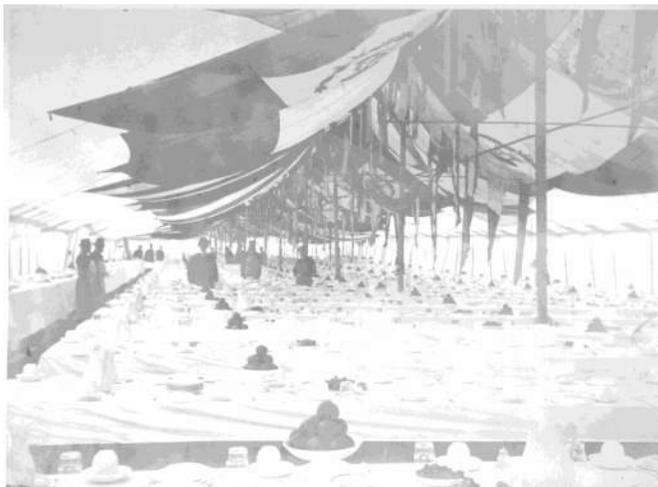
Concord Lexington

return from Co

Weigh the evidence, cast your vote.

Buckman Tavern
Exhibit Opens May 4th

Presented by the Lexington Historical Society and funded by the Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati.



Top Left: George Goodwin dressed as Minuteman Boy, April 19, 1875

Top Right: Additional exhibit card

Bottom Left: Banquet on the Green

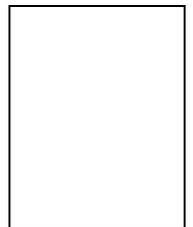
The Gazette of the American Friends of Lafayette is always looking for new content and photos. If you have any ideas, suggestions, photos, comments, or questions, please do not hesitate to contact Dan Fitzpatrick at dfitzpatrick32@gmail.com



THE AMERICAN FRIENDS OF LAFAYETTE

Dedicated to the memory of Major General Gilbert Motier, Marquis de Lafayette

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First Class Mail

