

The Gazette of the American Friends of Lafayette

No. 91

November 2019



AFL members at the Seabrook Mansion, Edisto Island, South Carolina during the 2019 annual meeting

Table of Contents

Title	Page
President's Message	3-4
AFL Annual Meeting - Savannah	5
Yorktown Photos	6-7
Cornwallis's Sunken Ships	8-14
The Lafayette Family Legacy	15-25
Spain in the American Revolution	26-28
The Accidental Tourist	29-32
Lafayette's Farewell Tour Table	33-35
A Lafayette Family Member and the Lincolns	36-37
AFL 2020 Annual Meeting -West Point	38
The Frigate <i>Lafayette</i>	39
Historical <i>Gazettes</i>	40
<i>AFL Gazette</i> #11	41-49
Lafayette's 1784 Tour	50-51
Picpus Cemetery, June 26, 2019	52-53
The AFL at Picpus on July 4, 2019	54
Lafayette in Washington City	55-56
The Lafayette Trail Update – Phase II	57-58
Lafayette's 1824 Visit to Portsmouth, NH	59-60
The Illustrious Visitor Enjoys Portsmouth's Hospitality	61-62
Lafayette Trivia, No. 1	63-64
Lafayette Trivia, No. 2	65-66
Lafayette College Acquisition	67-68
Joint Biography of Jefferson and Lafayette	69
Centennial at Lafayette Escadrille Memorial	70-71
Biography of Kiffin Rockwell	72-73
“I Pay My Debt for Lafayette and Rochambeau”	74
Lafayette Escadrille Documentary	75-77
Lafayette Sighting	78-79
Dubuq, French Engineer in 1775 Boston	80-85
Rochambeau Statue Update	86-87
Trivia Answer, No. 1	88-90
Trivia Answer, No. 2	91-94
Letters to the Editor	95

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE



Dear Friend of Lafayette,

One of the pleasures of serving as Editor of the *Gazette* is that it has become a genuine learning experience.

From the Trivia articles of Ernie and Janet Sutton to the eclectic smorgasbord of other historical articles, including in this issue, Biruta Cap's recipe, John Becica's genealogical stew of the Lafayettes, and Diane Shaw's Dolley Madison confection, the store of my knowledge of things Lafayette grows with the publication of each *Gazette*.

Recently, I learned a few "fun" facts about one of the Lafayette namesake towns, Lafayette, Colorado. Why Lafayette in Colorado, one might fairly ask? One answer might be *Cur non!*

The facts are these. In 1889, Mary Miller named the city in the area that she and her husband had settled in the 1860s Lafayette, Colorado in honor of her then deceased husband, Lafayette Miller. How did Lafayette Miller get his forename?

Lafayette Miller was born in Toulon, Illinois in 1840. The next town, 6.3 miles west on Route 17 in Stark County, was Lafayette, which had been platted in 1836. As of 1840, Lafayette's reputation in America was probably still at its zenith following the Farewell Tour in 1824 and 1825, and his death in 1834. Indeed, in 1840, Lafayette appeared with Washington as Founders of the United States on several iterations of campaign ribbons in support of presidential candidate William Henry Harrison. See image on next page. *Voila!*

I plan to enlighten the members of the Lafayette (Colorado) Historical Society about the above, as well as the Farewell Tour, in March, 2019.

Meanwhile, Julien Icher, our trail-blazing cartographer, continues his work on Phase II of The Lafayette Trail as he reports in his article in the *Gazette*.

I believe his meanderings throughout the eastern half of our country are in furtherance of the AFL's mission and are responsible in part for the influx of new members in the twelve-month period beginning October 1, 2018.

According to our able and efficient membership chair, Almut Spalding, the AFL grew by 37 individual and ten family memberships, as of September 30. If we count a family membership as two persons, we have welcomed 57 new friends of Lafayette in twelve months. Wow!

Best Regards,
Alan R. Hoffman



William Henry Harrison campaign ribbon showing Washington and Lafayette

AFL Annual Meeting Savannah 2019

AFL President Alan Hoffman planned an enjoyable and educational annual meeting based in Savannah. Attendees visited many Lafayette-related sites, including the Owens-Thomas house where Lafayette stayed in Savannah, and the tiny community of Edisto Island, South Carolina, where Lafayette visited the home of William Seabrook in 1825. (See cover photo)



The Owens-Thomas House served as Lafayette's Headquarters in Savannah in 1825.



The Edisto Island Museum focuses on the history of the island from the perspective of the enslaved people at the plantations.



Balcony from which Lafayette addressed the people of Savannah.

Yorktown 2019



AFL members gather to march in the Yorktown Victory Celebration Parade on October 19th, 2019. It was a spectacular autumn day and a wonderful time was had by all. The day ended with the world-famous AFL cocktail party at the Hornsby House where the AFL, including eleven new members, shared delicious food and libation and celebrated with great conviviality.



Bill Cole, our honorary flag-bearer, accompanies the AFL flag to the Victory Monument.



The Yorktown Victory Monument during the patriotic ceremonies

Newsletter 7 friendsoflafayette.org

Cornwallis's Sunken Ships

by Kim Burdick

"No land force can act decisively unless it is accompanied by maritime superiority."
General George Washington



"The *Betsy*." Photo Courtesy of the Watermen's Museum, Yorktown, Virginia.

When British General Cornwallis surrendered in October 1781, he forfeited 100 vessels, including 26 ships that he had scuttled to form a protective barrier against the French. Forty or more of his ships lie near and under the 3,750 foot long double-swing-span Coleman Memorial Bridge that connects Virginia's York and Gloucester counties.ⁱ

As word spreads about Yorktown's proposed Maritime Heritage Sanctuary, curiosity grows about the Revolution's naval activities.

Marine Archaeologist John Broadwater says:

So often if you look back through the histories that have been written about the battle of Yorktown, most of it is pictures of the gun emplacements and the earthworks and the different siege lines and it's all about the land battle, which certainly was critical and needs to be written. But these ships are a tangible reminder that this was as much a naval as a land battle and it kind of brings the bigger picture back to view where we see that all of these things had to come together; the French ships and the British ships coming at the same time and the battle off the capes, for the control of the bay. From that broader historical perspective, I think they really have kind of helped us remind people of that bigger picture.ⁱⁱ

Where did these shipwrecks come from and why are they there? The short answer is that in September 1781, British General Charles Cornwallis deliberately scuttled some of his own ships to form a barricade across the York River. This "Sinking Line," designed to block amphibious assaults by America's allied French forces, has now settled under the water near Yorktown's Victory Monument and across the river near Gloucester where they are covered with a protective blanket of mud.

Two maps of the Revolutionary era—the 1781 Rochambeau French map of Yorktown and the 1782 Bauman American map—show Cornwallis's wrecked fleet with about fifteen vessels off Gloucester Point and twenty-five or more off the Yorktown shore.

Immediately after the Battle of Yorktown, French forces salvaged several of these ships, including the Coventry-class frigate *HMS Guadaloupe*. The French Navy repaired and commissioned her for service in April 1783. She remained on the Navy's lists in Rochefort, France until 1786.

The next documented attempt to salvage the sunken ships appears to have been in 1852, when Thomas Ashe of Gloucester County petitioned the General Assembly to allow him to salvage brass cannon from an “English frigate of large class.” The outcome of his petition is unknown.

Over the years, amateur divers have recovered ceramic, glass, and metal objects from the wrecks. Beginning c1934-35, several wrecks were examined by the National Park Service and Virginia’s Mariners’ Museum. Numerous small artifacts as well as anchors, cannon, and ship’s timbers were recovered.

In 1954, Chief Warrant Officer Eugene F. Moran, head of diver training at Fort Eustis, found eleven wooden wrecks near Gloucester Point. The wrecks, said to range from 40 to 100 feet in length, were believed to be part of the British fleet. Moran noted that the ship’s timbers were well-preserved in the mud. At that time, no further investigation was made by the Park Service or the Mariners’ Museum.ⁱⁱⁱ

The Yorktown shipwrecks are listed on the National Register of Historic Places as an archeological district, and some of the wrecks have been studied by the Virginia Department of Historic Resources.^{iv}

John Broadwater began probing the York River in the 1970s. Hired as Virginia’s first underwater archaeologist, Broadwater led a team that found nine of the shipwrecks. Located just 500 yards offshore in about 20 feet of water, the hull of the *Betsy* was found intact under five feet of silt.^v

These 18th century wrecks are significant underwater resources both because of their historical associations and their archaeological potential as teaching tools. Because of their state of preservation and known date of demise, careful excavations of the wrecks can provide much information about Revolutionary-era ships and their accoutrements.^{vi}

In this case, there needs to be compliance with both the US National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). The NHPA is designed to preserve historical and archaeological sites in the United States, while NEPA requires federal agencies to evaluate the environmental effects of potential work prior making any decisions.

As with any new endeavour, the proposed Marine Sanctuary is triggering questions. People are asking, “Could private land be taken for a sanctuary?”

The answer is no. The submerged water areas under consideration in the York River are owned by the Commonwealth of Virginia and are permitted and licensed for resource use.

Other folks ask if the Sanctuary would restrict the rights or access of commercial fishermen.

The answer to this question is also no. Commercial fishing has historically been and continues to be a pivotal industry, monetarily and culturally, throughout the Chesapeake Bay. By knowing the precise locations of the ships, VMRC will be better able to grant licenses, opening up the current historical areas for fishing and aquaculture use on a wider scale.

And always the big question: Are local or state funds or taxes required to support a sanctuary?

No. Once designated, the costs for operating a sanctuary will be paid for by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA).^{vii}

The History of Cornwallis's Sunken Ships

George Washington worked closely with French military and naval commanders to conduct combined operations. He did not lead his army south until August 1781 when he received confirmation that de Grasse was headed for the Chesapeake Bay. During the early days of September, the French surprised the British fleet at the mouth of the Chesapeake, forcing the British navy to retreat northward to New York. British General Cornwallis, who was already in the south, was stranded.^{viii}

Cornwallis, campaigning against American forces in Virginia including those led by the Marquis de Lafayette, had been instructed by General Sir Henry Clinton to establish a fortified base at an easily accessible deep-water port. Clinton wanted a defensible spot that could handle the Royal Navy's big ships of the line. Cornwallis chose Yorktown for this purpose, moving his forces to the Virginia peninsula to construct earthworks around the town and build fortifications at Gloucester Point on the other side of the York River.

According to historian John O. Sands, by the end of August British ships had begun to serve more as support for the land forces than as independent entities. On August 29 Thomas Symons, the most senior naval officer present, informed Cornwallis that the ships under his command would soon be out of supplies and were especially short of bread.^{ix}

When British scouts reported seeing French navy vessels heading for the York River, Cornwallis realized that he was unlikely to be rescued by the portion of the British navy that had already retreated north and was now stationed around New York. He was left to defend his position with little hope of reinforcement.

The actual arrival of the French navy in the Chesapeake Bay and a destructive storm that damaged many British ships suddenly made Cornwallis's life more difficult. The York River and the harbor it provided were both the reason for the choice of Yorktown and for the problems he would have in defending it. The broad beach along the York shore and the massive French naval presence made the area vulnerable.^x

By mid-September, the allied French fleet, reinforced by Admiral de Barras, controlled the entrance to the Chesapeake. Washington and his French allies were bringing in more munitions and men and building fortifications that encircled the British army.

Cornwallis sent Bartholomew James of the *Charon* in a small schooner to keep an eye on the movements of the French. Lt. James recorded in his journal on September 11:

At four o'clock in the morning the enemy began to advance from the Shoe, at which time the schooner lay becalmed about three miles from them. By bringing with them a sea breeze, they came very near me before I could get any wind. At six o'clock one of the headmost ships fired a shot at me, at which time, having received the wind, I cut away my boat and hopped off, with all I could drag on her, and fortunately escaped Monsieur.

At noon I made the signal for a further advancement of the enemy, and at four o'clock ran up the harbour like a scalped cock, the French fleet having anchored in the mouth of the harbor at Too's Marsh. On this evening, the tender becoming useless, I hauled her on shore.^{xi}

Frustrated, Cornwallis ordered the sinking of some of his ships near the mouth of the York River. His plan was to create a linear barrier that he hoped would prevent the French galleys from launching an assault on Yorktown. Hessian Captain Johann Ewald recorded in his diary, "On the 16th [of September] we began to sink ten transport ships between York and Gloucester to obstruct the entrance."^{xii} Among them was the *Betsy*, a 75-foot collier built of heart of oak in Whitehaven, England. Before dropping anchor in the York River, the *Betsy* had carried British troops from Portsmouth, Virginia to Yorktown.^{xiii} On September 16, 1781, a hole was chiseled in her hull, and she sank to the bottom.

John Broadwater explains that "most of these ships weren't really seriously damaged, they just drilled holes in the bottom and sank them in place."^{xiv}

Probably the best-known ships in "Cornwallis's Sunken Fleet" are the transport *Betsy*, the 44-gun fifth rater *HMS Charon*, the 28-gun frigate *Guadaloupe*, and the 24-gun frigate *HMS Fowey*. Many of the British vessels were in less than optimal condition, but why were these particular ships selected for destruction? British Admiral Thomas Graves wrote:

Wooden bottoms in the Chesapeake and at Carolina are eat up presently; there is nothing resists the worm but Copper. The small Men of War upon the outposts here are so perforated by the Worm, we find a necessity of hauling them frequently on shore to prevent their sinking. This will oblige me to keep everything upon Copper in the Country, and to send home as Convoys all Wooden bottoms.^{xv}

In Yorktown, it appears that the only British ships with copper bottoms were the *Charon* and the *Guadaloupe*, neither of which escaped destruction. The wooden-bottomed *Fowey* was so riddled with rot and worm that in at least one report she was listed as "irreparable."

On October 10, the French began firing on British ships. French artillerists fired "Hot Shots," super-heated cannon balls that ignited the splintering wooden ships. One of the ships under attack was the largest ship at Yorktown, the copper-bottomed 44-gun frigate *HMS Charon*, built in England in 1778. In Greek mythology, Charon was the ferryman who transported the ghosts of the dead across the river Acheron to Hades. Somehow it seems an appropriate name for this ship. When the *Charon* began to blaze, it drifted and collided with a transport which also caught on fire.

Mike Steen of the Watermen's Museum in Yorktown explains that "Charon caught fire and drifted into the transport *Shipwright* and small craft that had been moved to the Gloucester side. They all sank together, so the wreckage on that side is all jumbled together."^{xxvi}

In the 1930s, the *Charon* was located and excavated. One of the cannons found in the debris was mounted in a 1/4 scale replica of the ship now displayed at the Yorktown National Park visitor center. Immediately after Cornwallis's surrender, the other copper-bottomed vessel, the *Guadalupe*, was salvaged and repaired by the French Navy.

Recent Events

As the Anniversary of the October 19, 1781 Surrender at Yorktown approaches and Hallowe'en draws nigh, it is fun to hear a recounting by Jeff Santos, author of "Ghosts of Yorktown: A Haunted Tour Guide," of a local woman's sighting of one of these ships:

In Yorktown, a woman who works on the waterfront at Duke of York Hotel reported that she was out in front of the hotel on a foggy night during the off season. She did a double take when she saw an old wooden ship on the river. She assumed it was a trick of light, until the ship sailed out onto the river and disappeared into another cloud of fog.^{xxvii}

In the 1980's, a team of underwater archaeologists led by John D. Broadwater from the Virginia Department of Conservation and Historic Resources, excavated the *Betsy*. A cofferdam was built into the riverbed around the wreck to allow the water of the York River to be filtered and to provide better visibility for the divers. About 50 percent of the ship's contents had survived, and these artifacts once retrieved, were then conserved, catalogued, and deposited in DHR Collections. The *Betsy*'s hull still lies in place, filled with sand to protect her from further deterioration.^{xxviii}

In 2001, a remarkable partnership between the Virginia Institute of Marine Science (VIMS) and the Watermen's Museum in historic Yorktown Virginia, funded by a one-year grant from the National Science Foundation, gave students from Point Option High School in Newport News, the Williamsburg Montessori Middle School, and Peasley Middle School in Gloucester the opportunity to pilot unmanned robotic submarines in an attempt to monitor the conservation status of the shipwrecked vessels. The students had the opportunity to learn about the marine environment, autonomous underwater vehicles, and opportunities for creative problem solving associated with low-visibility, underwater research. In turn, by mapping the wrecks' outlines, the students' work helped conservators monitor the condition of the sunken ships and take preventive measures if necessary.^{xxix}

Several years later, in April 2018, the Yorktown-based JRS Explorations team completed a successful three-day sonar scan of the York River, surveying more than thirty targets on the Yorktown and Gloucester sides of the river. Their focus was on the scuttled ships threatened by the elements--storms, strong currents, and erosion--in order to preserve as much information as possible before they are lost to us forever.^{xx}

In the fall of 2018, under the aegis of a Maritime Heritage grant from the National Park Service, the conservation lab at DHR began preserving artifacts recovered from the underwater excavations of the early 1980s. Not long after, the *Betsy* got some unexpected attention when a bomb squad was called in to detonate still-volatile 18th century hand grenades that had spent more than 200 years underwater and then were preserved thirty more years on a storage unit shelf.

On February 22, 2019 at 6:35 PM EST the news reported:

RICHMOND, VA (WWBT) - Twenty-four hand grenades and one cannon ball were found in storage by the Virginia Department of Historic Resources last November. Historic Resources Director Julie Langan said the explosives came from the excavation of the Betsy, a British ship that sunk in the York River back in 1781, meaning the items date back to the Revolutionary War. The old weapons sat in storage at the Department of Historic Resources for 30 years when they were re-discovered by project staff.^{xxi}

Back to Base

Almost a month after Cornwallis surrendered, George Washington wrote to Lafayette:

As you expressed a desire to know my Sentiments respecting the operations of next Campaign before your departure for France, I ask without a tedeous [sic] display of reasoning, declare in one word, that the advantages of it to America, & the honor & glory of it to the Allied Arms in these States, must depend absolutely up on the Naval force which is employed in these Seas, & the time of its appearance next year. No land force can [act] decisively unless it is accompanied by a Maritime superiority; nor can more than negative advantages be expected without it, for proof of this, we have only to recur to the instances of the ease & facility with which the British shifted their ground as advantages were to be obtained at either extremity of the Continent & so their late heavy loss the moment they failed in their Naval superiority.^{xxii}

Author's Note

According to NOAA, national marine sanctuaries are protected waters that include habitats such as rocky reefs, kelp forests, deep-sea canyons, and underwater archaeological sites. Ranging in size from less than one square mile to 139,797 square miles, each sanctuary site is a unique place needing special protections. Marine sanctuaries are natural classrooms, cherished recreational spots, and valuable commercial industries.^{xxiii}

i Watermen's Museum. York River Maritime Heritage Marine Sanctuary Proposal. <https://watermens.org/york-river-maritime-heritage-sanctuary/>

ii John Broadwater, Marine Archaeologist. June 14, 2010. <https://www.history.org/media/podcasts/062110/Shipwreck2.cfm>

iii National Register Nomination #99-58. Yorktown Shipwrecks. February 20, 1973. NPS property number 73002069. https://www.dhr.virginia.gov/VLR_to_transfer/PDFNoms/099-0058_Nomination_REDACTED.pdf

iv Investigations by the Virginia Department of Historic Resources located nine ships dating to the Revolutionary War time period. The systematic excavation of the site by department archaeologists was a precedent-setting demonstration of underwater archaeological techniques.

v John Broadwater, Marine Archaeologist. June 14, 2010. <https://www.styleweekly.com/richmond/revolutionary-war-fighting-ended-in-1781-the-last-shots-exploded-2-months-ago-in-richmond/Content?oid=13958482>

vi Virginia Institute of Marine Science. November 7, 2011. <https://phys.org/news/2011-11-students-futuristic-technology.html>

- vii Watermen's Museum. York River Maritime Heritage Marine Sanctuary Proposal. <https://watermens.org/york-river-maritime-heritage-sanctuary/>
- viii Andrew Stough. The American Revolution Month-by-Month September 1781. <http://www.revolutionarywararchives.org/49september1781.html>
- ix John O. Sands. Yorktown's Captive Fleet (Charlottesville : Published for the Mariners' Museum, Newport News, Virginia by the University Press of Virginia, 1983) Pg 62.
- x John O. Sands. Pg 62. See also: <https://newbooksinpolitics.com/political/shipwrecks-of-the-battle-of-yorktown-1781/>
- xi John Knox Laughton, ed., Journal of Rear-Admiral Bartholomew James 1752-1828 (London: Navy Records Society, 1896), p. 114.
- xii Johann Ewald. Diary of the American War: A Hessian Journal. Edited and translated by Joseph P. Tustin. (New Haven and London: Yale University Press, 1979). Https://archive.org/stream/EwaldsDIARYOFTHEAMERICANWAR/Ewalds%20DIARY%20OF%20THE%20AMERICAN%20WAR_djvu.txt
- xiii E-mail. Michael Steen to Kim Burdick. April 10, 2019. Director of Education, Watermen's Museum Yorktown, VA 23690. Cornwallis had been headed to Portsmouth first, but that port had as many as 1,000 + runaway slaves and small pox had broken out.
- xiv Watermen's Museum. York River Maritime Heritage Marine Sanctuary Proposal. <https://watermens.org/york-river-maritime-heritage-sanctuary/>
- xv John O. Sands footnote 18, chptr 3: Graves to Philip Stephens, Secretary to the Admiralty, 20 August 1781, ADM 1/489, folios 409-10. P.R.O. See also: John O. Sands. Pg 44 where he writes: This was certainly a problem for Cornwallis since of his entire fleet only the *Charon* and the *Guadaloupe* were coppered. In fact, the *Fowey* was so riddled with rot and worm that in at least one report she was listed as "irreparable."
- xvi E-mail. Michael Steen to Kim Burdick. April 10, 2019. Director of Education, Watermen's Museum Yorktown, VA 23690
- xvii E-mail. Jeff Santos to Kim Burdick. April 4, 2019.
- xviii Historical Marker Project. The Betsy Historical (HM1W0U). 3RiverDev., Fort Wayne Indiana. https://www.historicalmarkerproject.com/markers/HM1W0U_the-betsy-historical_Yorktown-VA.html
- xix Virginia Institute of Marine Science. November 7, 2011. <https://phys.org/news/2011-11-students-futuristic-technology.html>
- xx Laura Boycourt citing JRS Explorations' CEO Ryan Johnston. New Shipwrecks Located in York River. Chesapeake Bay Magazine. April 24, 2018. <https://www.chesapeakebaymagazine.com/baybulletin/2018/4/24/potential-wreck-from-revolutionary-war-located-in-york-river>
- xxi Enzo Domingo , NBC-12, February 22, 2019 at 6:35 PM EST. <http://www.nbc12.com/2019/02/22/revolutionary-war-era-explosives-found-detonated/>
- xxii Joanne Kimberlin. The Virginia Pilot. February 20, 2019. https://pilotonline.com/news/local/history/article_0c71174c-2ee7-11e9-90fa-4fcf42c1946.html
- xxiii George Washington to Marie-Joseph-Paul-Yves-Roch-Gilbert du Motier, marquis de Lafayette, 15 November 1781, Founders Online, National Archives. <https://founders.archives.gov/documents/Washington/99-01-02-07408>
- xxiii National Ocean Service, National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration. (Accessed April 2019).

The Lafayette Family Legacy

Descendants of Lafayette and his wife Adrienne

by John C. Becica



I have long wondered about the offspring of our hero, Marie-Joseph-Paul-Yves-Roch-Gilbert du Motier de Lafayette, and since I enjoy genealogy, I set out to find out. Most of us know that the Lafayettes had four children. Henriette was born when Lafayette was age 18 in December of 1775 before he left for America, and she died at age 22 months while he was recuperating in Bethlehem, Pa. from the calf wound that he had received at the Battle of Brandywine.

When Lafayette left for America, Adrienne was pregnant. The Lafayettes' second child, a daughter, was born on July 1, 1777. Adrienne named her Anastasie. Lafayette learned of Anastasie's birth many months later while with the army during the Winter at Valley Forge.

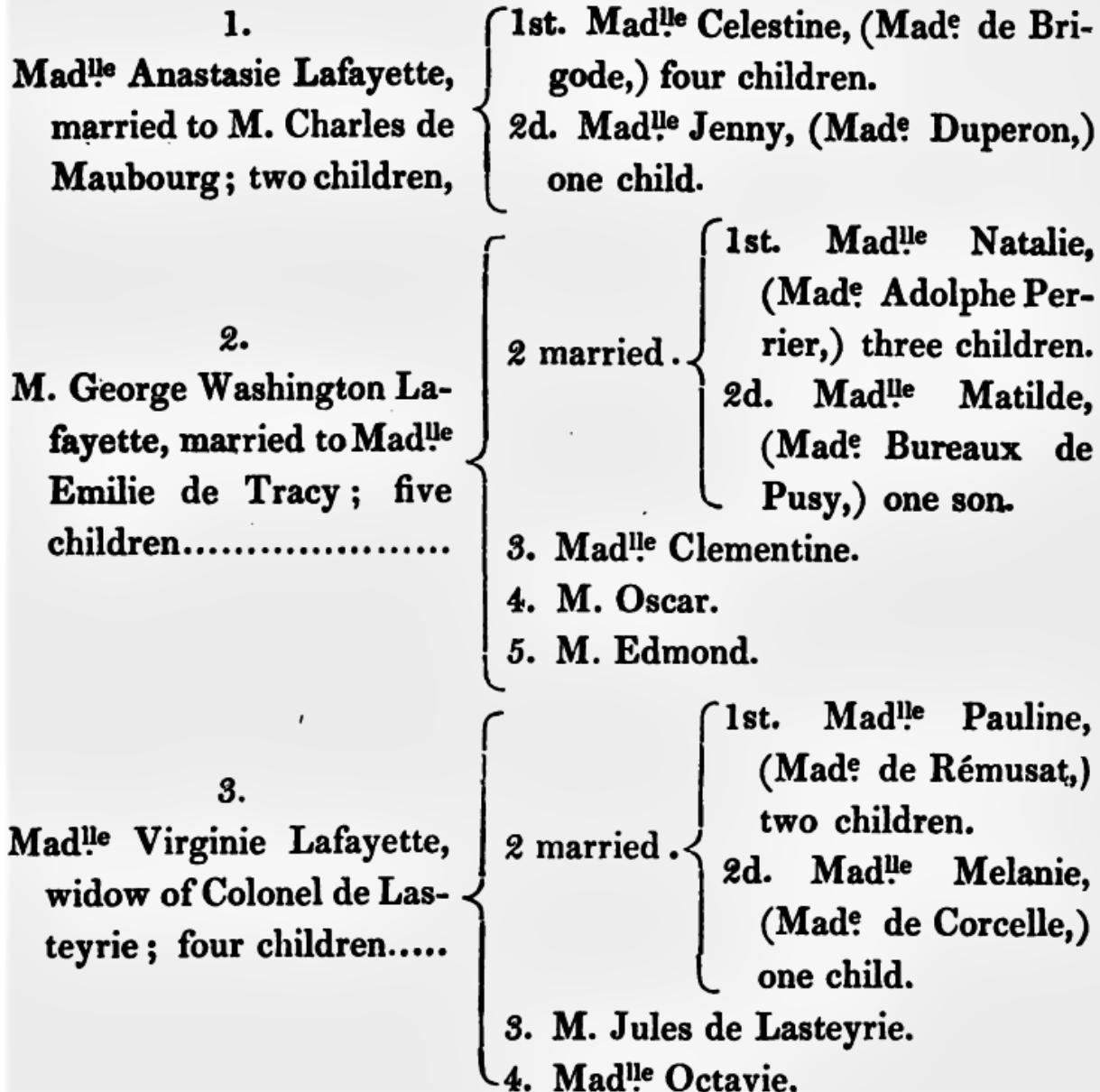
The Lafayettes' third child, their only son, was born in December of 1779 during Lafayette's return to France to lobby the King and his ministers for more help for the patriots. Lafayette named the child George Washington Lafayette in honor of his "adopted father." He also named General Washington as the child's Godfather.

Following Lafayette's return to France after the war, he and Adrienne had their last child, a third daughter. They named her Marie Antoinette Virginie Lafayette, after the French Queen, and his "adopted father's" home state of Virginia.

According to M. Jules Cloquet, friend of Lafayette and physician to him at his last illness,

Lafayette's offspring at the time of his death in 1834 numbered his three remaining children, 11 grandchildren, and 12 great-grandchildren as shown in the following diagram.

LAFAYETTE, married to Mademoiselle de NOAILLES, had three children.



(Recollections of the Private Life of General Lafayette, Jules Cloquet, p 227)

Due to the fact that one hundred eighty-five years have passed since Lafayette's death, his descendants have become extensive, numbering at least nine subsequent generations. Trying to chart this vast genealogy would take up space on a large wall. Instead, I have used a system of listing his heirs with each subsequent generation being indented on the page, and the names color-coded by generation. In this format, the information that I have been able to collect and compile takes up 19 pages! I reproduce the genealogy in Cloquet's diagram using my system (including detailed information on the 12 great-grandchildren that he omits) below:

Descendants of Lafayette and Adrienne at the time of his death in 1834

(Key: Black = Children, Red = Grandchildren, Dark Blue = Great-Grandchildren)

(* = Lafayette's living family at the time of his death.)

- * Georges Washington du Motier de Lafayette (1779-1849)
 - * married Emilie Destutt de Tracy (1780-1860) (In 1802) (Five Children)
 - * 1. Daughter Natahlie Renée Emilie (1803-1878)
 - * married Adolphe Joseph Scipion Périer (1802-1862) (In 1828) (Three Children)
 - * 1. Daughter, Marie Henriette Octavie Périer (1828-1876)
 - * 2. Daughter Amelie Perier (1830-1878)
 - * 3. Son Alfred Perier (1833-1834) Died at age 15 months, 3 months after the Marquis
 - * 2. Daughter Charlotte Mathilde (1805-1886)
 - * married Maurice Poivre Bureaux de Pusy (1799-1864) (In 1832)
 - * 1. Son, Octave Bureaux de Pusy du Motier de La Fayette (1832-1889)
 - * 3. Daughter Clementine Adrienne (1809-1886)
 - * 4. Son Oscar Thomas Gilbert Lafayette (1815-1881)
 - * 5. Son Edmond François Lafayette (1818-1890)

 - * Anastasie Louise Pauline du Motier de La Fayette (1777-1863)
 - * married Juste-Charles Cesar de Fay de La Tour-Maubourg (1774-1846) (In 1798) (Three Daughters)
 - * 1. Daughter Célestine Louise Henriette de Fay de La Tour-Maubourg (1799-1893)
 - * married Romain Desire, Baron de Brigode (1775-1854) (In 1820) (Four Children)

- 1. Daughter **Georgene de Brigode** (1821-1829) Died age 17
 - * 2. Daughter **Gabrielle de Brigode** (1823-1856) Died age 33
 - * 3. Daughter **Noémi de Brigode** (1827-1906)
 - * 4. Son **Adrien, Baron de Brigode (2nd)** (1829-1860)

 - 2. Daughter **Louise de Fay de la Tour-Maubourg** (1805-1828) (died age 23)
married **Carlo Giuseppe Mauricio Ettore Perrone di San Martino** (1789-1849) (In 1827)
(After her death he married her sister Adrienne)

 - * 3. Daughter **Adrienne Jenny Florimonde de Fay de La Tour Maubourg** (1812-1897)
* married **Carlo Giuseppe Mauricio Ettore Perrone di San Martino** (1789-1849)
* 1. Son **Paolo Luigi Perrone di San Martino** (1834-1897)
-

- * **Marie Antoinette Virginie de La Fayette** (1782-1849)
married **Louis de Lasteyrie du Saillant** (1781-1826) (In 1803)
 - * 1. Daughter **Marie Pauline de Lasteyrie du Saillant** (1807-1882)
* married **François Marie Charles de Rémusat (1797-1875)** (In 1828)
 - * 1. Son **Pierre de Rémusat** (1829-1862) (Died age 33)
 - * 2. Son **Paul Louis Stephen de Remusat** (1831-1897)

 - * 2. Daughter **Françoise Mélanie de Lasteyrie du Saillant** (1809-1895)
* married **Claude Françoise Philibert Tircuy de Corcelle (1802-1892)** (In 1831)
 - * 1. Daughter **Helene Marie Marthe Tircuy de Corcelle** (1832– 1902)

 - * 3. Son **Adrien Jules de Lasteyrie du Saillant** (1810–1883)
 - 4. Daughter **Adrienne Laure de Lasteyrie du Saillant** (1813-1813) Died in infancy
 - * 5. Daughter **Octavie Adrienne de Lasteyrie du Saillant** (1814-1887)
-

By studying the above chart, you will find that at the time of Lafayette's death in 1834, he had already been predeceased by two granddaughters: Louise de Fay de la Tour-Maubourg who died at age 23, and Adrienne Laure de Lasteyrie du Saillant who died in infancy, plus a great-granddaughter Georgene de Brigode who died at age 17. Great-grandson Alfred Perier would die at age 15 months, three months after Lafayette.

The general convention has been that a family surname follows the male members of the family. In Lafayette's case he had only one son, George Washington Lafayette. George and his wife Emilie Destutt de Tracy produced two grandsons: Oscar and Edmond. Oscar did not marry. Edmond was the victim of a tragedy when his wife died giving birth to their son Georges du Motier de Lafayette. The infant lived only a

few days, and became the last male named Lafayette in the family bloodline of Gilbert and Adrienne.

After the use of the surname Lafayette completely ended with the deaths of both Edmond and Oscar Lafayette, two great-grandsons of the Marquis, who were descended from the first two daughters in the George Lafayette line, petitioned the French government to keep the Lafayette name alive. On February 6, 1892, a government decree authorized adding "du Motier de Lafayette" to the names of great-grandsons Paul René Marie Gaston de Pourcet de Sahune, and Gilbert Marie Antoine Charles Bureaux de Pusy. Their subsequent offspring in the bloodline thus perpetuate the Lafayette name to this day.

INTERESTING FACTS!

The British Connection: In Virginie's lineage, if we follow her second daughter Francoise Mélanie's offspring for four more generations, we come to Jean-François de Chambrun, whose first marriage was to Raine McCorquodale. Raine was the daughter of well-known British romance novelist Barbara Cartland. The marriage with Chambrun was Raine's second.

They divorced, and she subsequently married a third time to the Earl of Spencer, father of the late Princess Diana. Thus, Diana's offspring Prince William and Prince Harry had a stepgrandmother, Raine, who was once married to Jean-François de Chambrun, a Lafayette descendant.



Raine & Earl Spencer in 1985

The Italian Connection: Anastasie's third daughter, Adrienne Jenny Florimonde de Fay de La Tour Maubour (1812-1897) married Carlo Giuseppe Mauricio Ettore Perrone di San Martino (1789-1849) in 1833.

He was an Italian military man and politician who had first married Anastasie's second daughter Louise in 1827 and became a widower when she died a year later at age 23. For two months in 1848, he was Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Sardinia (today's Italy).

Carlo Giuseppe Mauricio Ettore Perrone
di San Martino
(1789-1849)





Above: Queen Paola of Belgium



Right: King Philippe I and Family

Other Europeans:

Following Lafayette's genealogy, we find connections to a number of European countries in addition to the vast majority of

descendants who are French. These countries include: Luxembourg, Belgium, Austria, Italy, Liechtenstein, and Löwenstein-Wertheim-Rosenberg (Part of the Holy Roman Empire, now in Germany). A number of descendants still carry aristocratic titles to this day.

The Hotelier: In George's line, his second daughter Charlotte Mathilde married Maurice Poivre Bureaux de Pusy. Their grandson, Gilbert Marie Antoine Charles Bureaux de Pusy du Motier de La Fayette (1871-1950) was one of the offspring who petitioned to have "Lafayette" added to his name. His son Jean Marie Xavier Bureaux de Pusy Du Mottier de La Fayette (1903-1945) had a daughter with his second wife. The daughter is Geneviève Bureaux de Pusy Du Mottier de La Fayette (1943-Present). She owns Château de Vollore - a beautiful hotel in Auvergne that a number of members of the AFL have visited when touring the area around Lafayette's birthplace - Chavaniac.



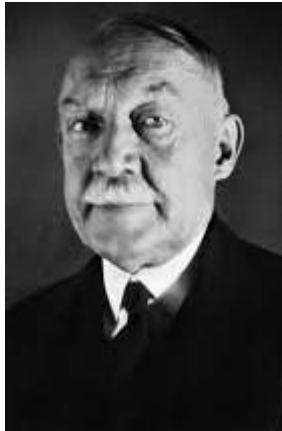
Château de Vollore



Château de Vollore - interior

The Chambrun Connection: In Virginie's line, her second daughter Francoise Mélanie de Lasteyrie du Saillant (1809-1895) married Claude Francoise Philbert Tircuy de Corcelle (1802-1892) in 1831. Their first daughter, Helene Marie Marthe Tircuy de Corcelle (1832– 1902), married Charles Adolphe Pineton de Chambrun (1831- 1891) in 1859.

Chambrun was a French historian who practiced law in New York. He wrote a number of books about American history, and when attached to the French Embassy in Washington DC became a confidant of Mary Lincoln in the months prior to President Lincoln's assassination. Here are some interesting connections of the Chambruns' two sons:



In 1895, their son Charles Louis Antoine Pierre Gilbert Pineton de Chambrun (1865-1954) married Margaret Rives Nichols (1872-1949), a native of Ohio. It was one of this couple's grandsons who married Raine McCorquodale as described above under the British Connection.

Left: Charles Chambrun 1865-1954



Jacques Aldebert Chambrun 1872-1962



Clara Longworth Chambrun 1873-1954

Son Jacques Aldebert Pineton de Chambrun (1872-1962) married Clara Eleanor Longworth (1873-1954), a Shakespearean Scholar, creating another Ohio connection.

Clara's father was at one time Speaker of the US House of Representatives. Clara's brother Nicholas married Alice Roosevelt, daughter of Theodore Roosevelt.

It was Jacques and Clara's son, René Aldebert Pineton de Chambrun (1906-2002), married to Josette Pierrette Laval (1911-1992) who purchased the Lafayette family estate, LaGrange.

Count Louis de Lasteyrie, who was living there at the time, was given a life interest. Following Lasteyrie's death in 1956, René de Chambrun took control of the castle and found a cache of Lafayette's papers.

Right: René Chambrun 1906-2002



He spent almost 40 years cataloging them, and in 1995 finally allowed them to be microfilmed by the Library of Congress with the stipulation that the originals not leave LaGrange. René and his wife Josée founded the Chambrun Foundation which now controls LaGrange.

The Ohio Connection – Cleveland State: John Horton, a native of Ohio, who loved French-American history, became enamored with the story of Lafayette. When he heard of the discovery of the cache of papers at LaGrange, he set out to find out if he could examine them. He decided to enroll in a French language immersion program in Dijon with his wife during the summer of 1984. It was this trip to France that ultimately brought him to the doorstep of René de Chambrun's apartment in Paris. Although the secretaries he phoned at the Chambrun foundation tried to discourage him, John had the audacity to believe that the Count might actually allow him access to the documents at the family château if only he could talk to him in person. Undaunted, John Horton rang up René de Chambrun's law office and had the luck to get the Count himself on the phone. "I barely got out that my name is John Horton and I'm from Ohio when Chambrun cut me off and told me 'My mother's from Ohio.' "



John Horton & René Chambrun at LaGrange

Because of his mother's heritage, Chambrun considered himself half American, was fluent in French and English, and visited Cincinnati on a regular basis. His international law practice was conducted from both Paris and New York. Chambrun and Horton hit it off, and ultimately became close friends. Their relationship was responsible for a copy of the Library of Congress microfilm of Lafayette's papers to be sent to Cleveland State University Library, where it resides in their special collections section to this day. (Originally Chambrun had wanted the papers restricted to the Library of Congress.) If you have ever wondered why a copy is at Cleveland State University, now you know! The University is in the process of digitizing the collection in both English and French so that it may be accessed on the World Wide Web for all to see.

The Pusy Connection: As described above, in George's line, his second daughter Charlotte Mathilde (1805-1886) married Maurice Poivre Bureaux de Pusy (1799–1864) in 1832, and their grandson, Gilbert Marie Antoine Charles Bureaux de Pusy du Motier de La Fayette (1871–1950) had "du Motier de Lafayette" added to his name. One of Gilbert's sons, René Camille Arthur Bureaux de Pusy Du Mottier de La Fayette (1905-1982) married Ghislaine Masson Bachasson de Montalivet (1920-2003) in 1946.

Their son is Gilbert Pierre Jean Bureaux de Pusy Du Mottier de La Fayette, a biologist at Cochin Hospital, Paris. In 1997 he married Irasema Pantoja Alvarez (1965-2011) a nurse from Colombia. They had three children. In 2011, the family suffered a huge calamity, an automobile accident in which Irasema and two of the children perished. Only the oldest son, Alexandre de Pusy du Motier de Lafayette (Circa 2001-Present) survived, leaving his father and him to continue the family legacy.



Alexandre and Count Gilbert de Pusy Lafayette
Visiting Lafayette College - June 2015

Longevity: I found that lifespans were surprisingly long for many of Lafayette's descendants. One person actually reached age 100. Perhaps we can attribute this to the "Mediterranean Diet?" Of course, there were also the occasional instances of death during youth, the most heartbreaking being an offspring who lived only one day.

Names: As you can see, Marie-Joseph-Paul-Yves-Roch-Gilbert du Motier de La Fayette had six first names. His friends were said to call him Gilbert. Subsequent offspring through the generations also had many names. During my research, whenever I found additional first names for an individual (confirmed by matching years of birth and death) I added them to my genealogy compilation.

Research Methodology: Multiple genealogies of the family were consulted on the internet, along with Wikipedia entries, (which compared with other sources I found to be less accurate). Genealogies of individuals who married into the family were also consulted by Googling their names. It should be noted that for privacy and identity theft reasons, living descendants are either omitted completely online, or their birth and marriage dates are omitted. In some cases, only the number of children is indicated for a particular couple. Having no further information, I did not record these last such entries.

Summary of my Genealogy Compilation: No genealogy is ever totally complete due to continuing marriages, births and deaths in a family. As stated earlier, the information I have been able to find takes up nineteen 8 ½ x 11 pages. In no way do I represent that it is a totally complete genealogy of the descendants of Lafayette and Adrienne, but it is my best attempt. The Lafayette name should have ceased with the deaths of George's sons Oscar, and Edmond. It was perpetuated, however, with the decree allowing two descendants to continue to use the name. While few descendants carry the name Lafayette today, many hundreds of individuals have Gilbert and Adrienne in their bloodlines. Since my compiled genealogy is too long to publish in this Gazette, those interested may request a pdf file copy by e-mailing me at Becica@juno.com.

Spaniard who helped win the Revolutionary War has new statue

by John Kelly, Washington Post Columnist, on July 17, 2019

There's a new statue outside the Spanish Embassy in Washington and though it honors someone who died more than 230 years ago, it seems oddly relevant today.

I'd never heard of Bernardo de Gálvez, the Spanish general who was honored last month at the statue's dedication, but I had heard of Galveston, the Texas city that's named after him. And I'd heard of the 18th-century conflict in which Gálvez played a pivotal role, a little something called the American Revolution.

Gálvez (1746-1786) was a military officer who served as the governor of Louisiana when that vast territory was in Spanish hands. When the upstart American colonists decided to throw off the yoke of British oppression, Gálvez was only too happy to help, first providing ammunition and supplies, and then mobilizing 7,500 men to attack British interests in what today are Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama. He also laid siege to Pensacola, Fla. By turfing the British out, Gálvez denied them a port in the Gulf of Mexico.

Spain's interests weren't entirely pure. What's that saying? The enemy of my enemy is my friend? The Spanish figured helping the rebels was a way to stick it to the English, whom they'd never forgiven for sinking their armada. I didn't notice any British diplomats at the statue's unveiling. (Spain is still sore about Gibraltar.)

"People don't understand how much Spain contributed to American independence," said Marion Startz Reeb, who was at the dedication with her mother, Mary Anthony Startz. Marion is descended from Spanish patriots who aided in the War of Independence. They were in town for a meeting of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Why do Spain's contributions so often get overlooked? "Most history books were written by East Coasters," said Mary Anthony. These East Coast historians tended to focus on the contributions of French figures such as the Marquis de Lafayette and Count Rochambeau.

We may not prize Gálvez, but George Washington did. He felt the aid the Spanish general provided was a deciding factor in winning the Revolutionary War. In 2014, Congress granted U.S. citizenship to Gálvez, one of only eight foreigners so honored.



The statue of the Spanish general — by Madrid artist Salvador Amaya — is from a 2018 exhibit called “Recovered Memories: Spain and the Support for the American Revolution.”

Inscribed on the base of the 32-inch statue is Gálvez’s motto: “Yo solo,” which means “I alone.” It refers to how Gálvez steered his warship into Pensacola Bay to attack the British fort there. The rest of the fleet was reluctant to attack, so Gálvez got things started by himself.

Washington already had a statue of Gálvez, a handsome equestrian sculpture not far from the Kennedy Center. The new statue — by Madrid artist Salvador Amaya — is from a 2018 exhibit called “Recovered Memories: Spain and the Support for the American Revolution.” That exhibit was sponsored by Spanish energy giant Iberdrola and its U.S. subsidiary Avangrid.

The new statue joins others in town of figures I knew were Spanish — like Queen Isabella I, outside the Organization of American States — and those I didn’t. Spain claims as a son naval hero David Farragut. The admiral who shouted “Damn the torpedoes, full speed ahead” at the Battle of Mobile Bay was born to a father from the Spanish island of Minorca and an American mother.

After Spain’s ambassador, Santiago Cabanas, unveiled the statue, the assembled crowd went into the embassy for some tasty Spanish food and drink. I couldn’t help but think about the irony of a Hispanic person being honored seven blocks from the White House, where the president seemed not to be too keen on Hispanic people.

The true American ally was France

by Jean-Pierre Cap* - Letters to the Editor, Washington Post - August 2, 2019

John Kelly's July 17 Metro column (above), "Spaniard who helped win the Revolutionary War has new statue," was misleading.

There is incontrovertible documented evidence that Spain categorically and persistently refused to support American independence. At most, Spanish diplomats negotiated with the British for "something less than independence" for the American colonies. As explained by one of its ministers, the aid Spain provided the Americans was "to keep the war going until both the British and the Americans would be exhausted."

Bernardo de Gálvez was not sent to New Orleans to fight for American independence but to secure Spain's claims in North America. In raids along the Mississippi, he captured British posts of minimal strategic importance. He did share some of his very limited resources with the Americans. But numerous American patriots, including George Washington, expected much from Spain, not realizing that Spain's resources were limited and that it had ceased to be a significant military power.

It is false to claim that Spain's alleged contribution to American independence has been overlooked because, as one person told Kelly, "history books were written by East Coasters," who, Kelly wrote, "tended to focus on the contributions of French figures such as the Marquis de Lafayette and Count Rochambeau." These Frenchmen actually fought for American liberty, whereas the Spanish did not. Without Marie-Joseph-Paul-Yves-Roch-Gilbert du Motier, Marquis de Lafayette, the victory at Yorktown, which brought about American independence, would not have occurred. Lafayette earned his nomination as honorary citizen of the United States and his many statues, whereas de Gálvez earned Spain's highest honors.

*Jean-Pierre Cap is the editor of Jean-François Bourgoing's *Le Grand Mémoire on the War of American Independence (a manuscript written 1777-1783)*, published by the American Philosophical Society Press, 2019.

The Accidental Tourist: Lafayette's Visit to Perry County, Indiana

by Susan Covey*

In 1824, Lafayette was the last living Major General of the Continental Army. President James Monroe invited Lafayette to tour the United States in recognition of his services and to instill the "Spirit of '76" in the next generation of Americans.

The General accepted the invitation. He and his son, George Washington Lafayette, arrived in America in August 1824, spent the fall and winter touring New England, New York, the mid-Atlantic states, Virginia, and Maryland, and had a long stay in Washington, DC. Everywhere he went, the General received enthusiastic and overwhelming cheers for his role in the founding of the United States. There were parades, military exercises, bands of music, singing, banquets, and speeches in his honor. Lafayette met with other living heroes of the Revolution including Thomas Jefferson and James Madison.

In late February, 1825, Lafayette began his southern and western journeys. He traveled south and then west to New Orleans, north to St. Louis, then east through Nashville, Tennessee. On Friday, May 6, 1825, Lafayette left Nashville, where he had visited then Senator and Mrs. Andrew Jackson, on the steamboat *Mechanic*, headed for Louisville, Kentucky. Other notables on board included Governors Edward Coles of Illinois and William Carroll of Tennessee.

On the evening of May 8th, about midnight, in heavy rain and darkness, the *Mechanic* steamed up the Ohio River and reached Perry County, Indiana. The boat moved to the Kentucky side of the river where the current was calmer. Suddenly the boat struck a large underwater protuberance which eyewitnesses described as a "snag" – a tree or branch embedded in a river or stream that creates a hazard to navigation. Everyone on board was jolted awake. With the boat taking on water rapidly, the captain had the lifeboat readied to take the passengers to shore. While trying to climb into the lifeboat in the darkness and commotion, Lafayette lost his balance and almost fell into the river.

When the lifeboat reached the Kentucky shore, the men built a fire and Lafayette and his party spent the rest of the night there. They realized that although all baggage and cargo were lost, passengers and crew were safe. It was still raining. Very early in the morning the men saw a log cabin across the river. Lafayette was rowed over to Indiana to rest in the home of farmers James and Sarah Cavender in the area now called Cannelton.

News that Lafayette was at the Cavenders' spread quickly through the county and soon the cabin could not hold all the guests who came to see the General. The rain had stopped, so the crowd moved outdoors to a nearby spring. The spring still exists - it flows from a split between two huge rocks. On that day it was in the shade of a giant elm tree, and that is where the General received his visitors. There were no

decorated arches, parades, or long speeches to welcome Lafayette on that spring morning; rather, it was the best of humble pioneer hospitality - sincere, unassuming - settlers of the rolling hills of southern Indiana come to a bank of the Ohio River to thank this hero of the Revolution.



From historians' notes and what is known of the times, a picture of the morning's events can be imagined. It is likely many folks brought food; they knew a steamboat had sunk and survivors would need to be fed. Certainly someone prayed aloud and gave thanks for the rescue of those from the wrecked boat and for Lafayette's friendship with America. Perhaps someone played a fiddle. Maybe the people sang songs of the Revolution.

Researchers state that, with everyone safe and the dark and danger past, Lafayette's party and the steamboat crew were able to joke about the calamity on the river. Relieved from their brush with catastrophe, the men re-enacted running around in the dark, bumping into each other, and tripping into the river with a humorous and entertaining slant.

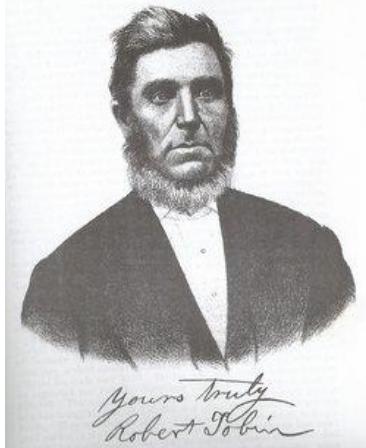
Lafayette mused aloud that although he had lost his personal belongings, his carriage, and \$8000, perhaps he was fortunate after all - many letters he had fully intended to answer were on the boat - now all were under water. "Qu'est-ce qu'on peut faire? What can be done about it?" he must have shrugged with his characteristic good humor.

Historians recorded the names of some of the folks who visited Lafayette that day. Revolutionary War veteran Thomas Green Alvey and his son John came to pay their respects. Thomas had served as a private in a Maryland regiment for three years and was with Generals Lafayette and Washington in the Battle of Monmouth. At the Battle of Paramus, he was wounded in the side with a bayonet, in the left arm by buckshot, and three of his fingers were shot off. Surely, he wanted to see his former commanding officer.

Thomas and Sarah Polk Tobin (my fourth-great grandparents), descendants each of military families, walked six miles from their home to meet Lafayette. George Tobin, Thomas' father, had been a private

under Captain Bazil Bowels, Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania Militia. George's brother Thomas served in the 8th Pennsylvania (Mackay's Battalion), part of the Continental Army. (Family lore states that George and Thomas spent six years in the Revolution, participating in the Battle of Cowpens, but this has not been verified.) Edmund Polk, Sarah's grandfather, had served as Major and second in command of the Fourth Battalion, Rangers on the Frontier, Washington County, Pennsylvania Militia.

The Tobins brought their 9-year-old son Robert with them. Robert outlived all other attendees at the day's gathering. As an adult, he spoke of meeting Lafayette and the fine impression the General made. Robert led a life of service to his community, country, state, and church. Like Lafayette, Robert was a Freemason. And like the General, he was appalled by slavery. He constructed a unique waystation on the Underground Railroad circuit, an undetectable cellar-like room in his hayfield under the horse-drawn thresher. Robert concealed runaway slaves in the secret room, scattering hay over their footprints. When he could move them, Robert hid the Negroes on a wagon loaded with hay and drove them north to the next station. During the Civil War, he was commissioned Captain of the Tobin Guards, 5th Regiment of the Indiana Legion. Robert was elected joint senator for Perry and Spencer Counties in the Indiana Legislature 1875-1877. He served as permanent clerk of the Gilead Baptist Church for 41 years, until his death.



Perhaps other veterans called on the General that day, along with the children and grandchildren of soldiers who grew up listening to their fathers, grandfathers, and other menfolk tell war stories and speak of their admiration for Lafayette; unfortunately, their names are not known.

About noon that day, a steamboat descending the Ohio River was hailed in to shore and the captain told of Lafayette's predicament. Of course, he agreed to turn the boat around and take the General and his entourage to Louisville.

During his stay in Louisville, Lafayette took a day trip to Jeffersonville, where this time Indiana received him with a "salute of thrice 24 guns, discharged from three pieces of artillery, stationed on the riverbank." All of Clark County turned out to welcome Lafayette. Never before - and probably not since - have such crowds filled the streets of Jeffersonville.

Military officers escorted the General to a mansion overlooking the Ohio River where Governor James Ray and veterans of the American Revolution met him with a public reception. When one of the young militiamen was introduced to Lafayette, he bowed deeply and politely raised his hat. Out fell several crackers (no doubt intended for a snack during the long day). Lafayette put the mortified young man at ease by congratulating him on being a good soldier, always carrying his rations with him.

Other festivities included an afternoon dinner held outside on a 220-foot-long table beautifully decorated with flowers by the ladies of Jeffersonville. Two large banners read "Indiana Welcomes Lafayette, the Champion of Liberty in Both Hemispheres" and "Indiana in '76 a Wilderness—in 1825 a Civilized Community, Thanks to Lafayette and the Soldiers of the Revolution!"

After dinner, guests offered toasts to the United States, the memory of George Washington, and General Lafayette. In turn, Lafayette wished the best to Hoosiers, saying, "May the rapid progress of this young state, a wonder among wonders, more and more evince the blessings of republican freedom!"

The visits of the General to Perry County and Jeffersonville are notable events of pride and inspiration in southern Indiana history. His surprise appearance in Perry County was a treasured gift, spoken of for many years. Today the spot where he met settlers is marked with a plaque placed by the Lafayette Spring Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution which reads: "Lafayette and his party spent the night in this community after the steamer Mechanic sank in the Ohio River May 9, 1825. Pioneers came from miles around to visit him at this spring before he departed the following day on a passing steamer. From this historic spot Lafayette Spring Chapter, D.A.R., takes its name. Erected by Lafayette Spring Chapter, D.A.R. 1958."**

A nice video about Lafayette Spring can be found here:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=R1BNYxnDCI4>

*Contributor Susan Covey became interested in Lafayette and the American Revolution after learning three of her ancestors met the General in Perry County, Indiana, in 1825. She is Media Chair for, and a member of, the Southern Indiana Genealogical Society. Susan lives in Louisville, Kentucky, and hopes to retire one day to southern Indiana.

** This marker is not completely historically correct. As noted above, and supported by the historical record, Lafayette and his party spent the night of May 8th to 9th outdoors on the Kentucky shore. On the morning of the 9th, he and two others rowed across the river to seek shelter on the Indiana side of the river where Lafayette was greeted by the local citizens.

Lafayette's Table During the Grand Tour 1824-25

by Biruta Cap, Ph.D.

Prompted by the AFL and Julien Icher's efforts to establish the landmarks of General Lafayette's Grand Tour of the twenty-four United States of 1824-25, I was naturally curious about what kind of food was served during the lavish banquets at major stops, or at least what Lafayette might have enjoyed in more private encounters. I thought a good place to start would be Alan Hoffman's complete translation of *Lafayette in America in 1824 and 1825*, Auguste Levasseur's memoir of this momentous tour (Lafayette Press, Inc. 2006). Levasseur was Lafayette's secretary who accompanied the General and noted the events, along with personal observations and a record of the speeches made by local notables as well as Lafayette's responses.

However, my curiosity was not at all satisfied regarding the dishes served at these elaborate celebrations during which neither effort nor expense was spared by the grateful nation and the localities where Lafayette stopped. These formal receptions involved much drinking, to be sure. The then-popular **syllabub** (see below) may have been offered at smaller dinners. But in the 572 pages - the record of this trip - hardly a word about food! We learn that these dinners, often followed by a ball, were in lavishly decorated halls, attended by notables and gracious, beautifully dressed ladies. Thirteen-plus toasts (!!?) were *de rigueur*. Levasseur digresses only a few times, observing the local economy or ecology, such as the alligators that fascinated him near Savannah and in Louisiana, or the wildlife along the Mississippi. In fact, regarding the latter, he comes close to mentioning "food-to-be:" the wild ducklings plucked from the shore's bank to be sent to La Grange, and other shipments of local fowl (American pheasants, wild turkeys) and even a cow.

Only three times in the entire record of the year-long trip are other comestibles mentioned: (1) the maize cooked in milk eaten by the Indians he met in the upper Mississippi region; (2) the wine - not excellent, but drinkable Vevey¹ - produced by Swiss settlers near Cincinnati, Ohio; and (3) at last, toward the end of the trip in July, 1825, the fish caught by the "citizens and magistrates" of the "Republican State of Schuylkill" in the Schuylkill River near Philadelphia. The General participated in the fishing party, dressed in the "national costume, his head protected with a wide straw hat. [...] Never was a meal more joyous nor watered by a better wine" (Levasseur, 537-8).

Understandably. While the lavish receptions organized by municipalities, often by the Masons, must have been very gratifying with their many toasts and speeches, they were also tiring. What counted were the sentiments expressed. How could the General, who had to respond, or his secretary who was taking notes, even bother to look at what was in their plates or savor the food? Only in the relaxed atmosphere with a few companions in a familiar setting where the General had fought earlier could he enjoy the food and wine *sans*

¹ Whereas the Swiss vineyard in southern Ohio did not prosper, the original Vevey is still a major popular Swiss wine, celebrated with a festival every ten years; it was one of the major tourist events in Vevey, Switzerland in 2019.

formal ceremony. And it was fresh fish!² Levasseur does not mention what wine they drank, but it would have hardly mattered as long as it was drinkable.

Still, even if Lafayette did not pay much attention to food, it may be of interest to know what constituted celebratory food in America in 1824-25. Tradition, latest food fashions (French influence brought by American diplomats abroad, Jefferson in particular³), new products (tomatoes), improved technology for preservation and cooking (stoves), as well as the training of personnel (talented enslaved persons in high places) - all had a bearing on what came to the table.

What was set before Lafayette in the course of one year were no doubt the traditional elite English foods of the former English colonists. In the South, dinners may also have included specific foods with local - American - ingredients such as corn, peppers and tomatoes. And where Lafayette may have had a taste of the “latest American” cuisine was perhaps during the last, somewhat melancholy visit as he was taking leave of his American hosts: at the table of his gourmet friend Thomas Jefferson whom he did indeed visit for a week in the month before his departure in early September 1825.

While in France as Ambassador of the United States, Jefferson had become enthusiastic about such novel delicacies as ice cream and macaroni in a cheese and cream sauce, which 200 years later have become commonplace, banal and are shunned by the health-conscious. But being an avid gardener, Jefferson also brought the cultivation of tomatoes and peppers to his Monticello garden. These were truly novelties in 1824 Virginia. When Jefferson supposedly consumed fresh tomatoes in public, people were shocked because they believed tomatoes, being of the nightshade family, were poisonous. (The French initially believed this also of the potato, and were the last Europeans to embrace it.) Given the paucity of General Lafayette’s documented reaction to foods, it is unknown if he tasted tomatoes at Monticello or what he thought of them.

Recipes for the aforementioned foods can be found in the first edition (1824) of Mary Randolph’s *The Virginia Housewife*, the first American regional cookbook, which she compiled at the age of 62. It has been immensely popular, with editions published all the way up to 1984.

Who was Mary Randolph? Her brother, Thomas Mann Randolph, was the son-in-law of Thomas Jefferson, and Mary was no doubt a frequent guest at Monticello. Her home was in the Washington area; when she died in 1828, she was buried in Arlington National Cemetery.

Among Mary Randolph’s “recipes”⁴ for novel American foods (non-English, non-French), several are worth noting:

² The “Schuylkill Colony,” as it was then called, is up-stream from Philadelphia and thus the river’s waters were not as polluted as those near the city.

³ See David DeWitt’s *The Founding Foodies* (Sourcebooks, 2010), particularly important for Jefferson.

⁴ Recipes in early cookbooks may be disconcerting to the modern cook, as they are quite summary and assume one knows much of the basic kitchen techniques. Quantities are vague, and cooking time and temperature are often listed as “until done.”

1. **Curried chicken**, made from one pound of chicken breasts sautéed in ONE STICK of butter together with one onion and one clove of garlic, spiced with one teaspoon of curry powder and one of salt, then moistened with 2-3 cups of chicken stock and $\frac{1}{4}$ of lemon or orange juice, then simmered for about 30 minutes. (Curried dishes were fashionable in 1824.) The same recipe can be adapted for catfish, even better!

2. **Gazpacho**, made in a bowl with LAYERS of fresh tomatoes and cucumbers, salted, and topped with tomato juice from freshly squeezed tomatoes.

3. **Scalloped tomatoes**, made as follows: layer peeled tomato slices in an oven-proof pan with breadcrumbs, salting each layer lightly and dotting it with butter. Finish with breadcrumbs. Bake in a medium oven for about 30 minutes. (Mary Randolph's recipe does **not** call for sugar or cheese.)

4. **Pepper vinegar**. (This may be the most original contribution.) Take fresh peppers (any kind of relatively hot peppers - not Bell), cut in half, remove seeds, boil in vinegar to cover until soft. Strain through a fine sieve. Use instead of black pepper in sauces and gravies.

Historic note: the black pepper trade had made the fortunes of Salem traders who sought the spice in Sumatra from 1790 until 1873. But the Napoleonic blockade and later, pirates hampered the pepper shipments. In December 1805 Jefferson issued an embargo forbidding American ships to leave port, thus making the popular spice rare in the US. It is perhaps the sudden lack of black pepper, more popular in the US than anywhere in the world, that prompted Mary Randolph to include a recipe for an alternate spice, grown in native American soil, not far-off Sumatra.

Mary Randolph's cookbook is available in several of the ten editions in bookstores such a Barnes & Noble and on the internet (eBay, Amazon), new or used, so that anyone interested in experimenting with early 19th century American cuisine (Virginian, with foreign influences) can do so.

It is likely Lafayette was exposed to some of the above-mentioned dishes or other American foods popular at Monticello, including sweet potato pudding or South Carolina rice pudding. As for drinks, rum and whiskey were popular with men; when ladies were present, syllabub was the likely choice as a dessert drink. Known already in England in the 17th century, syllabub was a special treat in colonial America as well, when servants could take the time to whip up the frothy delicacy made with sweetened nutmeg-flavored cream, sweet wine, and lemon juice.

Curious about this celebratory "cocktail" of a past era, for Lafayette's 262nd birthday I adapted an earlier recipe, using 2019 ingredients. For two glasses:

In a well-chilled bowl, combine 1/4 cup of very cold heavy cream and 3/4 cup of sweet wine, juice of 1/2 lemon, 2 tbsp. of confectioner's sugar. (White table wine may be used instead of sweet wine. In that case, double the sugar.) Whip until frothy. Serve in glasses with a teaspoon. (As a dessert, it could be a sophisticated substitute for ice cream.) Our quantities were not those in the 1824-25 versions, but back then, they likely varied from one locale to the next.

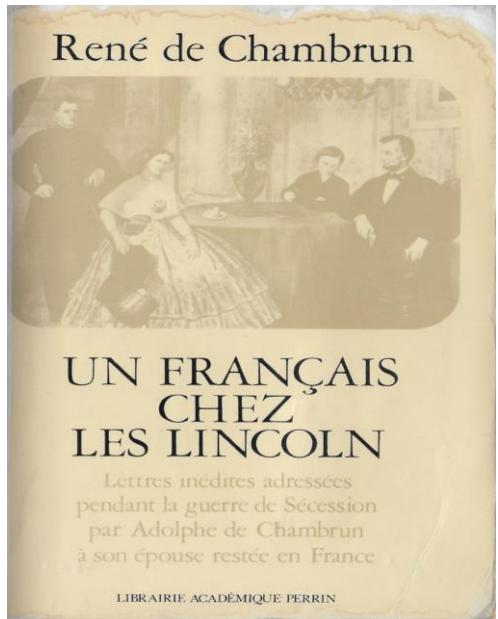
Cheers! *Vive Lafayette!*

A Lafayette Family Member and the Lincolns

by Pierre Larroque

Marie-Thérèze, my sister, a French AFL member, found this old book in the Saturday flea market in Bayonne, home of our family in the French Basque Country.

She knew of René de Chambrun because we had together visited La Grange, owned by the de Chambrun Foundation, the previous year. And what? To see an old book about a de Chambrun and Abraham Lincoln and the American Civil War?



This old book - *Un Français chez les Lincoln*, by René de Chambrun - turned out to be a jewel of a story: the incredible journey of a Lafayette family member in the mid-1860s in Washington DC, and this Lafayette family member's amazingly close relationship with Lincoln's senior-most Cabinet Members and with Abraham and Mary Todd Lincoln themselves.

The Marquis Adolphe de Chambrun, René de Chambrun's grandfather, was born in 1831, three years before our Hero's death. He married Marthe de Corcelle, Lafayette's great-granddaughter, in 1857. A liberal, as well as a friend of Victor Hugo and of Alexis de Tocqueville, in the early 1860s Adolphe de Chambrun joined the small group of upper-class Parisians who opposed Napoleon III whose reign had, by then, become increasingly authoritarian.

For fear of harassment, he decided to move to the US in 1864, armed with letters of recommendation from de Tocqueville and from two of Lafayette's grandsons. (As our Hero did 87 years earlier, he left behind his pregnant wife, and learned English while crossing the Atlantic.) In fact, he had been secretly engaged by senior liberal officers of Paris' Foreign Ministry to report, outside of official channels, on the then-prevailing politics in Washington DC and on the civil war as viewed and managed by Abraham Lincoln's Administration.

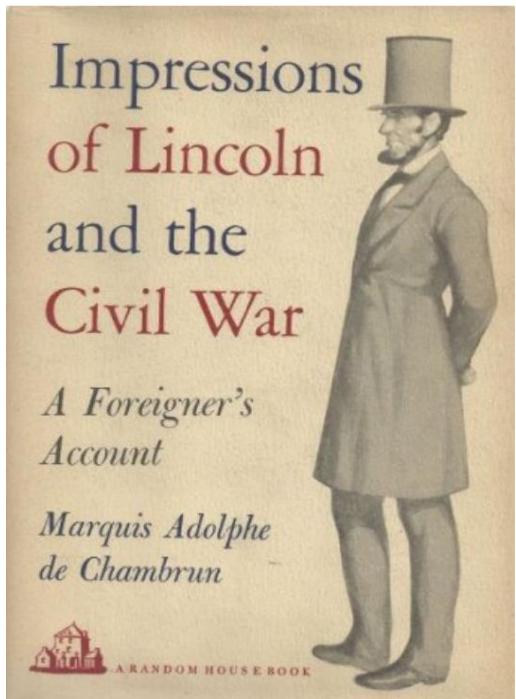
Also, as our Hero 87 years earlier did, Adolphe de Chambrun deeply loved his wife, and he wrote to her profusely, one letter every week, starting upon his arrival in New York in February 1865. These are the letters which René de Chambrun discovered in his father's papers and published in 1976 in this little forgotten book.

It turns out that, along with England, France, under Napoleon III, was in fact covertly supporting the Confederates, and Abraham Lincoln and his Cabinet knew about this. Adolphe de Chambrun, accepted as a supporter the Union contrary to Napoleon III's pro-Confederacy policies, quickly earned the trust of Lincoln's senior-most Cabinet Members who shared with him their hopes and fears, in particular one of which I was not aware: the fear that the Confederates and their armies would escape to Mexico before being beaten by the Union troops, and would establish a new country there, as favored by the French and the English.

But the most remarkable tale concerns Adolphe de Chambrun's immediately formed deep friendship with Abraham and Mary Todd Lincoln themselves.

The letters to his beloved Marthe describe how he became an intimate friend of the President and his wife, often dining privately with them at the White House, and sharing both personal and official moments with them. For instance, Adolphe accompanied Abraham Lincoln as he entered Richmond, still in flames, in early April 1865 after it was evacuated by the Confederates following Grant's victory over Lee at Petersburg.

The most heart-wrenching letter is that of April 18, 1865. Adolphe relates to his wife his horror at learning of the assassination of Abraham Lincoln, four evenings before. Also, he explains that Mary Todd Lincoln had invited him to join the President and her in their loge at the Ford Theater, but that he had declined because it was Good Friday. This letter, eight pages long, describes in wrenching sentences the immense sadness and sentiment of a broken world which descended on the Capital at Lincoln's death.



Hoping to share my discovery of this little book with American AFL friends, I looked (without much hope) for an English translation. To my surprise, it turns out that René de Chambrun's father, General Aldebert de Chambrun, did translate these letters in English and published them in 1952 under the title: *Impressions of Lincoln and the Civil War – A Foreigner's account – Marquis Adolphe de Chambrun*. This was 24 years before they were published in French! Nowhere in his book does René de Chambrun suggest having been aware of his father's translation and publication of Adolphe's letters in English.

I recommend that you try to find a copy of this book, maybe on Amazon; it is well worth reading.

AFL Annual Meeting in West Point, NY

June 11th to 14th, 2020

by Chuck Schwam



Mark your calendars for June 11th to 14th, 2020 when the American Friends of Lafayette will descend upon the hallowed ground of West Point, New York for their annual meeting. West Point is the oldest, continuously occupied military post in the United States. Located on the Hudson River in New York, West Point was identified by George Washington as the most important strategic position in America during the American Revolution. Lafayette visited West Point several times while he was in the United States, and now you will too.

We will be staying at the magnificent Thayer Hotel. Located on the West Point Military Academy and on the banks of the Hudson River, the Thayer Hotel offers spectacular views and illustrious history. Our annual banquet and all other gatherings will be in the elegant ballroom overlooking the river below. We've negotiated a fantastic guest room rate for this very special stay.

We have already booked several Lafayette-related tours as the folks at West Point are excited to roll out the red carpet for us. We will also explore the Hudson Highlands area, specifically American Revolution sites nearby. Look for registration and itinerary details early next year, but please mark your calendars now. This meeting is not to be missed!



The Frigate *La Fayette*

by Chuck Schwam



On Sunday June 23rd, a few AFL members attended a party on the French frigate *La Fayette*. The *La Fayette* is a second-line, multi-mission stealth frigate of the French Navy; it was docked in Norfolk for maneuvers with the United States Navy. Like many United States Naval vessels, the *La Fayette* has put itself in harm's way to defend against our common enemies.

Captain Forissier was an outstanding host as were the over 100 French officers and enlisted men and women on board. The enthusiasm of the crew was infectious, and their geniality underscored the long-standing friendship of our two countries. Captain Forissier could not have been friendlier, and we discussed many subjects including “*why are there no ships named after Lafayette currently in the United States Navy?*” ...which could be a future AFL project.



Left: Katherine and Robert Kelly on board the *La Fayette*
Center: CF Pascal Forissier is the Captain of la frégate *La Fayette*
Right: Chuck Schwam & Julien Icher on board the *La Fayette*

Historical *Gazettes*

by Alan R. Hoffman

With the help of our able Board Secretary, Bonnie Fritz, and our excellent webmaster, Mackenzie Fowler, the AFL website now provides user-friendly access to each American Friends of Lafayette *Gazette* from 1942, the year that issue No. 1 was published, to date. Click on “news” and then “*Gazettes*” and you will find numbers 69 to 90 on our website and a link to the Lafayette College website which contains issues 1 to 68, twenty per page. I think you will find that the website is functional and that the historical *Gazettes* are interesting and informative.

We have included in the current *Gazette* issue No. 11 which was published 70 years ago in 1949. On page one, there is an excerpt from Louis Gottschalk’s *Lafayette Between the American Revolution and the French Revolution*. This excerpt concerns Lafayette’s shocking speech to a committee of the Assembly of Notables in 1787 in which he called for an impartial investigation into the abusive and corrupt system of royal expenditures. Gottschalk’s work, not yet published, had already been awarded the James Hazen Hyde Prize of the American Historical Association. In his book, Gottschalk follows Lafayette as he evolves into a crusader for human rights, addressing both his anti-slavery activities and his persistent and successful lobbying to expand the rights of French Protestants who had become second-class citizens after Louis XIV revoked the Edict of Nantes in 1685. You will also find in *Lafayette Between the American Revolution and the French Revolution* a detailed treatment of Lafayette’s 1784 return visit to America, the prequel to the 1824-1825 Farewell Tour, during which the 27-year old hero was lionized and celebrated for five months. See the following article in this *Gazette* by historian Aurore Eaton.

Number 11 of the *Gazette* also contains a detailed description of Yorktown Day in 1948, and articles about the sword that Congress gave Lafayette and a visit to Picpus Cemetery. There is even a death notice of Theodore Roosevelt’s widow Edith, who had been a member of the AFL since 1934. Mrs. Roosevelt is described as “a wife and mother of the antique mold.”

Gazette of the American Friends of Lafayette

No. 11, FEBRUARY, 1949

PUBLISHED OCCASIONALLY FROM EASTON, PENNSYLVANIA

Sweat, Tears and Blood

(From forthcoming *Lafayette Between the American Revolution and the French Revolution*)

LOUIS GOTTSCHALK

THE Marquis de Lafayette was not a great orator. One who was to hear him often when he had acquired greater skill would say of him that he spoke in a familiar, conversational tone "without metaphor or colored images but with the precise word to express the precise idea, without passionate verve but with a flow of words that stirred because of their apparent conviction."

The speech he now prepared to deliver on recent land speculations was to be Lafayette's first significant political address in France. Previously his oratory had consisted almost entirely of pretty speeches at banquets, receptions and powwows before audiences of admiring Americans or Indians. This one was to be delivered before a hostile prince and was fraught with personal danger.

At the next meeting of the bureau¹ Lafayette asked permission to read his speech, requesting that it be presented to the king as coming from him alone. Permission was granted, but Lafayette had not read far when he reached the challenging words, "The monster of speculation must be attacked instead of fed."

Thereupon the Comte d'Artois interrupted. The tone of the memoir, he objected, was too strong and too personal. Lafayette was not intimidated, however. As a gentleman, he insisted, he had the right to carry his protests directly to the throne.

A bitter discussion ensued. One of Lafayette's impassioned supporters, addressing him directly, proclaimed that the Marquis' exploits in America had already given him the right to be considered one of the country's heroes, but "now you especially deserve that glorious title." The

speaker regretted there was no sculptor present to preserve forever his young colleague's likeness "at this moment when your patriotic zeal puts you in the ranks of His Majesty's most faithful servants."

Artois at length yielded and permitted Lafayette to proceed. The Marquis then asked for an impartial investigation into the management of the royal domain in order to correct speculative abuses. Repeating the charge that the king had paid exorbitantly for lands recently bought or exchanged, he named some of the persons he thought had benefited. He wanted to know why ministers made deals that profited only private individuals and why they bought certain parcels of lands at the same time that they sold others. He admitted that he might be misinformed. "But my patriotism is roused and requires a serious investigation. And since this open statement signed by me is submitted to His Majesty, I repeat with redoubled confidence . . . that the dissipated millions have been raised by taxation and that taxation can be justified only by the genuine need of the state; that the many millions presented to corruption or selfishness are the fruit of the sweat, the tears and perhaps the blood of the people."

When the Marquis was done, the Bishop of Langres arose to support him, promising that after the Easter recess he would bring proof of all the statements that his colleague had made. The bureau formally approved Lafayette's behavior.

The meetings of the Notables were not public, but it was not long before Lafayette's speech was published in newspapers and pamphlets and became widely known at home and abroad. That could hardly have happened without his knowledge and consent. The cry that he had raised (probably a cliché even in his day) about "the sweat, the tears, and perhaps the blood of the people" did not have the dramatic defiance or clear-cut simplicity of the "blood, sweat and tears" of a later and greater orator. It did not become the heartening slogan that our own times

were to find it. Lafayette's generation was one that sought "liberty and equality" and not "blood, sweat, and tears."

But that a great noble had defied both the minister and the brother of the king to carry his complaints to the foot of the throne and had personally appealed to "the justice and goodness that we know to be the natural sentiments of His Majesty" was soon known wherever men gathered to read pamphlets and newspapers or to talk politics. Lafayette, of course, with a pride that he tried hard to conceal, sent a copy of his speech to Washington. Another found its way into the library of Loménie de Brienne.² It was republished with a crude English translation in the bilingual *Gazette de Québec*.

The Swedish ambassador to France reported universal approval of "the patriotism" that Lafayette had shown — "a virtue so little known in this country." Even the queen noted Lafayette's activity, although she disparaged his opinions as based "upon what happens at Philadelphia."

¹ April 2, 1787. The Second Bureau of the Assembly of Notables (Feb.-May, 1787) of which Lafayette was a member and, the king's brother, the Comte d'Artois president. This speech is an attack upon Calonne, comptroller-general of finances.

² Archbishop of Toulouse, later of Lens and cardinal, who was to succeed Calonne as principal minister of Louis XVI. Calonne (1790-1793) became chief adviser of Artois, then in exile.

(Note: Dr. Gottschalk's *Lafayette Between the American and French Revolutions*, although still in manuscript form, has been awarded the James Hazen Hyde Prize by the American Historical Association.)

Yorktown Day

OCTOBER 19, 1948

SEVERAL thousand gathered in Yorktown on a dazzling blue Virginia day to observe the 167th anniversary of the victory. There were guided tours of the battlefield by Colonial National Park historians; the flags of the various regiments which served in the Siege of Yorktown were flying at their long-ago positions; and the Moore House was open for inspection — there the articles of capitulation were drawn up.

Busy launches conveyed over one thousand people out to the new antiaircraft cruiser, *U. S. S. Fresno* (CL-121), of the Atlantic Fleet, anchored in the York, and guests inspected the ship on the invitation of Captain W. L. Benson, her commanding officer. Many visited the Swan Tavern to view the exhibition of mementoes. At the Nelson House — York Hall (built in 1740, and Cornwallis' headquarters during the siege), with its bricks still clasping cannon balls — the owners, Mr. and Mrs. George Blow, entertained at lunch.

At two o'clock exercises at the monument began: a military parade was reviewed by Lieutenant-Colonel J. P. Leonard, U. S. M. C., of the United States Naval Mine Depot, Yorktown, grand marshal, Brigadier-General Walter J. Muller, U. S. A., commanding general of Fort Eustis, and Captain J. F. Donovan, Jr., U. S. N., commanding officer of the Mine Depot. In the parade were army men from Fort Eustis, a Marine Corps unit from the Mine Depot, an Air Force outfit from Langley Field, and navy men from the *Fresno*.

As the several thousand guests took their places on the sunny lawn before the monument, jet planes — P-80 Shooting Stars from Langley Field — darted roaring overhead. The 50th Army Band of Fort Monroe and the Poquoson High School Band furnished excellent musical numbers, notably "America" and "La Marseillaise."

Congressman S. Otis Bland presided. He was presented by Edward A. Hummel, superintendent of the Colonial National Historical Park and chairman of the joint

program committee (upon which our Stuart W. Jackson served). The invocation by the Chaplain of the U. S. Naval Schools, Mine Warfare, Yorktown, was followed by the introduction of distinguished guests. The principal speaker was Hon. Colgate W. Darden, Jr., ex-Governor of Virginia, and President of the University of Virginia. He warned the audience that America is in danger of losing that for which our fathers and forefathers fought — the rights of the individual. He pointed to the great courage and patriotism of the Russian people as evidenced in the siege of Stalingrad. But, he declared, the Russian people are led by a small group of men who are opposed to those things for which we stand.

Unless the Western nations maintain military power, he predicted, the Russian machine, determined to subject the individual to the state, will roll westward. "I don't believe there is an easy settlement of the Russian question," he said. "It is not to be smoothed away in a few months or a few years." In the meantime, he asserted, "we're on trial as never before. And we need the courage and sacrifice that were shown here if we are to pass on to future governments a land as rich and free as we inherited and for which these brave men fought."

"The struggle for human liberty is much older than the American nation. But the victory here on October 19, 1781 . . . was a milestone in that struggle," he said. "I am not exactly certain that the victory here at Yorktown was not as much an English victory as an American victory," he declared. "Had the American nation not become independent," he said, "it probably would have remained predominantly agricultural. With independence, however, came development of the industrial might which made it possible in this century for the United States to aid both the mother country and those who came to our aid in the Revolution — the French."

Then followed this address by Captain W. L. Benson, commanding officer of the *Fresno*:

"The *Fresno* has been designated by the Commander-in-Chief of the Atlantic

Fleet to participate in this Yorktown Day Celebration. I feel sure that I am expressing the sentiments of our Commander-in-Chief of the Atlantic Fleet, and indeed of the entire Navy when I thank the Joint Program Committee and those patriotic organizations which are responsible for our presence.

"You have always been our friends and sponsors even at times when some thought there was little or no need to support a military establishment.

"Everyone here today knows that in 1781 a fleet did much to bring about the victory at Yorktown — and the fleet was not the U. S. Atlantic Fleet, but the fleet of our perennial ally, France. Since 1781, the United States has become a great Naval power and our fleets now guard the two oceans that make us an island continent.

"The history of our national growth and the contributions of sea power to that growth are well known to this group. But it might be timely to give you a very brief sketch of what our Navy is doing today and what it may do in the future.

"Today our Navy's aim is to guard the sea approaches to this nation and to spearhead the projection of our fighting might abroad if this ever again becomes necessary. In other words, we must do our part to keep war away from America. In modern war this means that our fleets must be able to fight on, above and below the surface of the seas. In conjunction with our other armed forces, the Navy must uphold our national policies and interest and insure that never again will the United States be forced to fight in its homeland — or even near to this homeland.

"You may ask how the Navy is going about this ever more difficult job. Presently we are ready with elements of the three dimensional sea power. We have in each ocean a carrier task force — small by the standards of World War II, but supreme in its category. Also we have a considerable submarine force advancing its techniques to perform as effectively in the future as it did in World War II. We have amphibious groups, trained for that type of warfare which was so effective in the Pacific, in the

GAZETTE OF THE AMERICAN FRIENDS OF LAFAYETTE

Mediterranean and during the Normandy Invasion. We have naval surface and air units to protect us against the submarine warfare which promises to be even more effective in the future than it was in World Wars I and II. All of these are backed up by many times their present strength in the elements of our 'mother-hall' fleets and by our trained reserve of personnel.

"And the Navy isn't ignoring atomic developments, push-button warfare, supersonic missiles and other scientific advances. On the contrary, the Navy is vigorously carrying out a program of adapting all these things to sea warfare. The Navy hopes to use these terribly destructive innovations against any future enemy far from our own shores instead of seeing them used against our homeland.

"Any investigation of the Navy's organization and program for research and development will bear this out. We have in the Atlantic Fleet an Operational Development Force composed of all types of naval ships and aircraft. This force works from month to month testing new ideas and equipment for use in our fleets.

"Some have advanced the argument that the coming push-button age has eliminated, or at least greatly reduced the importance of sea power. They would do away with our present defenses, leaving us only the push-button, which realists have said is the only element of push-button warfare available to us today.

"Meanwhile we can always hope and pray that we will never be called upon to fight anywhere or anyone. Many of us have seen too much of it. But just as it did in 1781 or 1898 or 1914 or 1941, our salvation lies in strength — not weakness — and when I say strength I mean more than great military forces and great industrial potential. I mean our great American political principles and the great national psychological strength behind those principles. I mean the very things that this celebration and its sponsoring organizations stand for. To us you are an inspiration. We are indebted to you. We know it. And we shall do our best to serve you well."

★ ★ ★

Major Roger Leguay, assistant military attaché of the French Embassy, represented the French Ambassador at the ceremony. His remarks echo that indestructible bond of friendship between France and America:

"Lafayette and Rochambeau and their brave French troops and sailors were not only a substantial help for General Washington in his fight, but they were also the first to materialize the everlasting friendship between American and French armies, friendship which climaxed during World War I at Saint Mihiel and was maintained during World War II all over the world.

"In touring the battlefield this morning I was particularly impressed by the fact that the Siege of Yorktown was one of the first allied combined operations: after the seizure of sea power by De Grasse, who established a firm blockade, cutting the enemy from his supply line, the American and French armies laid siege to Yorktown; when I saw the place where French and American Generals drafted the Articles of Capitulation it reminded me of the same ceremony which took place in Reims, France, in 1945. For all these reasons I am quite sure that Yorktown will always remain a milestone in our common history.

"It has been with a deep joy that I, as a Frenchman, have found in your town the Victory Monument which stands as a symbol of the everlasting brotherhood of arms, common victory and indefectible friendship which unites the United States and France."

We quote from the Richmond *Times-Dispatch*: "During his tour of the battlefields, Major Leguay was shown the famous Lafayette cannon. Dr. Edward M. Riley, park historian, explained that the gun was among the pieces surrendered by the British army at the close of the Siege of Yorktown.

"In 1824, while the Marquis de Lafayette was touring this country, it is reported that he saw the cannon in a New York arsenal and recognized it as one of the pieces captured by his troops at Yorktown. He was able to identify it by a

deep indentation on its right side, a depression evidently stemming from a direct cannon fire hit from an American or French gun. Seeing the cannon, Lafayette was deeply moved, Dr. Riley said, and 'it was reported he impulsively threw his arms around it and kissed it.'

"Since that time this 12-pounder bronze British gun, weighing more than 2,400 pounds, has carried the designation of the 'Lafayette Cannon.' In 1938 it was brought to Yorktown and was mounted on an authentically reconstructed carriage of the type on which it rode at the time of the siege."

★ ★ ★

Following the addresses, the Wreath Ceremony took place, with Mr. Alfred P. Goddin, President of the Sons of the Revolution in the State of Virginia, presiding. He placed at the foot of the monument a huge wreath representing all the patriotic organizations which had joined in observing the day in so complete and excellent a manner — the Comte de Grasse Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Thomas Nelson, Junior Chapter, Sons of the American Revolution, Sons of the Revolution of the State of Virginia, Society of the Cincinnati in the State of Virginia, *American Friends of Lafayette*, Trustees of the Town of York and the Colonial National Historical Park.

At this ceremony many flags fluttered in the Virginia breeze, and among them the beautiful banner of the *American Friends of Lafayette*, borne by Scout Ray Parcell, U. S. N. Mine Depot, Yorktown, a member of Yorktown Troop 101, Boy Scouts of America. The day was filled with thrills for the school children of Yorktown (there was no school that day), for the crew of the *Frelon*, who drank in all there was to see and hear, and for the thousands of guests, many from great distances, and well repaid for their trip to Virginia. The observance of Yorktown Day is perpetual. Stuart W. Jackson, representing this Society, is a member of the permanent committee. We cannot too strongly urge our members to attend Yorktown Day next October 19th.

GAZETTE OF THE AMERICAN FRIENDS OF LAFAYETTE

Lafayette Exhibit

SWAN TAVERN, YORKTOWN, VIRGINIA

Sponsored by the
American Friends of Lafayette

A SIGNIFICANT feature of Yorktown Day was the special exhibit in the reconstructed Swan Tavern, of Lafayette manuscripts and documents, sponsored by the *American Friends of Lafayette*, and drawn from the collection of Stuart Wells Jackson, formerly of Montclair, New Jersey, and now a resident of Gloucester, Virginia. Mr. Jackson has been for many years the country's chief Lafayette collector.

One of the four recorded copies of the earliest known printed edition of the Virginia Constitution of June 29, 1776, and the manuscript journal, "Campagne en Virginie du Major Gener. Marquis de la Fayette en 1781" by Capitaine de Chesnoy, aide-de-camp to Lafayette, were among the documents displayed. The Capitaine journal was purchased by Mr. Jackson in France in 1937 from Miss Lavasseur, granddaughter of Auguste Lavasseur, secretary to Lafayette. Capitaine de Chesnoy came to America with Lafayette aboard *La Victoire* in 1777 and served as his aide-de-camp throughout the American Revolution. He was commissioned a Major in the American Army by Act of Congress, November, 1778.

In addition to old manuscripts and documents, several rare books and important Lafayette memorabilia were included in the exhibit. Several interesting Lafayette letters were shown: in one written December 30, 1778, he gives expression to his love for America, and in another, written April 21, 1781, to Thomas Jefferson, then Governor of Virginia, the young officer seeks desperately needed supplies for his troops. This letter was written when Lafayette's small force opposed the British army, devastating eastern and central Virginia.

Some items related specifically to the surrender of Cornwallis. Probably the

most important was a 1782 copy of *A Discourse Delivered Near York in Virginia . . .* by Israel Evans, a chaplain in Washington's army, a sermon delivered before the men of Lafayette's Division two days after the surrender. It is the earliest known thanksgiving or "victory" sermon following the surrender.

French participation was indicated by such documents as a copy of one of the two earliest French editions of the treaty signed between France and the United States on February 6, 1778. This treaty, together with a formal military alliance between the two nations, marked the entrance of France into the war as an active ally of the United States. All earlier assistance extended by the French government had been secret supplies and loans. Never did French participation count any more decidedly than at the Siege of Yorktown, where the French army, commanded by Rochambeau, comprised more than half of the allied force and a French fleet commanded by de Grasse held off the British navy, and effected a successful blockade against Cornwallis.

Autographed letters of men prominent in the Revolution were displayed: one from George Washington to John Hancock, and Thomas Jefferson's note introducing James Monroe to Benjamin Franklin; signatures of Louis XVI, and of the Viscount de Noailles, who represented the French in drafting the surrender terms.

The Lafayette memorabilia displayed were chiefly souvenirs of his visit to America in 1824. A collection of books, for children, on the life of Lafayette completed an exhibit of extraordinary interest.

(Data condensed from the records of the Superintendent, Colonial National Historical Park, Yorktown, Virginia.)

* * *

Mr. Messmore Kendall has recently been elected Vice-President, and Mr. John Francis Gough, a Director, of the Institut Français de Washington.

IN MEMORIAM

September 30, 1948, EDITH KERMIT CAROW ROOSEVELT, widow of Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, 26th President of the United States (1901-1909), died at Sagamore Hill, Oyster Bay, New York. She had been a member of the *American Friends of Lafayette* since 1934.

Mrs. Roosevelt was a wife and mother of antique mold; she quietly influenced her strenuous husband, adequately met the responsibilities his high office entailed upon her, and outstandingly reared a large family. Thirty-three descendants (three generations) and a step-daughter survive her; three sons had died in the service of the Republic — one in Alaska and two in France.

J. F. G.

Meeting of the Executive
Council

The Executive Council met on January 17th in New York at the Harvard Club, at a dinner given by President Gough. Present were Mr. and Mrs. Gough, Mr. and Mrs. Kendall, Judge Gardner, Colonel Ames, Professor Norton and Mrs. MacIntire. It was decided to hold the Annual Meeting this year on Saturday, May 21, at Phillipse Manor, Yonkers. Members will be the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Messmore Kendall at luncheon at their home in Dobb's Ferry, once headquarters house of General Washington. Visits to Rochambeau's headquarters and the newly restored home of Washington Irving, all in the vicinity, will fill a day which promises to be of unusual interest.

The Council considered the matter of renewing the Society's contribution to the *French-American Review*, which has been received by our members during the past year; it was voted to contribute \$250 again to the support of this periodical, upon the same terms.



HILT OF THE SWORD

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

Gazette of American Friends of Lafayette
Edition, Pennsylvania

March, 1949

The Sword of Lafayette

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, Barren 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 *La Fayette*, I, 197; and Gottschalk *The Close of the American Revolution*, 43."

★ ★ ★

This sword was buried in the garden at Chavaniac, 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 representative 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.

★ ★ ★

A Note on "La Victoire"

STUART W. JACKSON

The noted historian, Edward Gibbons, writes a friend, J. Holtroyd, that Lafayette is going to America:

"Saturday Night, April 12, 1777

"... We talk chiefly of the Marquis de la Fayette, who was here a few weeks ago. He is about twenty, with a hundred and thirty thousand livres a year; a nephew

of Noailles, who is Ambassador here. He has bought the Duke of Kingston's yacht, and is gone to join the Americans. The Court appear to be angry with him. Adieu."

(From *Miscellaneous Works of Edward Gibbons, Esquire, with Memoirs of his Life and Writings*. London, MDCCXCVI Vol. I, p. 515.)

Note: This reference to the Duke of Kingston's yacht is likely an error. There is no indication that *La Victoire*, on which Lafayette came to America, was ever an English vessel or was bought in England. The *Victoire* was the type of vessel known as a "snow." It might have been used as a yacht as it was relatively small. It is more likely that Gibbons was repeating some London gossip.

★ ★ ★

New Members

We welcome the following new active members:

Mrs. Edmund B. Ball, Muncie, Indiana.
Dr. Joseph E. Fields, Joliet, Illinois.
Mr. Alan M. MacIntire, Waban, Massachusetts.

Mr. John W. Thompson, New Orleans, Louisiana.

Dr. Edward M. Riley, Yorktown, Virginia.

Miss Marie De Chaux, Los Angeles, California.

★ ★ ★

The *Gazette* Travels

It will interest our readers to know that our *Gazette* goes to the Bibliothèque Nationale in Paris; it goes to historical societies, to public libraries, to universities, such as Yale, the Universities of Minnesota and Indiana, and to unusual places. For instance, at the request of Captain W. L. Benson of the U. S. S. *Fresno*, 50 copies of this issue will be distributed among his crew, who were present at Yorktown Day. Captain Benson said, "My boys come from all over the country. They will send the *Gazette* home so that their families can read about Yorktown and what they saw and did that day."

The First Printing of The Constitution in a Book*

STUART W. JACKSON

(Reprinted from the *Papers of the Bibliographical Society of America*. Vol. 42, Third Quarter, 1948.)

Five days after the final draft of *The Constitution* had been signed at Philadelphia, or on Saturday, September 22, 1787, there appeared in the *Pennsylvania Packet and General Advertiser*, the following announcement: This day is published, price 3/9 in boards, By Young and McCulloch, *Introduction to the History of America*. (To which is prefixed a map of the United States) Containing The History of Columbus. An account of the discovery and settlement of North America. Geography of the United States. History of the American War, Declaration of independence. General Washington's circular letter. Addresses of Congress and other papers relative to the Resolution. A short account of the constitution of each of the states. The temporary form of government established by Congress for the new states laid off in the vacant territory. Account of some of the natural curiosities in America. Chronological table of the most remarkable events in America. Also including the plan of the Federal Government, etc., passed by the Convention at Philadelphia, September 17, 1787.

* * *

On August 6, 1787, the Committee of Detail presented to the Convention a printed draft of the Constitution. Except for a printed proof of this draft, struck off about August 1, 1787, and corrected in the handwriting of Edmund Randolph, this is the first printing in any form of the Constitution. Two days after its adoption, or on September 19, 1787, Dunlop and Claypool's *Pennsylvania Packet* reprinted the Constitution, this being the first printing for the general public. But it is the last-named item of the above announcement in which we are presently concerned. The discovery of this announcement arose from the chance possession of a copy of *The Columbian Magazine* for September 1787, in which the Constitution appeared. Was

this its first printing in a book? Extended research in the files of contemporary Philadelphia newspapers disclosed announcements of the July and August issues as appearing August 2 and September 3, respectively. It may, therefore, be assumed that the September issue did not appear until some time in October. Moreover, the September issue carried news as late as the date of issue of the *Introduction to the History of America*, and so could not have preceded it. A bibliographical study of this book and a biographical sketch of the author, or rather the compiler, and one of its printers as well, may be found in *The First Text Books in American History and Their Compiler John McCulloch*, by Alice Winifred Spieseke (New York, Teachers College, 1938). The author, however, had not seen the earlier issue of the *Introduction* described below.

In the Gilpin Library of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, there are two copies of the *Introduction*, the earliest known textbook in American history. A comparison of these volumes shows that there were two issues, the earlier of which we will designate as Copy I, and the later issue as Copy II, noting the variations between them.

Title Pages: Identical.

Map: Lacking in Copy I. Present in Copy II.

Pagination: Identical to page 188.

Table of Contents: Lacking in Copy I. Present in Copy II.

Chronology of Remarkable Events: Lacking in Copy I. Present in Copy II.

Binding: Original boards as called for in announcement in Copy I. Original in Copy II.

Paper: Identical.

Size: Both copies duodecimo.

The texts are identical up to page 188, which has the keyword, "Constitution," in the lower right hand corner. In Copy I, there is a separate printing of the *Constitution*, with separate title-page and pagination, while Copy II reprints the *Constitution* as a part of the book with continuous pagination agreeing with number 20741 of Evans' *American Bibliography*, which states that it was

"Issued anonymously but evidently compiled by John McCulloch, one of the publishers."

It is a coincidence that the only known copy of the earlier issue of McCulloch's *Introduction*, and the first printing of the *Constitution*, are both in the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. There are two copies of the later issue of the *Introduction* in the Library of Congress (one imperfect), one in the Harvard College Library, Yale University Library (Mason-Franklin Collection), and the Watkinson Library of Reference at Hartford, Connecticut. After diligent inquiry, no others have been located.

The absence of the map in the earlier issue presents a problem, for, as already stated, only one copy is known and there is no evidence that it ever contained the map called for on the title-page. The answer is further complicated by the statement in the Spieseke work referred to, that the map plate was an old one and had been used for the folding map in *Bailey's Pocket Almanac . . . 1783*.¹ Consequently, until an opportunity arises to compare this copy with others of the earlier issue of the *Introduction*, it is unwise to state definitely that it lacked the map.

It seems only remotely probable that, when only five days after the signing of the Constitution, and three days after it was printed for the general public, the *Introduction* was published containing the *Constitution*, it could have been printed in any other work antedating McCulloch's book. We definitely know that his *Introduction* was the earliest known textbook in American history, and it is eminently fitting that *The Constitution*, perhaps the greatest document in American history, should have been included for the instruction of our youth at the beginning of the Republic.

¹ Francis Bailey, *Bailey's Pocket Almanac, being an American Annual Register, for the Year of Our Lord 1783; And of the Empire the Twelfth*.

* Acknowledgment is gratefully made to Miss Mary A. Givens, formerly of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, for her scholarly assistance and effective researches in the Philadelphia newspapers, in my behalf.

Flagmakers to the World

(Condensed from an article by Tom Maboney in the October, 1948, issue of Coronet)

(Colonel Louis Annin Ames, a past president of the *American Friends of Lafayette* and a member of the Executive Council, is president of Annin & Co., flagmakers, of New York, a firm which now starts the second century of a colorful existence.)

Much of the business that makes the firm the oldest and largest flagmaking company in the world is the meticulous filling of sentimental orders for notable customers. Each year it sells some 25,000,000 flags.

Though usually only samples are kept in stock, the Annin store on Fifth Avenue is a riot of color, displaying enough standards, banners, bannerettes, guidons, pennants, flies, ensigns and burgees to flag a battleship, a yachting regatta, a national political convention, an American Legion reunion or a St. Patrick's Day parade.

Flags carry such poignant associations that the glass-encased banners of the Annin showroom have been the background for many scenes of deep emotion. "Flag-making," remarks Colonel Ames, "is a very sentimental business."

Annin's all-time best-seller, of course, is the Stars and Stripes, and a large portion of the company's 150,000 patterns are devoted to a tremendous variety of sizes and historical variations of the national flag. Annin has sold the largest and possibly the smallest U. S. flags ever manufactured, the latter being the size of a postage stamp, for use on birthday cakes.

The largest free-flying flag is a 60-by-90-foot version of Old Glory, made last year to be flown on holidays at the New Jersey end of the big George Washington Bridge, over the Hudson River. It cost \$2,000, and weighs so much that 20 men are required to raise it.

Some extra-special versions of the Stars and Stripes have been turned out by Annin's. Flags on which the stars and stripes are raised like dots of the Braille alpha-

bet have been made for homes for the blind. Flags with fluorescent stars and stripes that glow in the dark have been produced for theatrical use. And recently, flags with purple instead of blue, and orange instead of red have been supplied to movie studios in Hollywood. Photographed in Technicolor, they make a more effective blue and red than Old Glory's usual colors.

The first Annin to become flag-conscious was Alexander, who began to make flags as a ship chandler on the New York City water front in 1820. In 1847, two of his sons established the company, and got off to a good start by making flags for the U. S. armies that conquered California and New Mexico in 1847. In 1849, the firm supplied flags for the inauguration of President Zachary Taylor, and since then there have been Annin flags at every inauguration.

During the Civil War, Annin & Co. had to work overtime to supply flags for the Northern armies. The firm boasts that its banners "were in every engagement on land and sea from the beginning to the close of the war." It found time, however, to fill a couple of notable foreign orders. One consisted of flags for Garibaldi's army in Italy and the other for the coronation of ill-fated Maximilian as Emperor of Mexico.

Latin-American revolutionists who spend their exiles in hotels near Annin's have always patronized it when ordering flags for just-born, or about-to-be-born, governments. The company made the first official flags for the republics of Brazil, Panama and Portugal; and though no revolution was involved, it also made the first flag for the Union of South Africa.

When Admiral Robert E. Peary reached the North Pole on that memorable April 6, 1909, he carried not only an Annin-made U. S. flag but also banners of Delta Kappa Epsilon, the Navy League and the Sons of the American Revolution, all supplied by the firm. In later years, Admiral Byrd, MacMillan and Wilkins have always been well supplied with Annin flags. Byrd flew them over both the North and South Poles.

Great numbers of flags were turned out by Annin's during both World War I and II for the armed services and the Maritime Commission. As might be expected, it was an Annin-made flag that members of the Fifth Marine Infantry Division placed so spectacularly on February 23, 1945, at the top of Mount Suribachi on Iwo Jima.

Today, rayon and nylon have become flag materials, like the older silk, wool and cotton. Since 1926, the firm has made most of its flags in a model factory at Verona, New Jersey. There some 600 women, mostly veteran employees, turn out inexpensive flags by machine and the more expensive types by hand, like the banner of this Society.

A notable feature of the New Jersey factory is an arrangement of wooden troughs beneath each sewing machine which keeps flags from falling to the floor. Tradition and law require that no American flag ever touch the ground, and Annin workers have deep respect for the product of their labors.

Annin's has served peace by outfitting the United Nations headquarters at Lake Success with one of the most elaborate collections of flags ever assembled. The seamstresses at Verona are now turning out quantities of the new official UN flag. Still unfamiliar to many Americans, it is a light-blue flag showing a North Pole projection of the world in white, encircled by an olive wreath, also in white, the symbol of peace.

Last year, Annin's business went past the \$2,000,000 mark. This year, the company is doing nicely with sizable orders for political campaign flags and banners, for flags of Israel, India and Pakistan, and for special jobs for fraternal orders and societies. If and when Hawaii is admitted as the 49th state, a new star will be added to the flag and will automatically give the flag business new impetus.

But Annin's has seen 17 states admitted to the Union during its century of business and is not particularly excited. As far as flagmaking is concerned, another state will simply mean arranging the stars in seven rows of seven stars each.

Messmore Kendall at Picpus

While we assume that none of our readers has denied himself the pleasure of reading the fascinating autobiography of that great lover of America, Messmore Kendall, we quote from his *Never Let Weather Interfere* (Farrar Straus & Co., New York, 1946):

"One day in Paris, while I was having lunch at the T. N. T. Club with Gilbert White, he turned to me and said, 'I suppose you know that today is Lafayette's birthday, and that you, the President-General of the Sons of the American Revolution and an officer of the *American Friends of Lafayette*, are doing nothing about it.'

"'I'm sorry,' I answered, abashed. 'What shall we do?'

"We'll get hold of the Marquis de Chambrun and take him with us to his ancestor's grave."

"A telephone call to the Marquis' house developed that he was at Chavaniac, his home in the South of France, and none of the officers of the local Sons of the American Revolution Chapter was available. We decided to go by ourselves and telephoned to a florist to make up a wreath which would be appropriate to lay upon the tomb of the great General. The florist must have had great respect for Lafayette because, when we called for the wreath, it was over six feet tall, and the flowers were tied with American and French colors. We did not mind the expense, which was considerable, as much as the fact that we could not get it inside our taxicab, and it had to be tied on the running board where it attracted considerable attention on our way to Picpus Cemetery.

"When we arrived, Gilbert and I found it very heavy to carry from the church to the grave which was in a far corner, but, with one on either side, we managed to reach the tomb, stopping on the way to invite two elderly nuns, who were on their knees before a grave, to accompany us. When Gilbert explained our mission, they joined us with enthusiasm. Before laying the wreath, Gilbert made a fine impromptu address in French

to the memory of the national hero of both France and America, directed principally at the nuns who stood rapt and, at his suggestion, joined him in singing the 'Marseillaise.'

"I then said a few appropriate words in English, and all four assisted in laying the wreath against the tomb of Lafayette. It was all very solemn and appropriate, marred only by the fact that the gates of the cemetery had been locked while we were there, and we were all kept waiting a half-hour before we could find the sexton to let us out."

★ ★ ★

An Unpublished Letter

To William Lee Esquire¹, Washington City:

"Paris, January 23, 1827

"My dear Sir,

"I must first Apologize to you for not Having Sent Books in Exchange for those you have Been pleased to give to me, and it would Be too long to Explain How it Has not yet taken place. I am also inquiring about the fate of a portrait of Commodore Moritz Sent to his Lady which has Been mislaid. This However I must say there is no fault to Be attributed to the Captains of packets who are very Careful of every thing put to their Care, and particularly attentive to my personal Concerns. I Hope by the Return of Captain Allyn² to Send to you a few new publications.

"You will Have known the afflicting Loss we Have Sustained in our family, that of my Son in law Lasteyrie. I am Sure You Have Shared in our Sorrow.

"Three packets are Arrived without a line from my Beloved Young friends, Fanny and Camilla³; they Had Been very Sick, Fanny indeed very ill, But they were Recovered. I hope Captain Allyn, daily Expected, will Bring me news of them.

"present my affectionate Respects to your daughters, to our friends in Washington and Believe me

Your old Sincere friend

LAFAYETTE"

1. William Lee, American Commissioner
2. Captain Allyn of the *Cadmus*
3. Fanny and Camilla Wright

Notable Gifts to the Lafayette Collection

From *The Lafayette Alumnus*:

"Through the good offices of Professor Gilbert Chinard of Princeton University, the Lafayette College Library has received from the Maryland Historical Society an original letter from Dubois Martin to Lafayette written in 1823. Dubois Martin had aided in securing the ship which brought Lafayette and a group of French officers to America in 1777 and in the letter Dubois Martin, now living in Baltimore, tactfully reminds Lafayette of this early service and goes on to indicate that he is in financial difficulties.

"Mr. Stuart W. Jackson (LL.D., Honorary, 1946) of Gloucester, Virginia, has placed in the Collection of the *American Friends of Lafayette* an historical work of great rarity: *Correspondence du Lord G. Germain avec les Généraux Clinton, Cornwallis (etc.)* (Berne, 1782). This volume is one of the sources used by B. F. Stevens for the collection of documents which makes up his *The Campaign in Virginia, 1781* (London, 1888) a volume which is somewhat rare today."

★ ★ ★

**Publications of
The American Friends
of Lafayette**

No. 1. *A Map of Yorktown*, by Joachim du Perron, comte de Revel. With notes biographical, nautical and cartographical on the Journals and Maps of du Perron, 1781-1782, by Gilbert Chinard, Robert G. Albion and Lloyd A. Brown, 1942. 12 p. (folio) with double map, in color. (Joint publication of the Princeton University Library and the *American Friends of Lafayette*.) \$7.50.

No. 2. *The Place of the American Revolution in the Casual Pattern of the French Revolution*, by Louis Gottschalk, 1948. v. 22 p. \$1.00.

No. 3. *When Lafayette Came to America; an Account from the Dubois Martin Papers in the Maryland Historical Society*. Edited by Gilbert Chinard, 1948. viii, 44 p. \$1.50.

(Available at the office of the Secretary, Lafayette College Library, Easton, Pennsylvania.)

The Marquis de Lafayette's First Tour of America in 1784*

by Aurore Eaton

When the young French aristocrat, who had been christened with the burdensome name of Marie Joseph Paul Yves Roch Gilbert du Motier, marquis de Lafayette, arrived in America in 1777, he was 19 years old. He already had six years of military experience serving as an officer in the French military forces, and was filled with the desire to join the rebellious Americans in their fight for freedom from British rule.

Like several other ambitious French officers, Lafayette was seeking appointment in the Continental Army. He stood out from his countrymen by readily agreeing to serve without pay, and also because of his unflagging enthusiasm for the American cause. Faced with the reality of a highly deficient American military force that lacked training, discipline, food, and even proper clothing, Lafayette refused to see himself as superior. Instead, he expressed to George Washington, the Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army, that he was only there to learn.

Benjamin Franklin had advised Washington to treat Lafayette with respect due to his family connections in France, which could prove useful to the Americans. Washington found that this would not be a difficult task, and a true friendship began to develop between the two men. Lafayette demonstrated his loyalty in many ways. This included sharing the deprivations of the winter of 1777-1778 at Valley Forge, Pennsylvania, with Washington alongside his malnourished and disease-ridden men. In bearing this and other hardships, and in showing competent leadership in battle, in camp, and on the march, Lafayette proved his worth as a Major General in the Continental Army. Washington looked at Lafayette as a surrogate son, and in return Lafayette regarded Washington as a father figure. Lafayette had lost his own father when he was not yet two years old, and his mother had died when he was 12.

Today, Lafayette's contributions to American history seem to have been largely forgotten (despite the fact that many places were named after him). But there is growing interest in understanding the details of one particularly fascinating and unique aspect of his American story—his “farewell” tour of 1824-1825. This eventful journey, filled with pomp and circumstance, took Lafayette through all the existing 24 states. This was not Lafayette's first American tour, however.

The Treaty of Paris was signed in 1783, officially ending the American Revolution. The next year, Lafayette made plans to return to his adopted country for an extended visit. He sailed for America on July 1, 1784 and reached New York on August 4, 1784. He had never been in the city before, as it had been held by the British during the time he served in the Continental Army.

Twenty-seven-year-old Lafayette was hailed as a returning hero. Banquets and receptions were given in his honor in several cities including in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Albany, and Boston. He spent 11 days at George Washington's Mount Vernon estate in Virginia where a series of formal dinner parties were held for him. For any dining occasion Lafayette was happy to deliver the after-dinner speech. Although he was a mediocre orator (especially in English), the guests were always charmed.

Near the end of his tour, Lafayette returned to Mount Vernon. When he headed off to New York where he would be departing for France, Washington traveled alongside him as far as Annapolis, Maryland. Before boarding the ship for the return voyage, Lafayette received a letter from Washington that began, “In the moment of our separation, upon the road as I traveled, and every hour since, I have felt all the love, respect, and attachment for you with which length of years, close connection, and your merits have inspired me. I often ask myself, as our carriages separated, whether that was the last sight I ever should have of you?”

Lafayette wrote back, expressing his desire to return to America, and to Mount Vernon, “again and often...Adieu, my dear General, it is with inexpressible pain that I feel that I am going to be separated from you by the Atlantic....I find in your friendship a felicity that words cannot express.”

Lafayette’s ship left New York on December 21, 1784 and arrived in Brest, France on January 20, 1785. He never saw George Washington again.



Portrait of the Marquis de Lafayette as a young French officer,
painted by Joseph-Désiré Court

Aurore Eaton is a historian and writer in Manchester, NH; contact her at auroreeaton@aol.com or at www.facebook.com/AuroreEatonWriter

*This article appeared on September 23, 2019 in the *New Hampshire Union Leader*. It is printed in the *Gazette* with the permission of the author and the *Union Leader*.

Picpus Ceremony, Paris 26 June 2019

by John and Ruthann Looper

Our family had the distinction of being chosen to place the wreath at Lafayette's tomb this year during the flag-changing ceremony on behalf of the American Friends of Lafayette. The observance took place on a steamy Wednesday morning in the midst of a record-breaking heat wave in Paris. By the time the formalities concluded at noon, the temperature had reached 91° Fahrenheit. See photos below.

Since 2010, we have lived in a tiny farming village in Rhineland Pfalz, Germany. John first came to Landstuhl in 2009 as a U.S. Army Reserve Medical Corps colonel for a brief tour of duty at the Landstuhl Regional Medical Center, which is the largest American military hospital overseas. Enamored of Europe, John was able to get a U.S. civilian contractor job as a psychiatrist, which enabled the whole family to come. We have been especially motivated to support the U.S. servicemembers arriving for care and treatment at LRMC from combat locations. It is a privilege to serve this community. Just this summer John retired after 9 years of working at the hospital. This spring, Ruthann began working as a Nurse Practitioner in the Sleep Medicine Clinic at LRMC. Our home is a bit more than a two-hour TGV train ride from Paris.

Our children, Gustav (age 15) and Gisela (age 13), attend German Gymnasium, a secondary school covering 5th to 13th grade. We have been so pleased that they have been able to study German, English, Latin and Greek. However, providing them with an education in American history has been a family project. While WW I and WW II battlefields, monuments and cemeteries are readily accessible to us in Europe, we have a particular affection for the Franco-American friendship originating with Lafayette. Studying Lafayette and his tide-turning contributions to the revolutionary war effort has been the main portal through which our teenage children have learned about American history.

Mr. Augie Huber deserves the prize for the greatest enthusiasm shown by one family. First, he came to Paris from the farthest away, that is, Kansas City, KS, travelling 4,538 miles. Second, he brought the largest family contingent: his son Remi, daughter Monica, son-in-law Matt, along with his granddaughter Abigail.

We were excited to greet a new AFL member, Gina Hunt, who resides in Paris. We learned about the individually tailored tours she offers of Paris and surrounding areas, which can include Lafayette-related sites.

As in the past, the AFL group convened after the ceremony at the Irish Pub down the street. The Looper family feels so honored to now be considered "regulars" by the likes of Benoit Guizard, Myriam Wazé, and Augie.

Vive Lafayette!



AFL members the John, Gisela, Gustav, and Ruthann Looper (L-R) placing the AFL Wreath at Lafayette's tomb



Two bagpipers and three buglers at the annual ceremony at Picpus Cemetery



Honor Guard in Colonial Period Uniforms alongside US Marines at Lafayette's tomb



The AFL Wreath among others at Picpus



US Embassy Military Attaché COL Allen Pepper rendering salute



AFL members after the Lafayette Ceremony at Picpus Cemetery

The AFL visits Picpus Cemetery on July 4th

by Susan Joy

AFL member Augie Huber met my husband, Marc Minker, and me in the Picpus cemetery on July 4th. We had red roses and an American flag to place on Lafayette's grave. We were thrilled to see several other Americans since the grave is somewhat difficult to find. A grandfather and his Boy Scout grandson joined us, along with several other Americans who love Lafayette.



An elderly French woman also showed up as we were about to leave. She was alone and reverent. I got the sense that she appreciated our help as American liberators in France in WWII. As her head was bowed in prayer, we did not dare disturb her. We were also met by a young man who asked to interview us for his project in understanding why people visited gravesites of famous people, and what they hoped to gain from it.



We sang the French and American national anthems to pay tribute to Lafayette and placed the flowers and flag. It was a wonderful day, but we were very disappointed that the French have chosen to honor Lafayette's contribution to America on a day other than July 4th. We must work to change that as we plan to be at Picpus on July 4, 2020! We hope to have a "meet up" at Picpus, followed by convening at the St James Albany for a celebratory beverage!

Lafayette in Washington City

by Barbara Ayers McJoynt

After Lafayette finished his wonderfully successful trip through Virginia, he arrived back in the Capital City on November 23, 1824. He decided to accept the many invitations to tour the Southern and Western States rather than return immediately to his family in France. Another situation had arisen; he must complete these travel plans in time to be present at the fiftieth anniversary dedication ceremonies at Bunker Hill on June 17, 1825. Moreover, the weather being a consideration, he would not depart on this part of his grand tour until late February, 1825. The “Guest of the Nation” settled into winter quarters at Gadsby’s Hotel.

The call to duty continued. On Friday, December 10, 1824, the combined members of the House of Representatives and Senate (the Eighteenth Congress) honored him as their guest. A committee of twenty-four members escorted him to the House Chamber. Among the Senators in attendance were Andrew Jackson and Martin Van Buren; Daniel Webster and Henry Clay were present from the Representatives. All members of Congress, as well as diplomats and crowds of cheering citizens observed this event. The British minister was present, but not the French. When the people heard, “[We] have the honor to introduce General Lafayette to the House of Representatives,” the two thousand present stood and applauded. Lafayette knew his English was not proficient enough to speak eloquently; however, he did give a wonderful speech praising American prosperity. He spoke these words: “You have been pleased, Mr. Speaker, to allude to the peculiar felicity of my situation when, after so long an absence, I am called to witness the immense improvements, the admirable communications, the prodigious creation of which we find an example in this city, whose name itself is a venerated palladium; in a word, all the grandeur and prosperity of these happy United States, who, at the same time they nobly secure the complete assertion of American independence, reflect on every part of the world the light of a far superior political civilization.”

Soon after this speech, it was President Monroe who proposed to Congress, “In consideration of his friendship, sacrifices, and services to the country, a donation be given to this Guest of the Nation by the American people.” The citizenry of the United States had heard of the need for such a gift. Lafayette, a wealthy young man, had provided very liberally of his wealth to the American Revolution. He had spent at least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars (estimated in today’s money about two million dollars) on the purchase of uniforms and shoes for his soldiers. When he saw a need, he gave generously to that need. The French Revolution followed shortly after American independence, and he also contributed his own wealth to that cause. His most recent extravagant and careless losses were in supporting the Carbonari (an Italian revolutionary group organized about 1811 whose purpose was to establish a united republican Italy). In addition, he supported the Greek and Spanish people in their fight for freedom. These contributions had consumed his wealth. Adrienne’s ancestral home, called La Grange, had been left to him and their children. Money derived from the sale of farm produce and cattle kept the family afloat. The American people, the different states, and local organizations were paying for his Grand Tour. He was truly the “Guest of the Nation.”

The proposal to members of Congress by President Monroe asked that a provision be made to reward Lafayette “for his very important services, losses, and sacrifices.” There was no precedent for such a gift. When Congress began debate on the issue, Lafayette left for a short visit to Annapolis. The Southern

Senators were the first to champion this gift. Many Western members argued that this was a large sum of money. The argument became: Is this compensation or a gift? Southerners reminded the members that Lafayette had a claim for compensation as a result of his generosity during the American Revolution. When the bill came to the Senate on its third introduction, that body unanimously voted “yea.” There were twenty-six “nays” in the House of Representatives. When the bill finally passed, a cash grant of \$200,000 (equivalent to three or four million dollars in 2019) was granted in government bonds with an annual six per cent yield to be redeemed in ten years. In addition, John Quincy Adams (now President) signed a complicated land grant document on July 4, 1825, giving a township in western Florida to Lafayette and his heirs. In reading the boundary markers to this grant, one will learn this was a large amount of land. Over time, Lafayette sold this gift of twenty-four thousand acres of federal land in western Florida between Gainesville and Tallahassee.

The next day, Lafayette returned from Annapolis and heard the news. Many in the press had given strong support for this substantial expenditure and censured the men who had opposed it. He heard from Congressmen who had voted “yea” and those who had voted “nay.” Now these individuals made their account to Lafayette. Several of the twenty-six Congressmen who had voted “nay” approached Lafayette to explain their vote. Being as gentlemanly as he could, an attribute that truly endeared him to all citizens of the United States, Lafayette explained in a most affable manner, “I can assure you that if I had had the honor of being your colleague, there would have been twenty-seven of us, not only because I partake of the opinion which determined your vote, but because I think the American nation has done much more than myself.”

Winter arrived in Washington City. Activities never slowed for the “Guest of the Nation.” Every citizen wanted to see and be near him. He accommodated all. He attended banquets, dinners, parades and any ceremony held in the City or the local environs. The White House always had a place setting for any meal he wished to attend. He visited soldiers in nearby towns who had participated in the American Revolution. One of his favorite places to visit was Tudor Place. Martha Parke Custis (one of Martha Washington’s four grandchildren) and her husband, Thomas Peter owned this lovely home. It was a central part of the city’s social circle, and it had a sweeping view of the Potomac River. Martha Custis Peter had met Lafayette when she was a young girl living at Mount Vernon. His visits to Tudor Place were always pleasant and reminded both of his long-ago visits with George Washington at Mount Vernon.

Winter was not over, but in order to meet his busy schedule and be at Bunker Hill, Lafayette departed the city on February 23, 1825. He departed from Annapolis for the Grand Tour of the South and West. Included on the tour were the regulars: Bastien, his valet; Levasseur, his secretary; and his son George Washington Lafayette. His other favored traveling companion was his pet dog Quiz. There will be an interesting story concerning Quiz as both she and Lafayette traveled on this trip of a lifetime.



Tudor Place, Home of Martha Custis Peter and Thomas Peter

The Lafayette Trail Update - Phase II

by Julien P. Icher

Some fantastic and exciting things are happening as we enter Phase II, the second year of the Lafayette Trail project! We have formed a new not-for-profit corporation, "The Lafayette Trail, Inc.," to take over business oversight of the trail from the AFL. The corporation is being led by a stellar lineup of historically oriented Fayette aficionados, all of whom are AFL members. Our Directors include: Julien Icher, President; Dr. Richard Ingram, First Vice President; Chuck Schwam, Second Vice President; John Becica, Treasurer; and Dorothea Jensen, Secretary. The Lafayette Trail has been designated as charitable 501(c)(3) corporation. Therefore, all donations to finance our efforts are deductible to the full extent of the law.

Our partnership with the William G. Pomeroy Foundation is a significant step forward in getting the word out about Lafayette and his Triumphal Tour of 1824-1825. The Pomeroy Foundation will provide funding for historic markers along the trail as part of a Lafayette Trail historical marker program that will include our Trail logo. I will be instrumental in helping various locations apply to the foundation for markers and will be deeply involved in what the markers say and where they are located. I will be traveling to marker dedication ceremonies to further publicize the Trail as I give lectures to the local communities.

But the most exciting new development represents a huge step forward in getting General Lafayette better known as we approach the Farewell Tour Bicentennial. The Trail has hired an independent videographer to follow my footsteps and film me as I give lectures and dedicate markers. The final result will be a Netflix-type documentary about the Trail which will be accessible online. We have already had a great start documenting on film some of Lafayette's stops in New England. One of the most exciting parts of this endeavor will be an interview about Lafayette and the Trail that I will be doing in Washington, D.C. with a sitting Justice of the US Supreme Court!

What we need now are the funds to move forward. To date, we have raised about one-quarter of the amount required to implement Phase II. Another \$65,000 is needed. We are diligently applying for foundation grants, but individual donations are vitally important as well. If the many historically-oriented individuals who have met me along the trail would make a substantial contribution, we would be well on our way to meeting our Phase II budget requirements.

Donations for this new phase are needed to facilitate six key components:

- 1) One-year salary and benefits for me to execute Phase II as a full-time endeavor
- 2) Travel expenditures to enable me to visit localities and facilitate their applications for markers
- 3) Coordination of the content, production, and installation of the markers (the William G. Pomeroy Foundation requires that I supervise this)

- 4) Trips to marker dedication ceremonies to foster a continuing grassroots movement honoring Lafayette, and the friendship between the United States and France
- 5) Web development and website maintenance
- 6) Filmmaking

I would be tremendously grateful for the continued support of AFL members as I continue my endeavors to promote our hero, Lafayette, and the friendship between America and France that was initiated by him at the dawn of the republic. Please visit www.thelafayettetrail.org for information as to how you may make a contribution. I hope you will join me as this project gets ever more exciting!

Vive Lafayette!

Julien



French Ambassador to the United States, Philippe Etienne discusses his endorsement of The Lafayette Trail with founder Julien P. Icher at the French Embassy in Washington D.C.

Lafayette's 1824 Visit to Portsmouth*

by Aurore Eaton

On August 15, 1824 the Marquis de Lafayette arrived in Staten Island, New York after the sea voyage from his native France. The next day the distinguished 66-year-old gentleman was welcomed in New York with a grand parade held in his honor. The last time Lafayette had seen the city was nearly 40 years before, when his ship had departed for his voyage home after his 4½-month American tour as a returning veteran of the recent war for independence. The highlight of that trip had been his visit with George Washington at the former Commander-in-Chief's estate at Mount Vernon, Virginia. Lafayette had served under Washington as a Major General during the American Revolution, and had grown to love the older man as a mentor and father figure. In the years following the 1784 tour, Lafayette had risen in stature in the hearts and minds of Americans as a gallant hero without parallel.

During the four decades before his return to the United States, Lafayette had held both appointed and elected positions in the French government. During a time of social and political turmoil, he had advocated for government reform and the rights of citizens. After a mob of insurgents stormed the Bastille, a fortress and prison in Paris, on July 14, 1789, Lafayette had been placed in command of the National Guard of France. He had attempted to steer a middle path through the violent chaos of the French Revolution, which had only led to his arrest and a five-year imprisonment. After the rebellion ended in 1799, Lafayette had chosen to live a relatively quiet life. He had maintained strong contacts with his American friends, who were always welcome to visit him at La Grange, his estate in north-central France.

Lafayette's visit to America that began in August 1824 was made at the request of President James Monroe who had invited him to tour the states as the "nation's guest." His entourage included his secretary Auguste Levasseur, and his son Georges Washington Lafayette (Georges is the French spelling of the name). Lafayette had originally planned to visit only the original 13 states, but in the end, he would make stops in all 24 states. He traveled almost constantly for 13 months, moving from city to city, town to town— by stagecoach, on horseback, or by steamboat. He was greeted by cheering crowds everywhere he went, and was honored by speeches, military displays, receptions, banquets, parties, fireworks, and (of course) parades.

On September 1, 1824 Lafayette made the first of two visits to New Hampshire. He had spent the previous night in Newburyport, Massachusetts. He and his companions traveled overland north to Portsmouth, a distance of around 22 miles, arriving around noon. Quoting from Levasseur's journal, as published in a 2006 translation by New Hampshire scholar Alan R. Hoffman, "Numerous infantry corps, and nearly the entire population...had repaired to the entrance of the City to receive General Lafayette. A thousand children from different schools were arranged in double rows on the way, and although these poor children had for their entire headdress wreaths of flowers, and rain was falling profusely, not one of them wanted to leave their post."

A procession of 2,000 people followed Lafayette through the streets of Portsmouth. Lafayette was received in Franklin Hall on Congress Street. After hearing words of praise and gratitude delivered by the

President of the City Council, Lafayette responded, “I thank you, citizens, for having thought of me when I was in the middle of events whose memory you have wanted to save. The approbation of a free, virtuous and enlightened people is the most beautiful recompense that one can receive and one which, like true glory, is priceless. This recompense is sweeter still because it is accorded to an adopted son...”

Lafayette was greeted by New Hampshire Governor David L. Morril, and he also met with several veterans of the American Revolution. Their conversation was interrupted by one elderly veteran who was “weeping with emotion” as he recalled, in a loud voice, that Lafayette had helped him on several occasions during the war. Lafayette apparently did not recognize the man, and he became embarrassed, but the scene “excited the profound interest of his audience.”



The portrait of the Marquis de Lafayette that hangs in the House Chamber
of the U.S. Capitol Building in Washington, D.C.,
painted by Ary Scheffer in 1823

Aurore Eaton is a historian and writer in Manchester, NH; contact her at auroreeaton@aol.com or at www.facebook.com/AuroreEatonWriter

*This article appeared on September 30, 2019 in the *New Hampshire Union Leader*. It is printed in the *Gazette* with the permission of the author and the *Union Leader*.

The Illustrious Visitor Enjoys Portsmouth's Hospitality*

by Aurore Eaton

After making a triumphant entrance into the bustling seaport of Portsmouth, New Hampshire at the head of a long procession on September 1, 1824, the Marquis de Lafayette was welcomed with great warmth and gratitude by dignitaries in Franklin Hall on Congress Street. After the formalities, Lafayette met with a group of his fellow veterans of the American Revolution. Lafayette had been one of Commander-in-Chief George Washington's most trusted senior officers, as well as his friend and confidante.

Now, 40 years after he last set foot on American soil, and 25 years after Washington's death, Lafayette had returned for what would be his farewell tour of his adopted country. After arriving in New York in mid-August 1824, Lafayette had been asked if he preferred to be addressed by his inherited title of Marquis, or simply as General. According to an eye-witness account, "He unhesitatingly and emphatically replied, I am an American General." He had always seen himself as one with the American people.

After leaving Franklin Hall, Lafayette was taken to Langdon House on Pleasant Street to rest. This grand Georgian house had been built in 1784 by local patriot John Langdon (1741-1819). During the Revolution, Langdon had built three warships in Portsmouth for the new United States Navy, and had also commanded a light infantry militia company and a cavalry unit. In addition, he had made a fortune as a privateer raiding British merchant ships. When George Washington visited Langdon on his tour of New England during his first year as President in 1789, he had found his house to be the finest of all the Portsmouth mansions. A popular politician, Langdon served eight one-year terms as Governor of New Hampshire. Today the Governor John Langdon House is recognized as a National Historic Landmark, and is operated as a museum by Historic New England.



Photo courtesy of Historic New England

Later that afternoon, Lafayette toured the Portsmouth Naval Shipyard on Seavey's Island across the Piscataqua River from Portsmouth in Kittery, Maine. That evening, he was honored at a great public banquet in Jefferson Hall in Market Square attended by local officials and many Portsmouth citizens. Afterward, Lafayette attended a ball in Franklin Hall where more than 400 women were presented to him, each no doubt appreciating the opportunity to meet the illustrious visitor in person.

At midnight, Lafayette and his entourage boarded their carriage and traveled back toward Boston over the dark roads. They arrived in the city the next day at around 2:00 p.m. and were back on the road again by 4:00 p.m. to continue their journey through New England.

In his published journal of Lafayette's 1824-1825 tour of America, Lafayette's secretary Auguste Levasseur noted certain facts about the state of New Hampshire that he had found to be of particular interest. About the climate he wrote (as translated from the original French by Alan R. Hoffman), "The hot weather of summer is short, but extreme. As to cold, it must be very severe, since Lake Winnipesaukee, which is 24 miles long and in some places 12 miles wide, freezes three months a year, to the point that it is able to support heavy carriages. Nonetheless, the climate there is very healthy, and examples of longevity are not rare. One often sees there people who live beyond 100 years."

Levasseur explained New Hampshire's system of government in detail. He wrote, "The Senate is composed of 13 Senators elected each year... The requirements for candidacy are that one must be 30 years old; one must possess property worth 200 pounds in the State; (and) one must have lived in the State for seven years before the election and be a resident of the District by which he has been chosen."

For the members of the House of Representatives he wrote, "The election is held by secret ballot, and none can be eligible if he does not possess an estate valued at 100 pounds in his District..." As for Governor, he explained that to be elected, "it is necessary...to possess property worth 500 pounds, of which half must be real estate situated inside the State." He did not need to mention specifically that both the voters and the candidates must be male, as that would have been assumed.

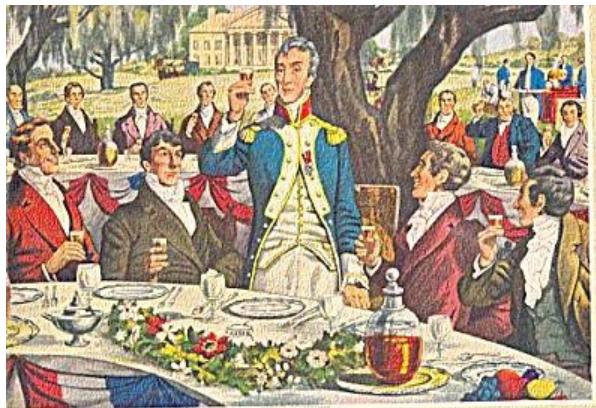
Aurore Eaton is a historian and writer in Manchester, NH; contact her at auroreeaton@aol.com or at www.facebook.com/AuroreEatonWriter

*This article, without the photo, appeared on October 7, 2019 in the *New Hampshire Union Leader*. It is printed in the *Gazette* with the permission of the author and the *Union Leader*.

Lafayette Trivia: Lafayette on the Kentucky Bourbon Trail in 1825

by Ernest and Janet Sutton

During Lafayette's grand tour through the Bluegrass State of Kentucky, "no finer example of Kentucky Hospitality could be offered than some of that good Kentucky whiskey James Crow was distilling only a few miles from Frankfort, scene of the celebration," according to an advertisement for 100 proof Old Crow Kentucky Straight Bourbon Whiskey from 1951.



JAMES CROW AT THE LAFAYETTE BARBECUE, 1825

A finer example of Kentucky hospitality could be offered than some of that good Kentucky whiskey James Crow was distilling only a few miles from Frankfort, scene of the celebration.



Old Crow 1951 Advertisement

On May 13, 1825, a barbecue honoring Lafayette was held on the public lawn of what today is known as the Old State House of Kentucky. The advertisement shows Lafayette offering his guests a toast. Auguste Levasseur, private secretary to Lafayette, recorded that the tables were arranged in semi-circles to accommodate 800 guests from both Kentucky and Tennessee, and so that everyone could see the General, just as seen in the advertisement. Strangely, or wisely, Levasseur doesn't mention the libations tasted at the barbecue.

Did Lafayette really enjoy this form of Kentucky hospitality? Let's read what Levasseur wrote about Lafayette traveling on The Kentucky Bourbon Trail and meeting the common man.



Note the semi-circular tables, state house, and in the upper right corner, the barbecue.



Old State House of Frankfort, Kentucky, scene of the Lafayette barbecue May 13, 1825

Lafayette Trivia: Does a French Commemorative Scarf Have Hidden Meanings?

by Janet and Ernest Sutton

The many souvenirs of Lafayette's grand tour of the United States in 1824 - 1825 can be found in museums, private collections, and occasionally on eBay. This is a reflection of American entrepreneurship and of the high regard Americans had for Lafayette, remembering his vital influence in France in securing his country's support for the Americans and the final outcome of the American Revolution.

In France, Lafayette is still controversial for his decision to flee the country after realizing that he himself was in danger from the Terror, and that he could do no more to save Louis XVI and his family. Far fewer souvenirs that recall Lafayette and his many achievements have been produced in France except during the years of World War I when the Franco-American Alliance was once again of critical importance to France.

In 1957, the French steamship line, Compagnie Générale Transatlantique (CGT), known in English as the French Line, made a commemorative scarf with an image of a young General Lafayette in the center. What does the scarf commemorate? Are there images that seem incongruous with the rest? What is the hidden message in the scarf?



The center medallion of the Lafayette scarf



The French Line 1957 Lafayette Scarf

Lafayette College Acquires Dolley Madison Tribute to Lafayette

by Diane Windham Shaw

One of my final purchases for the Lafayette Collection at Lafayette College before my retirement in June was a wonderful Dolley Madison / Lafayette association piece. The item is a small document on which the former First Lady has copied out in her own hand a sonnet to Lafayette. On the verso she has recorded the toasts given by James Madison in honor of Lafayette during his Farewell Tour visits to Charlottesville and Orange Court House, Virginia, in November 1824. The document was signed "D. P. Madison" on April 13, 1848 for presentation to George La Fayette Washington (1825-1872), Dolley's great-nephew and the great-great-nephew of George Washington.

Dolley would write out another copy of the sonnet a few days later on April 25, 1848 for Mrs. James J. Roosevelt, the former Cornelia Van Ness, whose 1831 wedding in Paris Lafayette had attended. This copy, also signed by Dolley, was included in an album belonging to Mrs. Roosevelt. In this way, apparently, Dolley became associated with the poem and was identified as its author by several newspapers in 1906. It was included in a 1908 anthology, *Poems of American History*, edited by Burton Egbert Stevenson and attributed to Dolley. But the author of the sonnet was actually Benjamin Franklin Butler (1795-1858), U.S. Attorney General (1833-1838), whose *Sonnets on Character* were probably first published in the *United States Democratic Review* in 1838. Three other sonnets extolled Washington, Napoleon, and Franklin; two more sonnets on John Calvin and William Penn followed in 1841. The text of the Lafayette poem follows:

La Fayette

*Born, nurtured, wedded, prized, within the pale
Of peers and princes, high in camp—at court—
He hears, in joyous youth, a wild report,
Swelling the murmurs of the Western gale,
Of a young people struggling to be free!
Straight quitting all, across the wave he flies,
Aids with his sword, wealth, blood, the high emprise!
And shares the glories of its victory.
Then comes for fifty years a high romance
Of toils, reverses, sufferings, in the cause
Of man and justice, liberty and France,
Crowned, at the last, with hope and wide applause.
Champion of Freedom! Well thy race was run!
All time shall hail thee, Europe's noblest Son!*

The toasts recorded by Dolley from Lafayette's Farewell Tour date from his memorable reunions with his old friends Thomas Jefferson and James Madison at their homes—Monticello and Montpelier

respectively. The visit included celebratory dinners at the University of Virginia Rotunda and at Orange Court House in November 1824, where the toasts were given. Dolley's text reads as follows:

Toast suggested by Mr. Madison for the dinner to Gen'l La Fayette at Orange C.H.—“The Guest of the Nation. Nowhere more welcome than in Virginia. She received his best services. He enjoys her best affections. To love liberty a nation must know it; to possess it but to will it.”

Toast given by Mr. Madison at a dinner in Charlottesville at which La Fayette was present—“Happy the people who have virtue for their guest and gratitude for their feast.”

It was during a gathering at the Madisons' Montpelier that Lafayette raised the question of slavery, which, according to Lafayette's private secretary Auguste Levasseur, was discussed frankly by the local planters. Levasseur's account records that Lafayette "never missed the occasion to defend the rights that *all men without exception* have to liberty." And there is another glimpse of Lafayette at Montpelier, reported in the *Life and Letters of Dolley Madison* (1914), pp. 221-222, which was of Lafayette's personal gesture to several of the Madison's slaves: "At home he was at Montpelier and with Mrs. Madison he visited the cabins of the negroes. Granny Milly, one hundred and four years of age, lived with her daughters and granddaughters, the youngest seventy years of age, all retired from the labors of the plantation. These the Marquis visited and they got friendly and he would return with the token of friendship, a fresh egg or a bright flower."

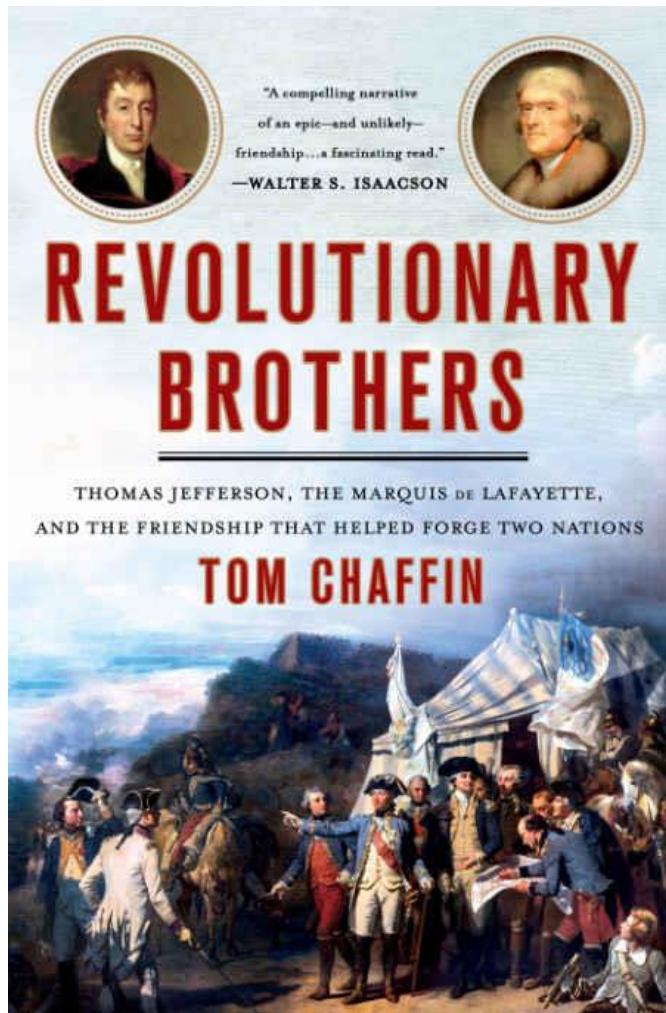


Diane Windham Shaw is the Director Emerita of Special Collections & College Archives, Lafayette College

Joint Biography of Jefferson and Lafayette to be Released

On November 26, 2019, *Revolutionary Brothers* by Tom Chaffin will be released. In it, the author tells the story of the longtime friendship of these two great men of their era, or of any era. In the extensive correspondence between them, Lafayette frequently addressed Jefferson as "My Dear Friend," which substituted for his normal, more formal salutation such as "My Dear Sir." The advance reviews indicate that this book promises to be not only an important contribution to our early history, but a great read.

<https://www.tomchaffin.com/book/revolutionary-brothers/>



WWI Centennial at the Lafayette Escadrille Memorial 2018

by Lowell Catlett and Joni Gutierrez

On January 1, 1825, Congress in Washington City (present-day Washington, DC) hosted a banquet in honor of Lafayette. Henry Clay, one of four candidates for president yet to be determined by the House of Representatives (they later picked John Quincy Adams), gave a toast to Lafayette. When the old general rose to reply, he said in part, “to the perpetual union of the United States. It has always saved us in times of storm; one day it will save the world.”* Less than 100 years later, Lt. Col. Edwin Stanton, who no doubt was thinking of Lafayette’s prophetic words, stood at Lafayette’s grave at the Picpus Cemetery on July 4, 1917 and uttered the famous words “Lafayette we are here!” on behalf of General John “Black Jack” Pershing, Commander of the American Expeditionary Forces as the United States entered WWI. But General Pershing and the AEF were late to enter the fray.

The same zeal that drove the 19-year-old Lafayette to come to the United States in 1777 to help America’s cause during the American Revolution was exhibited by several young Americans in 1915 on behalf of France during WWI, before the United States entered the war in 1917. Mr. Norman Prince of Boston, Mr. William Thaw of Pittsburgh, and Dr. Edmond Gros, an expat living in France, all lobbied the French government to create an all-American squadron within the French Air Service. It was approved on August 21, 1915.** Lafayette helped America not only win its independence from Great Britain, but helped define America as a crucible of freedom, important to all and important enough that he volunteered his life and his fortune on its behalf. It was only fitting and proper that Americans volunteering their lives and fortunes on behalf of France 138 years later would be known as the Lafayette Escadrille. Thirty-eight would serve and nine would lose their lives during the brief tenure of the Lafayette Escadrille. In addition, the Lafayette Flying Corps was established in which numerous other American fliers were disbursed into other squadrons of the French Air Service.

The Lafayette Escadrille Memorial was erected in 1928 and rebuilt and rededicated in 2016. It is located about twelve miles west of the center of Paris in Marnes-la-Coquette. The memorial is in a large park called the Domaine National de Saint-Cloud. Entombed in the memorial are 49 Americans (members of the Lafayette Escadrille and the Lafayette Flying Corps) and two French commanders. The large arch is one-half the size of the Arc de Triomphe in Paris with inscriptions in French on one side and in English on the other. Ceremonies are held at least twice a year, on Memorial Day in May and on Armistice Day in November. On November 11, 2018 a special day existed in all of Paris as celebrations and remembrances of the 100th anniversary of the “eleventh hour of the eleventh day of the eleventh month,” the ending of the hostilities of WWI, were held throughout the city. It rained all day, but the beautiful park where the memorial is located was quiet and somber, befitting the heroic efforts of both Lafayette and his namesakes in the Lafayette Escadrille and the Lafayette Flying Corps, on behalf of all freedom-loving citizens of both the United States and France.

* Brand Whitlock, *La Fayette* (New York: D. Appleton, 1929, 2 Vols), p. 248, Vol 2

** United States WWI Centennial Commission, www.worldwar1centennial.org



AFL member Joni Gutierrez standing by the sign at the entrance to the Domaine National de Saint-Cloud park wearing a vintage French flight jacket with the Lafayette Escadrille logo

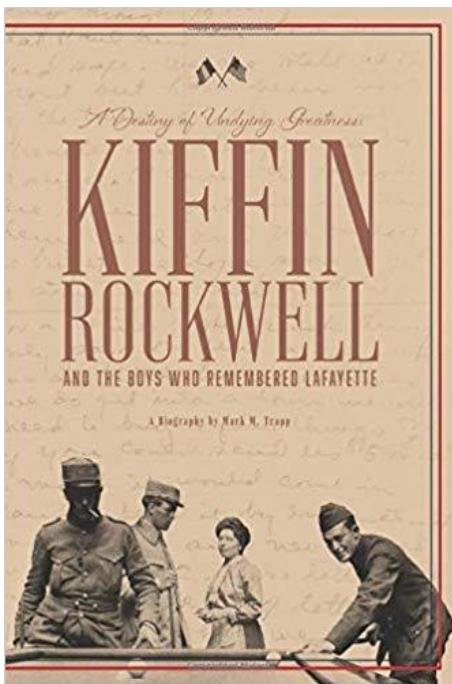


Lafayette Escadrille Monument with American and French flags flying on November 11, 2018



The Lafayette Escadrille emblem, a Sioux warrior, at the center of the arch of the Lafayette Escadrille Memorial, surrounded by the wreaths, flowers, French flag, American 50-star and American 48-star flags from a grateful public on November 11, 2018

Biography of the Lafayette Escadrille's Most Flamboyant Flier Published



Although his position in American history has sadly slipped in the past century, at the outbreak of World War One, Lafayette was viewed by most Americans as the “Hero of Two Worlds,” a towering figure who had provided critical assistance to their own fledgling nation in its time of desperate need. Even though he had been dead for eighty years, nearly every schoolboy could recite Lafayette’s deeds; lasting gratitude for the man and his nation was widespread.

Determined to repay what they viewed as a debt owed Lafayette, on August 3, 1914 – the very day France and Germany declared war on each other – Kiffin and Paul Rockwell, two American brothers living in Atlanta, wrote the French Consulate in New Orleans, offering to shoulder arms on behalf of France. As reported by the *Atlanta Journal* the next day, the boys’ decision reflected “their gratitude to France for the noble part she played in the winning of American independence.” Within days the Rockwell brothers had taken a train to New York and embarked on a ship bound for Europe and war.

A recently published biography by Chicago attorney Mark M. Trapp sheds new light on this remarkable but little-known episode of American history. *A Destiny of Undying Greatness: Kiffin Rockwell and the Boys Who Remembered Lafayette*, is a comprehensive biography of Kiffin Rockwell, just one among an extraordinary group of American boys who chose to enlist and fight for France more than two years before their own country entered World War One. Kiffin's story is amazing; many Americans will wonder why they have never heard it before.

Not long after the war sparked to life, through various channels and means, a collection of American volunteers rapidly assembled in Paris. Many of the boys came from some of America's wealthiest and most privileged families; all chose to stand with France due to their belief that America owed its own liberty to that nation. Most enlisted as common soldiers with the Foreign Legion and soon found themselves in the muddy and bloody trenches along the Western Front. Others volunteered as part of the American Ambulance service.

Later in the war, Kiffin and some of the other boys came together in aviation and became the world's first fighter pilots, taking to the skies as part of an all-American squadron flying for France (the Escadrille Americaine, later re-named the Lafayette Escadrille). Many of these idealists, Kiffin included, willingly gave their lives to pay America's debt to Lafayette.

The noble deeds and unbelievable courage of these boys drew the attention of the world and helped galvanize their countrymen to action. Eventually, more than a million U.S. soldiers would cross the Atlantic to help save France. All of them followed in the footsteps of Kiffin Rockwell. Through his sacrifice, Kiffin Rockwell paid America's debt to France and, like Lafayette, became a hero worthy of two flags.

Played out against the almost unfathomable carnage of the war, the sinking of the Lusitania, and the presidential election of 1916, this book sheds new light on the unforgettable true account of Kiffin Rockwell and the "boys who remembered Lafayette."

While the book is a biography of Kiffin Rockwell, it uses Kiffin's service on behalf of France as a vehicle to tell the larger story of America's entry into the Great War. This new and timely reminder of the long-standing ties and enduring history binding America and France together, published in August, 2019, can be ordered through Amazon.

I Pay My Debt For Lafayette And Rochambeau

On April 27, 1918 the following was printed in *The Literary Digest* (a very popular weekly, national magazine of the time):

The heroes of the war, not the 'mute, inglorious' heroes of the fight well fought and victory won, but the great outstanding figures, are beginning to inspire the pens of the bards. Here are a sheaf of tributes upon the graves of the heroic dead who have sacrificed all in the cause of liberty. First comes (below) a panegyric on a brave American who gave his life to pay the debt we owe to France for Lafayette. In his new book "Toward the Gulf" (Macmillan, New York), Edgar Lee Masters has these touching lines to the memory of Kiffin Rockwell, the brave American ace of the Escadrille Lafayette:



"I Pay My Debt For Lafayette And Rochambeau"

By Edgar Lee Masters
(His Own Words)

IN MEMORY OF KIFFIN ROCKWELL

Eagle, whose fearless
Flight in vast spaces
Clove the inane,
While we stood tearless,
White with rapt faces
In wonder and pain ...

Heights could not awe you,
Depths could not stay you.
Anguished we saw you,
Saw Death way-lay you
Where the storm flings
Black clouds to thicken
Round France's defender!
Archangel stricken
From ramparts of splendor -
Shattered your wings! ...

Duty enthralled you.
For France you had reckoned
Her gift and your debt.
Dull hearts could harden
Half-gods could palter.
For you never pardon
If Liberty's altar
You chanced to forget ...

Stricken archangel!
Ramparts of splendor
Keep you, evangel
Of souls who surrender
No banner unfurled
For ties ever living,
Where Freedom has bound them.
Praise and thanksgiving
For love which has crowned them -
Love frees the world! ...

New Documentary Film

The Lafayette Escadrille

by Chuck Schwam

On August 7, 2019, my niece Maren Balint and I attended the screening of a new documentary film, *The Lafayette Escadrille* at the Anderson House in Washington D.C. Although we only saw a glimpse (20 minutes), Maren and I were very impressed with the excellent production value and storytelling displayed on the screen.

As most of our members know, at the beginning of World War I, young Americans rushed to France as volunteers to defend America's oldest ally. Thirty-eight Americans from every walk of life volunteered to fly. It was their own idea to fight in the skies and to aid our oldest ally, France, long before the United States entered the war. They were willing to pay the ultimate price. They helped move their reluctant nation to ultimately join the Allies and enter the war. Their squadron became "the Lafayette Escadrille," an all-American squadron under a French commander.

After the screening, we listened to Paul Glenshaw discuss the film-making challenges and highlights. Mr. Glenshaw is the co-producer, co-director and co-writer of the film. At the end of the evening, Maren and I chatted with Mr. Glenshaw, and we were both impressed with his knowledge and enthusiasm, so....

AFL member Paul McDonald and I met with Mr. Glenshaw for lunch the following week to learn more about the project. What we learned is that they have taken over six hours of edited footage and managed to pare it down to a 120-minute documentary film.



Members of the Lafayette Escadrille

Mr. Glenshaw let us know that their extensive research uncovered previously unpublished manuscripts by Escadrille pilots, which shine new light on the story. The pilots' own voices are the center of the film. Almost all served together in either the French Foreign Legion or Ambulance Corps before joining the Escadrille. Many had been schoolmates before the war. Their bonds cut across class and wealth. The film-maker's research also revealed strong female characters central to the story. Their voices bring feminine insight and perspective rarely seen in war films.

The film will allow audiences to experience the thrills and terrors of WWI combat aviation like never before. The combination of modern 4K cameras, drones, full-scale replicas, and large-scale models will allow all flying sequences to take place in the air—not the innards of a CGI computer. The film places the audience in the cockpit to experience the beauty of the clouds, the confusion of the dogfight, and the thrill of combat aerobatics.



Filming from the Air

We spoke to Mr. Glenshaw about the AFL's connection to the story. We discussed the memorial in Marnes-la-Coquette, France and the AFL's involvement there. We also discovered that he missed something in his research. Although Mr. Glenshaw interviewed dozens of the fliers' relatives, he did not realize that Norman Prince had a niece...our very own Caroline Lareuse (long-time member of the AFL and current Board Member). I was able to organize a phone call between the two of them, and they will continue to correspond for research purposes.



Caroline Lareuse at the Massachusetts State House
in front of a plaque commemorating her Uncle,
Lafayette Escadrille pilot Norman Prince

I was so impressed by the project that I queried other AFL Officers and Board Members on the possibility of donating funds to support the filmmakers' post-production efforts. We all agreed that a donation was a great idea, and now the American Friends of Lafayette will have a credit in the film. The film is scheduled to premiere at the National Museum of the United States Air Force in Dayton, Ohio on November 9th.



Prominent and original members of the Lafayette Escadrille include (L to R)
James McConnell, Kiffin Rockwell, Captain Georges Thenault (the French Commander),
Norman Prince, and Victor Chapman. Only Captain Georges Thenault survived.

Lafayette Sighting: Lafayette with Marie Antoinette

by Ernest and Janet Sutton

Nearly 80 years ago, one of the most spectacular movies of the 1930s was produced. *Marie Antoinette* premiered on July 8, 1938 at the Carthay Circle Theatre in Los Angeles following a lavish outdoor red-carpet ceremony for which the nearby lawns were transformed into an imitation of the gardens of the Chateau of Versailles. At a cost of 2.9 million dollars, it was also the most expensive film of the period. This would be expected if King Louis XVI himself produced it rather than Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer.

This historical drama is based on the 1932 biography of Marie Antoinette by Austrian writer Stefan Zweig, and starred Norma Shearer as Marie Antoinette and Tyrone Power as Count Axel von Fersen. It was filmed at the Chateau of Versailles and at the Hollywood Park Racetrack. With this level of historical star power, could Lafayette not be close at hand?

Lafayette was played by John Burton (1904-1987) in an uncredited cameo appearance. Burton is best known for his role in other historical dramas of the silver screen: *Lloyds of London* (1936) as Lord Nelson, *Foreign Correspondent* (1940), and *The House on Telegraph Hill* (1951).



M-G-M *Marie Antoinette* Poster (1938)



MGM cast photo of John Burton as Lafayette in *Marie Antoinette* (1938).
He is wearing the medals of the Society of Cincinnati and Order of Saint Louis.

Mons^r Dubuq A Frenchman ...employed by the Rebels as an Engineer, Boston August, 1775*

by Frederic C. Detwiller

Extract of an article for the *Journal of the American Revolution*

To historians of the American Revolution, the date of 1775 for French participation in the Patriot cause may seem incredible. The enigmatic "Dubuq" was nonetheless, one of the first French officers to assist in the American Revolution, before envoy M. Julien Bonvouloir,¹ and two years prior to the arrival of Baron de Kalb and Marquis de Lafayette in June, 1777. As early as July 6, 1775, Maj. Stephen Kemble reports "A Frenchman came this day from the Rebels says a French Man, one Dubuc, is their Chief Engineer, as Gridley cannot act from his Wound. Sent the French Man to the Provosts."² A July 8 report states, "I am told ye French rebel that came ye other ev'g speaks English though he pretends otherwise ... which he [General Howe] takes to be strong proof he came over with some design."³ On August 17 Kemble reports, "The Capt. of the Man of War that Conveyed the inhabitants to Salem returned, and brought with him Monsieur Dubuque, a French Man, who had been employed by the rebels as an Engineer."⁴

So just who was this mysterious French engineer Dubuq? The engineer who served the rebels at Boston in June, July and August 1775 was probably Jean-Baptiste du Buq (1752-1787), son of Louis XVI's Intendant des Colonies J-B "le Grand" Dubuc and a member of the Noailles Regiment (which, coincidentally, was led by Lafayette's brother-in-law).⁵ Dubuq sailed for Beverly, Massachusetts from La Trinité, Martinique in late April 1775. His contact was Josiah Batchelder, a merchant member of the Committee of Correspondence at Beverly, who had traded pine lumber and building materials, along with salt cod, from Massachusetts for sugar cane products (molasses and rum, etc.) with the Dubuq family at Galion, La Trinité, Martinique as early as 1769.⁶ Dubuq's schooner, captained by Nathaniel Leach, a Batchelder associate, was intercepted by the British sloop of war *Nautilus* off Cape Cod before he was allowed to make his way to Beverly and Salem. Dubuq wrote that Gen. Israel Putnam brought him to the American Camp at Cambridge in a chaise on June 4, 1775.⁷ (Figure 1)

At General Putnam's request, Dubuq went to New London, Connecticut in early June 1775 on a mission seeking gunpowder suppliers and returned to the "Rebel" camp just after the Battle of Bunker Hill. He then served as "Chief Engineer" in the place of Richard Gridley who had been wounded in the thigh during the June 17 battle. Dubuq wrote about his construction of earthworks at Winter Hill and Prospect Hill under Putnam in June. In early July, Gen. Charles Lee ordered him to view the New Hampshire lines under the command of Gen. John Sullivan and Col. John Stark with headquarters at the Royall Mansion in Medford.⁸

An August 6 letter from a French officer to Lord Dartmouth and others suggests the motives of unidentified agents and mentions French officers, artillerists and engineers from the West Indies reported at Lexington and Bunker Hill. "...my opinion is that the 2 French officers are at this instance in the service of the Rebel Americans and are paid by them; that they came over either with proposals to the Court of France & Spain or some other commission in American interests & that they intend to return to their employers by means of some English ship."⁹

Dubuq then visited Danvers, Marblehead and Newburyport, and heard Pres. Samuel Langdon's speech at Harvard revealing the colonists' ambitions for "Free Trade." Dubuq wrote to the French colonies in the Caribbean for powder, some of which arrived from St. Domingue (Haiti) for the Provincial Massachusetts Committee on Supplies soon after August 8.¹⁰

A "French Redoubt" is clearly shown between Prospect and Winter hills in Medford on the 1775 Map of Boston and Environs by Henry Pelham, showing that the work bore that name in August (Figure 2).¹¹ The redoubt is shown in other detailed drawings of the "Rebel Works" on Prospect and Winter hills.¹² Washington had visited the new entrenchments soon after his arrival in the area, and wrote from Cambridge to John Hancock, President of Congress on July 10: "I arrived safe at this place on the 3rd instant ... Upon my arrival I immediately visited the several posts occupied by our troops ... on our side we have thrown up intrenchments on Winter and Prospect Hills ...the enemy's camp in full view, at a distance of a little more than a mile."¹³

After leaving the rebels and coming in to Boston, on August 20 "Mons" Dubuq" wrote two letters to British Gen. Thomas Gage, with several pages of detailed observations identifying his family connections and describing his visit to New England from April to August in service of his King (Louis XVI) and the American rebels including the construction of the "French Redoubt." In an apparent ruse to gain passage back to Europe he even offered his service to Gage himself.¹⁴

The appearance of M. Dubuq and his "French Redoubt" built at Boston during the siege in June 1775, predates by two years the landing of Lafayette on June 13, 1777 near Charleston, South Carolina. In 1885, the City of Somerville built a memorial at the site in a park on Central Hill, that was subsequently destroyed (Figure 4). The site is now occupied by Somerville High School and Library. The Dubuq family "operations" open new insight into the causes and foreign resources of the American Revolution.

[See link to JAR for full transcripts of letters: <https://allthingsliberty.com/?s=Dubuq>]

*This extract is printed in the *Gazette* with the permission of the *Journal of the American Revolution* and the author.

Editor's note: Frederic C. Detwiller is an architect and preservation planner who resides in Massachusetts. He is an AFL member and serves on the board of directors of the Massachusetts Lafayette Society and the Shirley-Eustis House Association.



Figure 1. Detail shows Gen'l Putnam's Camp defending the Powder Magazine and Winter Hill. From DeCosta's Map of Boston and Vicinity, showing British troops return just after Lexington and Concord in April, 1775 when Dubuq arrived.
Minuteman NHP, National Park Service; original at Library of Congress.

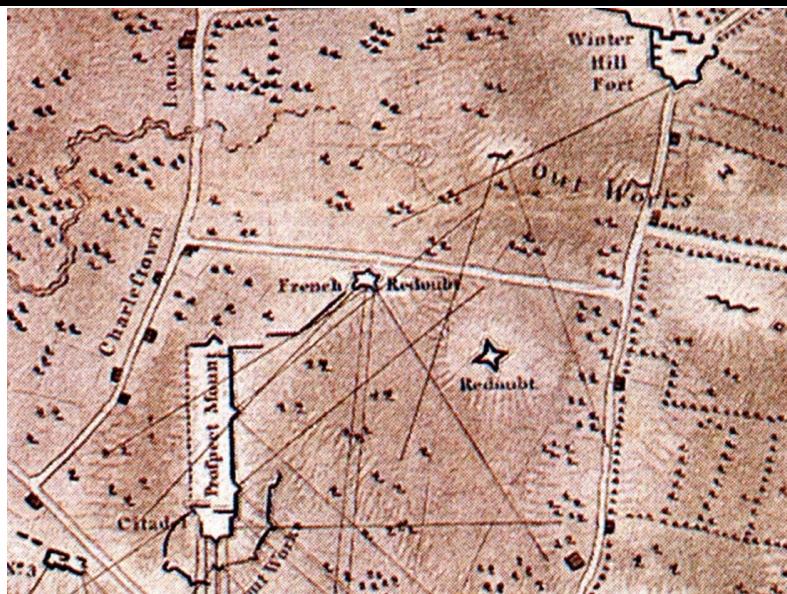


Figure 2. Detail showing Dubuq's "French Redoubt" built in June to August 1775 on Central Hill between works on Winter Hill and Prospect Hill, the earthwork "Rebel" fortifications. Pelham Map Aug. 1775, BPL.

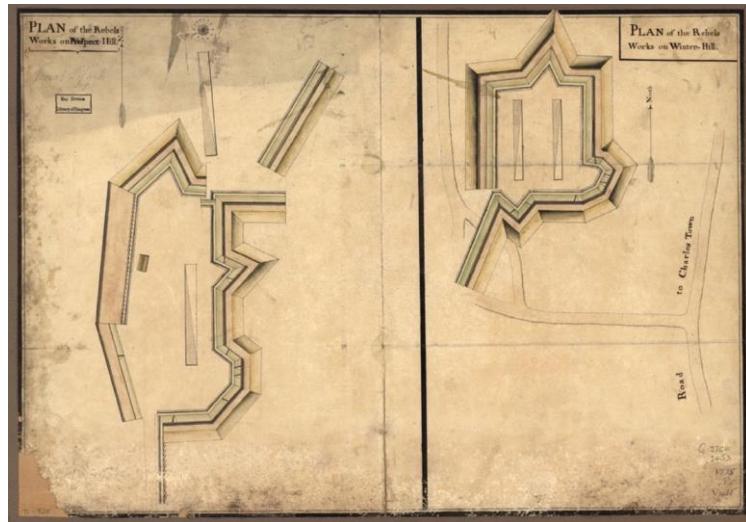


Figure 3. Plans of the "Rebel" Works on Prospect Hill and Winter [Central] Hill, 1775.
Dubuq to Gen. Gage in August: "As to whom the entrenchments are for in particular I could not tell in all exactitude as to proportions and their situation, but the plans which I could make in giving perhaps an idea."
Aug. 20, 1775 Dubuq to Gage MSS. Clinton Papers;
Plans at Library of Congress Map Div. G3764.S4S3 1775.P5

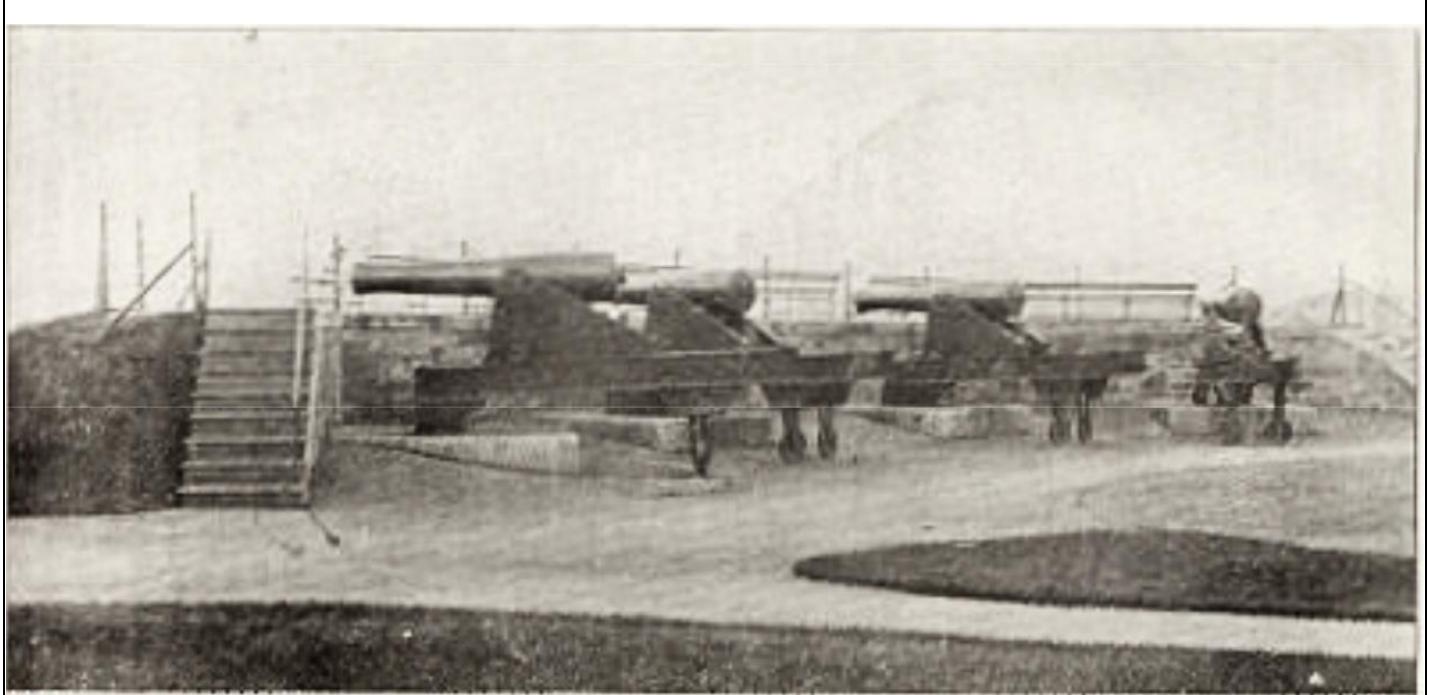


Figure 4. Dubuq's "French Redoubt" between Prospect and Winter Hill, is described in an old guide to Somerville: "Central Hill Park...Midway of the park is the site of the "French Redoubt" used during the campaign of 1775. Near this site the City of Somerville has erected a memorial, or Battery..., to commemorate the eventful days of the Revolutionary period...These earthworks remained intact over one hundred years, the last portion removed about 1887. On the stonework of the battery is lettered the following: "This Battery was erected by the city in 1885 and is within the lines the "French Redoubt" built by the Revolutionary Army in 1775, as a part of the besieging lines of Boston...."

Historical Guidebook of Somerville Massachusetts, A. L. Haskell.

¹ Bonvouloir was the secret envoy of Vergennes, the French minister of state, through whom negotiations were opened in 1775 that resulted in French intervention for American independence.

² "Journal of Stephen Kemble," *Collections of the New York Historical Society* (New York: New York Historical Society, 1883), 47; MA Archives 137-8. Col. Richard Gridley, Chief U.S. Engineer, was wounded at Bunker Hill on June 17, 1775.

³ Dubuq to Thomas Gage, August 21, 1775, Thomas Gage Manuscripts, Clinton Papers, William L. Clements Library, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor.

⁴ "Journal of Stephen Kemble," 55.

⁵ Arbres Généalogiques sur Toujourela, GeneaNet.org. Dubucs who served during this era include Abraham du Buc de Marcussy (de Marentille, 1761-1825), a sous-lieutenant in the Agenois Regiment which sailed with de Grasse from Martinique to Yorktown, and his brother Jean-Baptiste de Buc de Marcussy (1752-187). Gilbert Bodinier, *Dictionnaire des officiers de l'armée royale qui ont combattu aux États-Unis pendant la guerre d'Indépendance* 3d ed. (Château de Vincennes, 2001), 172-73.

⁶ Dubuq apparently went to Beverly with an introduction by Dubuq de Bellefond, commandant of the battalion of the Trinity of Martinique, a correspondent and trading partner of Josiah Batchelder. Batchelder was on the Committee of Correspondence and Safety in Beverly, Massachusetts from 1773 until the end of the Revolution. Josiah Batchelder Papers, Series 3, B and C, 36 and 37 Correspondence and Bills in French: 1769-1776, and 1777-1792, Beverly Historical Society, Cabot House.

⁷ Dubuq to Thomas Gage, August 21, 1775, Thomas Gage Manuscripts, Clinton Papers, William L. Clements Library, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor.

⁸ Charles Lee quartered early in July with his famous dog Spado at the Royall Mansion, that he christened 'Hobgoblin Hall' in Medford. John Sullivan and John Stark were also quartered there. Washington later moved Lee's headquarters to the Oliver Tufts House, still standing nearby. Somerville Historical Society.

⁹ British National Archives Public Record Office Colonial Office Board of Trade & Secs. of State: America & West Indies, Orig. Corres.. August 6, 1775 letter from a French officer to Lord Dartmouth. PRO CO5 end of v.7 Lib. Congress Transcript; Stephens Facsimiles.

¹⁰ Mass. Archives 1775 Provincial Committee Accounts: The Committee Appointed to State the Disbursements of this Colony in the Defense of American Liberty for the consideration of the Continental Congress: Col. James Swan, Acct. records on August 8, 1775 that the first foreign military supplies (probably those ordered by Dubuq), in which the Committee of Safety had an interest, were soon to arrive from Cap François, St. Domingue.

¹¹ "A PLAN OF BOSTON IN NEW ENGLAND with its Environs ...With the MILITARY WORKS constructed in those places in the Years 1775-1776," Henry Pelham. The pass that he was granted to do the survey for this map was dated August 21.

¹² These were likely re-drawn by British Engineer Col. John Montresor based upon Dubuq's plans. See John Montresor, "Draught of the Towns of Boston and Charlestown and the Circumjacent Country shewing Works thrown up by his Majesty's Troops," Map Division, Library of Congress.

¹³ *Final Report of the Boston National Historic Sites Commission* (Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 1961), 232-236. Also "Forts built prior to Washington's Arrival" in Somerville Historical Monographs "George Washington in Somerville" by George Hill Evans, Librarian, Somerville Public Library, 1933, sub-committee on Study and Research of the George Washington Bi-Centennial Commission, appointed by Mayor John J. Murphy in 1932. Somerville Public Library.

¹⁴ Gage Papers. Dubuq to Thomas Gage, August 21, 1775, Thomas Gage Manuscripts, Clinton Papers, William L. Clements Library, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor.

Rochambeau Statue Update

by Chuck Schwam

With the support of 40 different donors, the Rochambeau Statue in Yorktown is now fully funded. I was able to raise the necessary \$40,000 a full year before the statue is slated for unveiling. The tremendous support for this project was shocking. I could never have dreamed that the fundraising portion would have been completed so quickly.

I'd like to thank all forty donors, including approximately twenty AFL members, who participated in the fundraising, but space won't permit. Instead, please allow me to highlight the most significant contributors to the Rochambeau Statue Fund. I'd like to thank Nicole Yancey for her financial support and guidance. Nicole has opened many doors for the Rochambeau statue project and her assistance was instrumental.

The largest donation came from the National Park Service in conjunction with the W3R-US (Washington-Rochambeau Revolutionary Route). I'd like to personally thank NPS Superintendent Steven Sims and NPS Trail Administrator Johnny Carawan for sitting through my presentation and realizing the importance of the project. W3R Executive Director Ellen Von Karajan was also instrumental in facilitating this donation.

The Sons of the American Revolution also came up big for Rochambeau. Chapters from seven different states and France participated. SAR Vice President General and AFL member Ernie Sutton coordinated this effort. We were in Sturbridge last Labor Day weekend when Ernie told me that he would not let me or Rochambeau down...and he didn't!!!

The Celebrate Yorktown Committee significantly supported another statue in Yorktown as well. Like CYC did for Lafayette, they pledged a huge donation, but we only needed half of it due to the substantial support from other individuals and entities. I'd like to thank CYC President Amy Demetry and President Emeritus Bill Cole, an AFL member, for their continued support.



Rochambeau descendants (the Gouberville Family) gather around the three current statues on the Yorktown Waterfront, all the while imagining the addition of Rochambeau next year.
From Left to Right; Nathalie, Marie, Virginie and Raphaël.

In September of 2018, when I first entertained the idea of adding Rochambeau to Yorktown's statuary hall of fame, I traveled to Paris to meet Rochambeau descendant Nathalie de Gouberville. Nathalie is also the President of l'Association des Amis de Rochambeau and was anxious to help raise the funds for the statue giving Rochambeau the credit he deserves. Her devotion to the project has been astounding, helping with statue design and consulting on historical accuracy. In July, Nathalie hosted a concert in the courtyard of Rochambeau's castle, raising enough money to help surpass our goal.

Sculptor Cyd Player has been hard at work researching Rochambeau for her final Yorktown statue. The framework is completed, and the unveiling is scheduled for October 18th, 2020 (save the date !!!). After a brief ceremony and unveiling that day, we will host a party in the Yorktown Freight Shed for statue donors and all AFL members. It will be a wonderful day to celebrate France's involvement in our Revolutionary War. I hope to see you then.



Nathalie and Philippe de Gouberville pose next to the frame of the Rochambeau statue at Cyd Player's studio in Williamsburg, Virginia. The Goubervilles are sixth-generation descendants of Rochambeau.

Lafayette Trivia Answer: Lafayette on The Kentucky Bourbon Trail in 1825

by Ernest and Janet Sutton

After departing the state capitol at Frankfort, Lafayette arrived in Lexington on May 15, 1825. As recorded in *Lafayette in America in 1824 and 1825*, Auguste Levasseur described Lafayette's unanticipated visit to a backwoods Kentucky homestead.

While traveling over the hills of the bourbon trail, Lafayette needed at times to walk well ahead of his party to give the horses a rest. On one such occasion, upon reaching an isolated homestead, he found a gentleman sitting comfortably smoking a cigar on his front porch and was invited in to rest. The man could tell by the accent that his visitor was a "foreigner," but did not know his true identity. The host was pleased to know that the stranger lived near Lafayette in France, and stated, "...since you have the good fortune to live near Lafayette, you will not refuse a cigar and a glass of whiskey with me to his health..." From this account, even in the back woods of Kentucky, Lafayette was known as America's National Guest, and distilled spirits was the drink of choice.

After Lafayette responded to all his host's questions about his knowledge of the national guest, the subject turned to France and then Napoleon. Napoleon impressed the Kentuckian with his 15 years of glory and despotism; he was very enthusiastic about discussing Napoleon's military glory and his miserable end. Why was Napoleon foolish enough to entrust himself to the cruel British? Why did he not seek asylum in America?

Lafayette then explained from personal experience the true character of Napoleon and liberty. He "will risk no personal advantage for the sake of liberty; he has proved that his soul could quite happily watch and even cooperate in its violation."

The Kentuckian responded that if anyone successfully ascended in power in America and tried to destroy our liberty, his success would be fatal for him. Without mentioning his Second Amendment right to bear arms, he pointed to his rifle in the corner and smiled disdainfully. "I never miss a pheasant in our forests at 100 paces; ... a tyrant is bigger than a pheasant, and there is not a Kentuckian who is not as patriotic and skillful as I am."

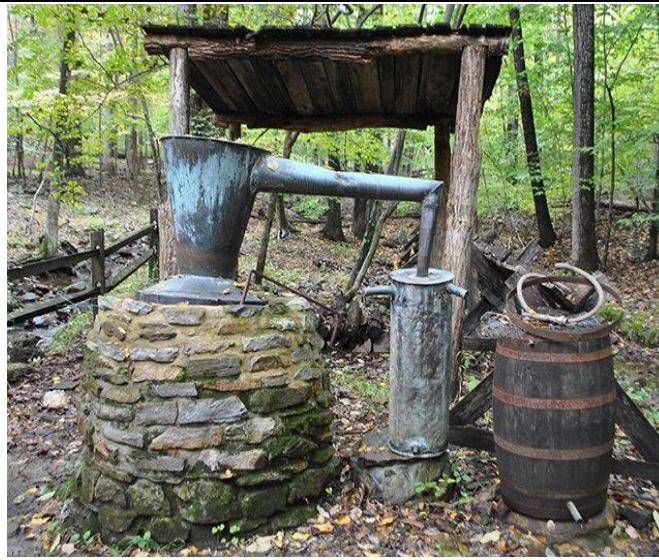
Whether talking with Napoleon Bonaparte or a homesteader in the backwoods of Kentucky, Lafayette could easily communicate his abiding love of liberty. Kentucky whiskey bourbon always facilitates conversation and hospitality even with a "foreigner."



 THE
 EARLY DISTILLERS OF
KENTUCKY BOURBON
 C. 1775 - 1888



“Where the Spirit Leads You”
 The Lafayette Tail of 1825 follows The Kentucky Bourbon Trail.



“Where the Spirit Leads You”
Whiskey distilled at home can still be tasted on both
The Lafayette Trail and The Kentucky Bourbon Trail.

Author’s Note: In America, Lafayette will always be associated with liberty and the fight against tyranny. American **volunteers** formed the flying French Squadron known as the Lafayette Escadrille of the French Foreign Legion in World War I. What a coincidence that their lion mascot was named Whiskey reminiscent of Lafayette’s whiskey toast at the Kentucky State House in 1825.



France July, 1917: Lion mascots Whiskey and Soda with flying ace William Thaw II.
Behind Thaw is a French Nieuport biplane with the Lafayette Escadrille Insignia.

Lafayette Trivia Answer: Lafayette Scarf Iconography

by Janet and Ernest Sutton

The Lafayette Scarf created in 1957 by designer Claude Coquerel possibly for the *MS Lafayette* of CGT French Line is filled with Franco-American iconography of Lafayette.

In the center of the scarf, Lafayette's name is written La Fayette, instead of Lafayette, acknowledging his aristocratic status.

The background color of the scarf is a pale blue with a rolled white edge symbolizing the French royal colors of blue and white. After the arrival of the French Expeditionary Force in America on July 13, 1778, General Washington directed that a white ribbon be placed on the edge of a soldier's tricorn hat, a white center be placed in the center of the tricorn's cockade, and the carriages of American artillery be painted blue in honor of the French. The predominant red, white, blue color scheme further reflects the Tricolors of post-revolutionary France and the American Flag.

The red scrolls in the corners of the scarf read: *Amérique*, France, Georgetown, and Yorktown. The four dates on the scarf read: 1777, 1781, 1757, and 1957.

- 1757 is the year of Lafayette's birth.
- 1777 is when Lafayette arrived in America at Georgetown, SC.
- 1781 is when the British surrendered at Yorktown.
- 1957 dates the scarf and is the year of Lafayette's 200th birthday.

Two of the corners depict three-masted ships.

- Lafayette first arrived in America on the ship *Victoire*.
- Lafayette arrived in America for the second time on the French frigate *Hermione*, bringing the news that a French Expeditionary Force would be arriving to support the American cause.



Lafayette arrives on the *Victoire* and later the *Hermione*.

The other two corners depict tricolor cockades with the dates 1777 and 1781. The semicircular laurel leaf wreaths on top of the large cockades symbolize victory. The banners above read: “*vive la liberté nationale*,” long live national liberty, a phrase of the French Revolutionists in rebellion against the king. Standing tall above the banners are Liberty Poles topped with red felt Phrygian Liberty Caps, a symbol of liberty in the French revolution. While Liberty Poles were erected in the states, the cap is a French symbol.



The revolutionary liberty pole with cockade and soldiers.
Lafayette first arrived in America during 1777.

Standing next to the tricolor cockades are soldiers in the uniform of the French revolutionary army, with debonair thin mustaches, wearing a white cockade with red adornment. In pre-revolutionary France, the cockade of the Bourbons was all white. French soldiers wearing a white cockade with red symbolized the Franco-Spanish alliance during the war for American Independence. The French Expeditionary force added black to their white cockade, and Americans added white to their black cockade. Often the black-white was called a “Union Cockade.”

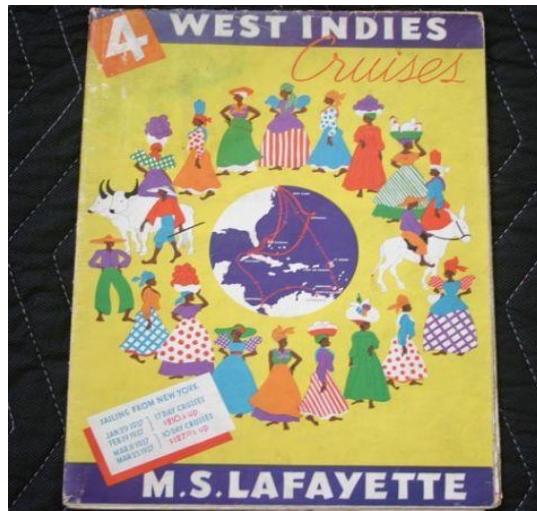


French Revolutionary Soldier

With combined symbolism of Lafayette's role in the war for American Independence and the French Revolution, this scarf is a reminder that Lafayette was the Hero of Two Worlds, and recognizes his contributions to both American independence and French liberty.

Could it also be that the CGT French Line used the scarf as publicity to attract more American tourists by emphasizing the roles of Lafayette and France in the American war for Independence?

We welcome other interpretations.



The French Line advertising brochure



The French Line advertising poster

Letters to the Editor

On May 28, 2019 Bill Dunham wrote:

“The American Friends of Lafayette *Gazette* is truly a fine magazine!”

On June 3, 2019 Pierre Antoine de Chambrun wrote:

“Your latest edition of the *Gazette* of the American friends of Lafayette is very comprehensive. It is a pleasure to read it.”

On Wednesday, June 5, 2019 Roy and Diane Cusumano wrote:

“I received the *Gazette* and as usual it is superb! Keep up the great work!”

On Wednesday, June 19, 2019 Rex Cowan wrote:

“The *Gazette* is great Chuck. This is also an opportunity for me to let Alan, Bonnie and you know what a wonderful time I had in Savannah. The overall warmth of the group and its leadership was a great deal more than anticipated. I believe I have found an ‘intellectual home’. What an extraordinary organization the American Friends of Lafayette is! Well befitting the man whom it was created to honor.”

On Friday, June 21, 2019 Larry Jarwick wrote:

“Just got the *Gazette* in the mail...huge! Congratulations!”

The Gazette of the American Friends of Lafayette

Publisher: Chuck Schwam

Assistant Publisher: Bonnie Fritz

Editor: Alan Hoffman

Assistant Editor: Jan O'Sullivan

Layout Chief: Dan Fitzpatrick

Distributed by: Phil and Barbara Schroeder



THE AMERICAN FRIENDS OF LAFAYETTE

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

The American Friends of Lafayette
Farinon College Center
Box 9463
Lafayette College
Easton, PA 18042-1798

First Class Mail