STUART WELLS JACKSON
HONORED BY FRANCE

Pierre Dupont, First Secretary of the French Embassy in Washington, D. C., and Consul for France with jurisdiction in the Southeastern States, came from Washington to present Mr. Stuart W. Jackson with the Cross of Officer in the Legion of Honor at his winter home in Eau Gallie, Florida, on February 18, 1953.

In presenting the Officer's Cross, Mr. Pierre Dupont referred as follows to the services rendered by Mr. Jackson to the cause of the Franco-American friendship:

"Mr. Stuart W. Jackson became interested in Lafayette and in the contribution of France to the establishment of the United States more than 35 years ago. With infinite patience and devotion to the subject he gathered a collection of books and manuscripts probably unequalled in the country. In 1934, he published a Bibliography of Lafayette which was characterized by the former Ambassador to Belgium, Brand Whitlock, as an invaluable guide to all those who wish to make a serious study of the great friend of America. With the greatest generosity, Mr. Jackson opened his collection to the historians of the period and has been ready at all times to share with them the treasures he had accumulated. For many years he has been in fact a true center of information on the subject.

"His interest in French matters was not restricted to Lafayette: he was one of the earliest members of the Institut Français de Washington and at the death of Dr. James Brown Scott, first President and founder of the organization, was chosen as his successor. He assumed the heavy responsibility of helping to continue the work of the Institut during the Second World War and to keep alive the flame of Franco-American friendship. In his retirement, he is more active than ever; discreetly, but very effectively, he takes part in many patriotic commemorations with a juvenile enthusiasm. He is loved and esteemed by all those who have had the privilege to work with him."

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WASHINGTON MEETING OF THE COUNCIL

President Kendall Presents Bust To French Embassy

A meeting of the Executive Council was held in the parlors of the headquarters of the Sons of the American Revolution in Washington, D. C., on November 21st. The meeting was preceded by a luncheon given by President Kendall at the Hotel Martinique, with two special guests — M. Pierre Dupont, Consul-General of Washington, and M. De Puy of the French Embassy.

At the Council meeting the following members were present: Mesdames Connick and Maclntire; Messrs. Carriere, Chinard, Deyo, Ford, Hoes, Kendall, and Nolan. Commander Nolan reviewed the ceremony at Lafayette's grave at Picpus in Paris July 4th, urging us most strongly to be present in 1954. President Kendall reported on the formation of the committee for the Lafayette Anniversary in 1957 which this Society has been asked to spearhead. Mr. Boston reported 127 Active members, 24 Associate, and $768 in the treasury, with no bills outstanding. President Kendall announced that President Hutchinson of Lafayette College is curator of our Collection and museum there.

Ambassador Henri Bonnet then entertained the Council and guests — twenty-one in number — at the Chancellery of the French Embassy, the occasion being the presentation to that building by President Kendall of his Houdon bust of Lafayette. Ambassador Bonnet graciously accepted this magnificent gift, with an address of warmest friendship and gratitude. The enduring friendship of our two countries was enthusiastically toasted in Ambassador Bonnet's champagne.

LOUIS ANNIN AMES

Louis Annin Ames, past President of the American Friends of Lafayette and a member of the Executive Council, died at the age of 86 on November 28, 1952, at Essex Fells, New Jersey. Colonel Ames was president of Annin & Company, the oldest and largest flag manufacturing concern in the country. He was active in church, historical and patriotic groups; past president of the Universalist Church of America, President General of the Sons of the American Revolution and other organizations. It was during his administration in 1918 that the Sons of the American Revolution inaugurated the custom of maintaining a flag on Lafayette's grave in Paris — a custom which has been continued ever since.

He was born on St. Helena Island, South Carolina, came to New Jersey as a child and lived in New York for many years, in 1939 moving to his summer home in Essex Fells. Under his leadership Annin & Company flourished, today making some twenty-five million American flags each year and in addition, flags for foreign nations, many states, the military forces, universities and countless private organizations. Truly the inspiring career of a man of inspiration, and a valuable friend lost to the American Friends of Lafayette.

NEW MEMBERS

MRS. CURTIS F. COLUMBIA
Port Washington, Long Island, N. Y.

MRS. JOHN MORRISON KERR
Washington, D. C.

MRS. PERCY MONTAGUE
Merry Mill, Cobham, Virginia

MISS CONSTANCE C. WRIGHT
Pleasantville, N. Y.
THE 22nd
ANNUAL MEETING
CHARLOTTESVILLE,
VIRGINIA
May 23, 1953

The Annual Meeting of the American Friends of Lafayette took place this year at Charlottesville, Virginia, where we were the guests of the University of Virginia, of Monticello, and of the owners of "Ash Lawn," once owned by James Monroe. Some forty members gathered first at the University where, through the courtesy of Professor Joseph M. Carriere, an exceptionally interesting program was arranged.

The business meeting was held in the morning in the magnificent McGregor Room of the Alderman Library of the University. The meeting was opened with greetings from our President, Messmore Kendall. Professor Carriere then welcomed the members.

There were three changes made in the Executive Council, the new names being: Mrs. John Hubbard of New York, Mrs. John Connick of Stamford, Connecticut, and Professor Joseph Carriere of the University of Virginia. President Kendall proposed Valley Forge as the site of next year's Annual Meeting, with Philadelphia as an alternative.

A meeting of the Executive Council followed. Present were Mesdames Connick, MacIntire and Spotswood; Messrs. Boston, Carriere, Deyo, Hoes, Kendall, McAllister and Suckley; Mr. Jackson by proxy. The first order of business was the report of the nominating committee. In the absence of Mr. Jackson, its Chairman, Mrs. Spotswood submitted the report. The Secretary-Treasurer, Mr. Norton, having stated that he wished to be relieved of his duties, the following slate was presented and elected:

President — Mr. Messmore Kendall
Vice-President and Secretary — Mrs. Alan MacIntire
Treasurer — Mr. Lyon Boston

President Kendall requested and received authority to purchase the last issue of the publication of the Institut Francais de Washington to be distributed to our members. A committee was named by President Kendall for the revision of the By-Laws, that committee to consist of Judge Thomas McAllister and Mr. Lyon Boston. Mr. Harrison Deyo proposed that we institute Life Memberships. The Contributing Associate Memberships were declared discontinued and those in that category invited to become Active Members.

A tour of the University followed the business meeting. Of particular interest was the Rotunda, where the banquet honoring Lafayette was held, and the Pavilion on East Lawn, where he was formally received. The Annual Luncheon was held at the Monticello Hotel, where we were the guests of President Kendall. An address was made by Bernard Mayo, Professor of American History at the University. (This address appears elsewhere in this issue.) Professor Mayo is the author of Henry Clay, Spokesman of the New World, and Jefferson Himself, the Personal Narrative of a Many Sided American.

The members then visited Jefferson's home, Monticello, pausing on the way to see the boyhood home of Patrick Henry, sold when he was ten years old to John Michie who there conducted Michie Tavern. At Monticello, high on its mountain, peaceful in the sunshine, with its glorious view of hill and valley, it was not difficult to visualize the tired "Guest of the Nation's" complete enjoyment of that spot and the beloved friend who erected the hospitable and stately home and laid out the beautiful grounds. Mr. and Mrs. Johns welcomed the members at "Ash Lawn," notable particularly for the statue of James Monroe by Piccirilli, set against a background of towering and ancient boxwood. So passed an Annual Meeting of extraordinary interest. Members surely look forward to our next Annual Meeting in May at Valley Forge.

LAFAYETTE EXHIBITION
Held in the McGregor Room of the Alderman Library
University of Virginia

An extensive exhibit of Lafayette mementos was arranged in the McGregor Room and the corridor, an exhibit which was continued from that day in May through the middle of July, proving one of the most popular exhibitions ever held at the University of Virginia Library.

Mr. Stuart Wells Jackson, founder of the Society, loaned some of the rarest treasures from his notable collection to form almost the entire exhibit. The many engravings, letters to and from Lafayette, books about him, and various mementos showed the great popular interest in the return of Lafayette to the country whose independence he had helped win nearly half a century before. Letters written by the young Lafayette when Jefferson was Governor of Virginia depict the hardships of the Revolution and the difficulties in securing food, clothing and all sorts of supplies for his troops.

A longhand invitation to the Rotunda banquet, at three o'clock in the afternoon of August 20, 1825, and sent to George Carr, was loaned to the exhibit by his great-granddaughter, Miss Virginia Carr, of Albemarle County, a University student and a library assistant. The exhibition also included badges printed in honor of Lafayette, broadsides acclaiming him — one tossed to the Philadelphia crowds as fast as they were turned out by a hand press hauled through the streets in a procession honoring him; also there were tickets of admission to special events and songs composed and sung in his praise. Elbow-length white kid gloves with a portrait of Lafayette imprinted thereon were worn at the great Castle Garden Ball on September 10, 1824, in New York. There was President Adams' letter to Lafayette, offering him the frigate Brandywine to convey him back to France in 1823; also the Chart of the Line of Order of Battle of the Army of the United States for the Virginia Campaign of 1780, this colored pen and ink chart giving the name of its brigade and its commander with Lafayette in command of the advance. All these things were lent by Mr. Jackson, and many more, among them the letter to Lafayette from George Washington, in which he states: "Indeed, I do not believe that Providence has done so much for nothing. It has always been my creed that we should not be left as a monument to prove that mankind, under the most favorable circumstances for civil liberty and happiness, are unequal to the task of governing themselves, and are therefore made for a master."
Mr. Jackson also lent that wonderful letter from Lafayette to William Carmichael, Boston, December 30, 1778 —

"My love of liberty, the love that I have for America in general, my friendship for many of its citizens, and the good fortune that I have had in finding myself a witness and member of that fine revolution all interest me in the security, in the happiness of the United States. Equality and Concord are its foundations, God grant that these two virtues so precious in a Republican state may last in this one forever, God grant that the public interest be always the prime motive, that interior disputes, or English intrigues, neither come to disrupt by discord nor subject by hardest form of slavery — that of an avenger and of an angered master — this superb country which nature and the virtue of its citizens, in general, destined to become so powerful."

FREDERICK K. DETWILLER

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

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

LAFAYETTE AND JEFFERSON:
Twilight Reminiscences at Monticello
By Bernard Mayo

(Address delivered at the Annual Meeting of the American Friends of Lafayette at Charlottesville, Virginia, May 23, 1953.)

I am sure that our distinguished guests are well aware that they are now deep in the heart of the Jefferson Country. And yet this Jefferson Country — this Albemarle with its red clay farmlands and beautiful blue hills, this little historic town of Charlottesville nestling in the valley of the Rivanna between the Blue Ridges and the Southwest and Ragged Mountains, this seat of Mr. Jefferson’s academical village with its Salle de Lafayette and many other mementos of Mr. Jefferson’s lifelong friend and associate — all this must have called to your minds, even in the last few hours, how rich this Jefferson Country is in Lafayette associations. In so many ways, this is storied Lafayette Country also. And it is a source of delight and rejoicing for us to have with us here this day the American Friends of Lafayette.

One is inevitably reminded of the several visits — in war and in peacetime — which the great and gallant Marquis made to this region. All of us recall, I suppose, the high anticipation with which both Lafayette and Jefferson looked forward to their meeting here in 1824 — when both men, old comrades in war and in peace, were then in the twilight of rich and inspiring lives which had been devoted to liberty and the rights of man. Upon his arrival in the United States Lafayette wrote Jefferson as to the long-awaited reunion. Jefferson, in expressing his great joy, remarked that neither he nor his friends and neighbors of Albemarle would ever forget — would always be grateful (as we are today) — for the vital military services Lafayette had rendered this community during the War for Independence. “You will visit the neighborhood,” he wrote, “which, during the march of our enemy near it, was covered by your shield from his robberies and ravages. In passing the line of your former march you will experience pleasing recollections of the good you have done.” To Jefferson, Lafayette was “the doyen of our military heroes, and, may I not say, of the soldiers of liberty in the world.”

Mr. Jefferson, like all Americans, shared what he called (in a letter to Richard Rush written four days later), “the delirium of joy” into which the people of the United States had been thrown by the visit of the great man from France who had labored so arduously for the success of the American Revolution. “He is making a triumphant progress through the States,” wrote Jefferson to Rush, “from town to town, with acclamations of welcome such as no crowned head ever received. It will have a good effect in favor of the General with the people of Europe, but probably a different one with their sovereigns. Its effect here, too, will be salutary as to ourselves, by rallying us together, and strengthening the habit of considering our country as one and indivisible, and I hope we shall close it with something more solid for him than dinners and balls.” Here Jefferson had reference to a gift of public lands to Lafayette, which, through the agency of Henry Clay, Congress shortly afterwards awarded the Marquis as a slight token of the undying sense of gratitude borne him by the American people.

As Mr. J. Bennett Nolan, the distinguished historian and member of your Executive Council, has pointed out in his Lafayette in America Day By Day, the Marquis left Richmond on November 2nd, 1824, and remained at Monticello and its vicinity until November 15th. That visit to Jefferson by the great patriot whom we honor today has all the elements of a magnificent historical painting — all the color and drama and interest and inspiration that appeal to those of us who cherish our precious heritage of liberty to which Jefferson and Lafayette contributed so greatly.

You, no doubt, are familiar with the account of it as painted in words by Gustave Levasseur, Lafayette's secretary, who accompanied him on his tour, in his two volumes entitled Lafayette in America. But I would like to present the scene as painted in the words of our local residents of 1824. And I turn to this little book, compiled from newspaper and other con-
temporary sources, by Robert D. Ward, published in 1881 at Richmond, entitled An Account of General Lafayette's Visit To Virginia in the Years 1824-25. I think you will agree with me that the famous meeting is herein described vividly and most appreciatively.

Permit me, then, to quote to you the following eye-witness account from Mr. Ward's book:

General La Fayette, his suite, and companions [on November 4th, 1824], arrived at Miss Boyd's, in Albemarle... Here he took an affectionate farewell of his Fluvanna friends, and set off for Monticello, accompanied by the committee from Albemarle, and the Albemarle company of Fayette Guards and followed by the prayers of all he left behind him, for his health, and years, and happiness.

When the General approached the county line of Albemarle, he found the citizens drawn up in a line, under the direction of Major Clarke, and the troop of cavalry formed an imposing appearance, in full line, on the opposite side of the road. Captain Craven formed his troop into a hollow square, of which the General was the centre. Mr. William C. Rives, then delivered an address to him, in a graceful and impressive manner, to which the General made a suitable reply. After these ceremonies were over, and the party had partaken of refreshments, they set off for Monticello. The landau of Mr. Jefferson, drawn by four greys, was allotted to the General, Mr. Rives, and Thomas J. Randolph, chairman of the committee of arrangements; and they were escorted by the Guards and a large body of citizens, who were marshalled into order by Captain Craven. Nothing could surpass in beauty and grandeur, the march of a long and animated procession through the meanerings of a mountain road, as it wound around the hill; and as they descended to the river, below the little town of Milton, the General himself drew the attention of his immediate companions to the moving scenery around him, and highly complimented the imposing appearance of the Guards. To an indifferent spectator, if any could be indifferent, it seemed that thousands of freemen had sprung up from the hills, and woods, and mountains, to hail the arrival and shout the welcome of their country's friend.

At 2 o'clock, the approach of the procession up Monticello mountain was announced by the bugle, and when the echo of its notes was heard, those persons who had assembled at an early hour to witness the General's arrival, formed themselves into a line on the northern margin of the circular yard in front of the house. The cavalry ranged themselves on the opposite side of the yard; a deep silence prevailed, while every eye turned with eagerness to the point where the General's appearance was expected. The next moment, the carriages drew up in front of the building. As soon as the General drove up, Mr. Jefferson advanced to meet him, with feeble steps, but as he approached his feelings seemed to triumph over the infirmities of age, and as the General descended they hastened into each other's arms. They embraced again and again; tears were shed by both, and the broken expressions, "God bless you General", "Bless you, my dear Jefferson," was all that interrupted the impressive silence of the scene, except the audible sobs of many, whose emotion could not be suppressed.

The next day (Friday) the deputation committee and the Guards were at Monticello to receive him. The General, Mr. Jefferson, and Mr. Madison, in the landau preceded by them, proceeded to Charlottesville, where, at the Central Hotel, he was addressed by the chairman of the committee, to whom he replied appropriately.

The procession was formed at 12 o'clock, and marched to the University in the following order:

Chief Marshal, with two aides; President of the day; the General, Mr. Jefferson, and Mr. Madison, in a landau drawn by four grey horses; General's son and staff, in a carriage with two cream-colored horses; Visitors of the University of Virginia, in a carriage; standing committees; magistrates; cavalry; Junior Volunteers; citizens on horseback; citizens on foot.

It moved slowly to the University — nothing could be more orderly performed; each man, from the accuracy of his movements, seemed to have been drilled to his duty. The Fayette Guards were quick and expert in their evolutions; the citizens orderly and decorous. Throughout the day the arrangements were never broken; there was no ebullition of the passions, no violation of decorum; it was the decorum of respect.

As the University came suddenly in view, a thousand of the daughters of the mountains, raised aloft on the terraces, waved their white handkerchiefs in the air. It was beautiful. His escort, the country's chivalry; his reception, its loveliness. They wended around the eastern street of the University, and came to the bottom of the Lawn. The procession dismounted and formed on foot. The first objects that attracted the view were three flags floating on the top of the rotunda — on the largest, in broad letters, "Welcome, our Country's Guest."

There was a moral sublimity in the scene which begs description. On the very spot where now walked, arm in arm, a hero of the Revolution, with two of its sages; a spot where the youngest scion of science had been planted by the patriarchal hand of Jefferson, his last public care — we had almost said, his last comfort — on that spot, thus consecrated, were now assembled all the beauty and chivalry of the country, to bid the father of their country, hail. From the steps of the rotunda, William F. Gordon delivered an address to the General, suitable to the occasion, to which the General replied as follows:

THE GENERAL'S REPLY

"I am happy, sir, once more to receive the kind welcome of the citizens of Albemarle, and this day receive it under the beautiful pantheon of this rising University, the advantages of which, not only to this part of the United States, but to the cause of mankind, so eloquently expressed by you, I rejoice to acknowledge; nor do I in anything more cordially sympathize with you, than in the mention you have made of the venerable friend, whom, if there was but one university in the world, the enlightened men of both hemispheres would in common elect to preside over universal information.

"Be pleased, sir, to accept the tribute of my respectful gratitude to you and your fellow-citizens of Albemarle."
DINNER IN THE ROTUNDA

At 3 o'clock, the General was invited to dinner, prepared in the upper room of the rotunda. The tables were beautifully arranged in three concentric circles. Over the place assigned to the General, was an arch of living laurel, beautifully entwined around two columns that supported the gallery. Mr. V. W. Southall, in the absence of Col. Randolph, presided, the General first on his right, then Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Madison; on his left, George W. Lafayette and his suite. The table was calculated to seat four hundred persons, and it was full. The meats were excellent, and each eye around us beamed contentment. It was contentment arising from the performance of the most sacred, the most grateful duty. It was the offering of liberty to him who had gratuitously aided to achieve it. In the language of Mr. Madison, it was "Liberty, where virtue was the guest, and gratitude the feast."

When the cloth was removed, various regular toasts were drunk; and when the following toast was announced, "Thomas Jefferson and the Declaration of Independence — alike identified with the cause of liberty," Mr. Jefferson handed to Mr. Southall the following speech, which he read in a loud and audible voice . . . .

"'T joy, my friends, in your joy, inspired by the visit of this, our ancient and distinguished leader and benefactor. His deeds in the war of independence you have heard and read. They are known to you, and entwined in your memories, and in the pages of faithful history. His deeds in the peace that followed that war are, perhaps, not known to you, but I can attest them. When I was stationed in his country for the purpose of cementing its friendship with ours, and of advancing our mutual interests, this friend of both, was my most powerful auxiliary and advocate. He made our cause his own, as in truth it was that of his native country also. His influence and connections there were great. All doors of all departments were open to him at all times. In truth, I only held the nail, he drove it. Honor him, then, as your benefactor in peace as well as war . . . ."

When the toast in honor of General Lafayette was announced, it was received with enthusiastic cheering; the lofty dome of the rotunda re-echoed back the sound; it rolled in billowy volumes around the spacious hall, and sunk in the stillness of enthusiasm. When Mr. Jefferson's speech was read, the General was moved to tears; he grasped the hand of the venerable friend who penned it, and sobbed aloud. Oh, there is something magical and contagious in the tears of a great man of acknowledged firmness; there is something awful in that power that breaks open the deep fountains of the heart until they overflow!

This affecting meeting of 1824 — as thus described by a contemporary Virginian in Mr. Ward's little book — takes on more meaning, becomes more poignant, when we recall how old, how deep and abiding, was the warm friendship between the two great men. As early as 1811 Jefferson had expressed how deeply he treasured the friendship of the Marquis when he wrote to him: "Old men do not easily contract new friendships, but neither do they forget old ones. Yours and mine, commenced in times too awful, has continued through times too trying and changeful to be forgotten at the moment when our chief solace is our recollections."

Or again, anticipating the visit of 1824, and revealing, too, some of the rich memories they shared during their meeting here, is this letter in which Jefferson said: "What a history we have to run over — from the evening that yourself, Monsieur Berman, and other patriots settled in my house in Paris the outlines of the constitution you wished [for France]! And to trace it through all the disastrous chapters of Robespierre, Barras, Bonaparte, and the Bourbons! These things, however, are for our meeting."

The two old heroes at that meeting could go back even further in their long association, to the days when Jefferson was war governor of a hard-pressed, invaded, war-ravaged Virginia, and Lafayette was the dashing Revolutionary general — a Major General at 19 — "the boy," as Lord Cornwallis termed him; only to have "the boy" trap him and get him set for the glorious kill at Yorktown in 1781. The hardships and glories of that struggle were but a part of their twi-light reminiscences at Monticello. Always vivid to Jefferson were his recollections of the five years he had spent in France, where Lafayette had welcomed him into his circle of relatives and friends, introduced him to all the social, scientific, and artistic delights of that great city which Jefferson came to love so dearly. Those five years in France had been wonderfully enriching for the young Virginian who then described himself as "a savage of the mountains of America" who at long last had arrived "on the vaunted scene of Europe." One could speak at great length about the many things which France had contributed to his cultural development. Yet here, at this luncheon meeting, I shall merely recall the fine taste in wines which ever afterwards distinguished Mr. Jefferson, his love of French cooking (regardless of sour Patrick Henry's sneer that "Tom Jefferson has abjured his native vittles"), his plan to civilize the beef-and-suet-pudding-eating English by sending French chefs among them as missionaries.

When Jefferson departed from Lafayette's France in 1789 he paid that nation a tribute which I must quote to you, for it is something which seems so fitting for this occasion, when we honor both Lafayette and his country — on an occasion when we are sensitive to the great debt that Americans owe, and will always owe, to the indispensable aid given us in winning our nationhood by both Lafayette and France.

Jefferson's tribute is worth remembering today when, all too frequently, Americans do forget that debt to Lafayette and to France, do fail at times to have the understanding that Jefferson had as to French ways of life and politics which differ from ours, do fail at times to realize the great and pressing problems at home and in the colonies which France, our ally today as in the Revolution, has to cope with. Indeed, I think perhaps the most worthwhile aspect of your meeting here today, with all its revival of memories of Lafayette and of Jefferson and their common work for liberty in America and in France, is the strengthening of the bonds that have connected the two great countries since the Revolutionary Epoch. What I have in mind was well expressed by Jefferson in one of his let-
And so, let me conclude these brief remarks to the American Friends of Lafayette, a society of patriotic men and women who in our day are carrying on in the tradition of Jefferson and Lafayette in cementing these two great nations, by quoting Jefferson's felicitous tribute to France. It is a tribute also to his dear friend Lafayette — that gallant "Knight of Liberty," that "Sword of Liberty," whom Americans no less than Frenchmen, indeed, all freedom-loving people, delight to honor.

"I cannot take leave! of this great and good country," wrote Jefferson in 1789, "without expressing my sense of its pre-eminence of character among the nations of the earth. A more benevolent people I have never known, nor greater warmth and devotedness in their select friendships. Their kindness and accommodation to strangers is unparalleled, and the hospitality of Paris is beyond anything I had conceived to be practicable in a large city. Their eminence, too, in science, the communicative dispositions of their scientific men, the politeness of the general manners, the ease and vivacity of their conversation, give a charm to their society to be found nowhere else. In comparison of this with other countries we have the proof of primacy which was given to Themistocles after the battle of Salamis. Every general voted to himself the first reward of valor, and the second to Themistocles. So, ask the travelled inhabitant of any nation, in what country on earth would you rather live? Certainly in my own, where are all my friends, my relations, and the earliest and sweetest affections and recollections of my life.

"Which would be your second choice? France."

LAFFAYETTE ANNIVERSARY

A few months ago a small group of American citizens met for the purpose of organizing a citizens' association which would have as its objective the organizing of a fitting celebration to commemorate the 200th anniversary in 1957, of the birth of Lafayette. This group is headed by Major General Julius Ochs Adler, the committee including our President, Mr. Messmore Kendall. A non-profit corporation has been formed to be known as the Lafayette Centennial Association, with headquarters in New York. Officials of the American and French Governments have offered their full co-operation and support in honoring the memory of a great Frenchman who will live forever as one of our national heroes.

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INDEPENDENCE DAY IN PARIS

Traditional ceremonies were conducted this July Fourth in Paris beside the grave of the Marquis de Lafayette. Those taking part were General Aldebert de Chambrun, a descendant of Lafayette, C. Douglas Dillon, American Ambassador to France, Ray Edwards, President of the Sons of the American Revolution, the Children of the American Revolution, and J. Bennett Nolan, faithful representative of the American Friends of Lafayette.

Ambassador Dillon said in part: "This grave reminds us of the amity which binds our two countries, a friendship which has lasted 175 years and which has changed the destiny of the world."

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We have lost through death:

COLONEL LOUIS ANNIN Ames
Essex Fells, N. J.

FREDERICK K. DETWILLER
Easton, Pa.

PROFESSOR ALBERT FEUILLERAT
New Haven, Conn.

MR. HARRY MEIER
Midland Park, N. J.

HON. SMITH L. MULTER
East Orange, N. J.

YORKTOWN DAY

Each year we urge our members to journey to Yorktown for the impressive ceremonies which take place there annually on Yorktown Day, October 19th, the anniversary of the surrender. The ceremony varies little from year to year — a colorful parade always, distinguished speakers, stirring music by Navy bands and the Poquoson High School band, the laying of wreaths by visitors representing various patriotic societies, ours included, and each year out on the blue waters of Yorktown harbor, a vessel of the United States Navy rides at anchor, busily receiving boatloads of visitors. Last year the Navy Department sent the United States Aircraft Carrier Wasp and this year the U.S.S. Newport News. To be in Yorktown on that day is a most rewarding experience.

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On Lafayette Day, May 20th, President Eisenhower placed a wreath before the statue of Lafayette in Washington.

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LAFFAYETTE RELIC

A relic of considerable interest has been brought to America by a direct descendant of Lafayette, Madame Rene Julliard, the wife of a Paris publisher. The memento is a tortoise-shell jewel box, once a possession of Lafayette. It contains a note in English in which Lafayette described Washington's headquarters at McConnellsville, Pennsylvania. The outside lid of the box bears a painted miniature of this headquarters. Madame Julliard felt that the relic should be presented to Mount Vernon, and there it will rest, an additional link between Washington and Lafayette, France and America.

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Announcement has been made of the death in Paris on November 7, 1952, of Count Charles de Chambrun, aged 77, a descendant of Lafayette.