Maurice Couve de Murville
Ambassador Of France
To The United States

Maurice Couve de Murville, France's Permanent Representative to NATO, was appointed Ambassador of France to the United States on December 31, 1954. A financial expert and career diplomat, he served as Finance Commissioner in the French Committee for National Liberation in Algiers during the war, as Director General of Political Affairs at the French Foreign Ministry from 1945 to 1950, and as Ambassador to Egypt from 1950 to 1954. M. Couve de Murville, who has represented France at a number of diplomatic conferences in Washington and New York, and at meetings of the United Nations General Assembly, speaks perfect English, is well acquainted with American life and culture and has always been interested in modern American literature.

Born in Reims on January 24, 1907, the son of a prominent judge, Maurice Couve de Murville received a Doctorate of Laws and a degree in the Humanities from the University of Paris, then graduated from the "Ecole des Sciences Politiques." He became an Inspector of Finance in 1930, at the age of twenty-three, and in 1940 was appointed Director of External Finances.

Dismissed from this post by the Vichy Government, he escaped to North Africa early in 1943, became Secretary General to the Commander in Chief, then Finance Commissioner in the French Committee for National Liberation. Named French Delegate to the Consultative Council for Italy in 1944, he worked closely with his American and British colleagues, Robert Murphy and Harold Macmillan.

M. Couve de Murville was appointed Director General of Political Affairs at the French Foreign Ministry in 1945, and served as Deputy Foreign Minister at the meetings of the Big Four Council of Foreign Ministers, in London in 1945, served "as Deputy Foreign Minister at the Foreign-Ministers, in London in 1945, the French Foreign Ministry in 1945, and Director General of Political Affairs at Italy in 1944, he worked closely with his American and British colleagues, Robert Murphy and Harold Macmillan.

Allan Forbes, a member of our Executive Council, died in Westwood, Massachusetts, on July 9, 1955, at the age of eighty. He was president of the State Street Trust Company from 1911 to 1950 when he became chairman of the board. During that time he published more than thirty valuable brochures dealing with the history of Boston and New England. Many, now out of print, are collector's items. Mr. Forbes' vast civic and philanthropic activities were world-wide in scope; his business interests covered all New England. The medal of the Legion of Honor was only one of the decorations he received from foreign governments in gratitude for assistance in time of war, flood or other calamity.

He was a native of Boston, a descendant of founders of the clipper ship era. He interested himself in collecting memorabilia of that day, many of which decorate the State Street Trust Company. He graduated from Harvard in 1897 and in his youth was noted as a polo player, horseman and yachtsman.

His office at the bank was just across from that of Charles Francis Adams. Both men were members of our Executive Council. How much they are missed in Boston and elsewhere, it is impossible to put into words.


Appointed Ambassador to Egypt in 1950, he held this post until September 1954, when he was named to succeed Hervé Alphand as French Permanent Rep-resentative to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

M. Couve de Murville is an Officer of the French Legion of Honor. He and Madame Couve de Murville have three daughters, Judith 21, married, Dorothee 19, and Beatrice 11.
24th ANNUAL MEETING
MAY 21, 1955
Washington, D. C.

On the morning of May 21st, the members gathered for the business meeting in the Parish House of St. John’s Church, the Church of the Presidents. After the reading of the minutes of the last meeting the treasurer reported. Mr. Boston stated that the Society was solvent, with $1,259 spent during the past year and a balance of $510 remaining. Our particular project was the publication of some twenty-five Lafayette letters selected by Mr. Stuart Wells Jackson from his Lafayette Collection, and edited by Mrs. Alan Mac Intire, with the assistance of Mr. Jackson, Mr. John Francis Gough and President Kendall. This brochure was distributed among the members and interested libraries and historical societies. Many favorable comments were received and interest aroused, bringing forth a number of requests for copies. In addition to this publication, a pamphlet was issued, embracing the By-Laws, a history of the Society written by President Kendall and the roster of members, also an issue of the Gazette was published.

The list of thirteen new members was read and several deaths announced. The Kenmore Association of Fredericksburg, Virginia was elected to Honorary Membership. President Kendall voiced appreciation of our member, Mrs. H. H. Smith, by whose efforts Kenmore was saved for the nation. Mr. Laurence Gouverneur Hoes proposed that the letters owned by the Society at Lafayette College, our headquarters, be published. He suggested that possibly the French government might lend assistance in such a project, of value to both nations.

Mr. Paul Jokelson spoke regarding the beautiful Lafayette paper weight, for the creation of which thanks are due him. Two just received from France were displayed. (See mention of this elsewhere.)

Two new members of the Executive Council were elected — Major Benjamin H. Namn of Brooklyn, President of the Lafayette Bicentennial Association, and Mr. Harold W. Thompson Jr., Librarian of Lafayette College. The present council was re-elected on the motion of Mr. Boston, seconded by Judge McAllister.

President Kendall proposed a standing tribute to Mr. Charles Francis Adams, late a member of our Executive Council. Following this, he suggested that a resolution of appreciation be sent to Mr. Jackson, seconded by Mr. Hoes. President Kendall then described a Lafayette collection offered for sale by a Frenchman through attorneys Bloch & Bloch of New York. This collection consists of thousands of items, such as 500 of Lafayette’s books, his death bed, 70 paintings and engravings, 50 pieces of furniture, 10,000 letters in 49 cartons — all this purchased from direct descendants. Since the collection is not to be broken up but to be sold intact and since the price is $250,000, the description of it by President Kendall was received with regret bordering on grief.

Commander J. Bennett Nolan next gave his report on Fouth of July ceremonies at the grave of Lafayette in Picpus Cemetery, Paris. The gathering was the largest in many a year, which was gratifying indeed.

Miss Vada Horsch, secretary of the Lafayette Bicentennial Association, announced the the name had been changed to the Lafayette Fellowship Foundation, exchange students to be its main concern; one million dollars to be donated if the Foundation raises an additional two million which she is confident can be accomplished. The meeting then adjourned until three o’clock in the afternoon.

The meeting of the Executive Council followed. Members present were: President Kendall, Judge McAllister, Mr. Boston, Mrs. Connick, Mr. Deyo, Commander Nolan, Mr. Thompson, Mr. Suckley, Mr. Hoes and Mrs. MacIntire. We welcomed one of our two new members — Mr. Harold Thompson, Jr. The election of officers was the first item of business. The present officers were proclaimed re-elected, President Kendall’s willingness to serve another term was greeted with great satisfaction. The place of next year’s Annual Meeting was then discussed. Commander Nolan cordially invited us to Reading, Pennsylvania, but a meeting there was not looked upon with favor as Lafayette had never visited that city. Philadelphia was suggested but it was decided to meet in New York City or in some Hudson River locality, President Kendall and Mr. Suckley to look into the matter.

The fifty members and guests present then proceeded to the Lafayette statue in Lafayette Square, where a wreath was placed by Count and Countess Jean de la Grandville, he representing the French Embassy, President Kendall and Vice President MacIntire for the American Friends of Lafayette.

We were then taken on a specially conducted tour of the White House, on the gracious invitation of Mrs. Eisenhower. This was followed by a visit to the magnificent Larz Anderson House, given in 1938 by Mrs. Anderson to the Society of the Cincinnati as its museum and headquarters. (The Cincinnati was organized in 1783 by officers of the American Army who had served in the Revolution. General Washington was its first president; Lafayette was a member of the American group rather than the French chapter organized at that same time. The membership of the Cincinnati is composed of one male descendant of each qualified officer in the Continental Army or Navy during the Revolutionary War.) The Larz Anderson house is filled with a vast collection of objects of art and mementos of historical significance. Our time there was far too short.

The annual luncheon was held at the Cosmos Club, then we returned to the Larz Anderson House for a resumption of business and for the address of our guest of honor, Count Jean de la Grandville. (This address appears elsewhere in this issue.) The Hon. Laurens Hamilton, historian of the Hamilton Bicentennial Association, first spoke to us of that event which takes place in 1957 as does the Lafayette Bicentennial. Mr. Harvey Williams, director of the Hamilton celebration also spoke. It was proposed that the letters which passed between Hamilton and Lafayette be published as Publication No. 7 of the American Friends of Lafayette.

President Kendall proposed a resolution of appreciation of the constant friendship of former Ambassador Bonnet. Ambassador de Murville was at once elected to Honorary Membership. Mrs. H. H. Smith then spoke of Ferry Farm at Fredericksburg, Virginia and her interest in its preservation. There George Washington lived from the time he was six years old until he occupied Mount Vernon.
At Ferry Farm two events prominent in American lore took place — the cutting down of the cherry tree and the flinging of a silver dollar across the Rappahannock. The meeting adjourned and the members proceeded by chartered bus to Mount St. Alban to Washington Cathedral for a specially conducted tour through this beautiful and awe-inspiring edifice. There we disbanded after a busy, varied and delightful Annual Meeting.

ADDRESS OF

Count Jean de la Grandville
Delivered at the Annual Meeting
Washington, May 21st, 1955

(Three of the ancestors of Count de la Grandville fought in the American Revolution — Comte Jean-Francois du Fresy de la Grandville, Lieutenent in the Regiment de la Riene; his brother, Antoine-Cesar de la Chevardiere de la Grandville, Captain in the Regiment de Bouillon; his brother, Louis-Cesar de la Chevardiere de la Grandville, Captain in the Regiment de la Riene. As two of these three brothers, plus a fourth who did not fight in America, served in the same regiment, they distinguished themselves in using some of the family names, becoming known as Jean-Francois du Fresy and Louis-Cesar de la Chevardiere, names which Count de la Grandville himself bears but does not use.

On June 6th of this year, Count de la Grandville was made a hereditary member of the French branch of the Society of the Cincinnati.)

I should like, if you will permit me, to recall the strong link that was forged between General de Lafayette and his American friends. It has, indeed, become a permanent and enduring bond of understanding between our two nations.

There were profound reasons for this link to remain so powerful, and these reasons are to be found in the convictions common to our two peoples at that time. Lafayette was alive to the mighty trends of thought which were to bring such deep changes to French political life. At the same time he quickly acquired a deep understanding of American qualities. Therefore, he became himself a symbol of the true, sincere and unbreakable friendship which was to develop between the two nations.

He left France, a young man of twenty, moved not only by a spirit of adventure, but by new generous ideas which had developed in France itself. These ideas had become progressively stronger during the eighteenth century, under the influence of writers and thinkers, most of whom lived at the royal Court itself. They had for a large part inspired the leaders of American independence. In the interval of a few years, the Bill of Rights and the Declaration of the Rights of Man were proclaimed, the first in the United States and the second in France. They were, both of them, proclamations of faith in the human destiny of free men. They inspired confidence and strength to build up, along the lines of spiritual progress, free nations of citizens, equal in rights and in duties. It is highly moving also to see how close he was to General Washington. You remember how eagerly they waited together for news from France of the alliance concluded with the King of France, the first alliance concluded by your country. You remember how anxiously they watched the preparations being made to send to America the army of Rochambeau and the fleet of de Grasse.

He left expression of the enthusiasm which the final victory brought to him: even before Yorktown, when success was in sight, he wrote that his heart beat faster when he thought of the future treaty of peace. He said that he dreamed of American and Frenchmen walking arm in arm through the streets of their respective cities. It was for him and for many men in both countries, the goal of a just and great cause. Undoubtedly, he had a true vision of the future so profoundly influenced by your revolution.

Lafayette could see for himself the prospects of the promising young Republic when, forty years later, in 1824, he visited America again. Could he imagine what this country was to become one hundred years later? He was sure, in any case, that Americans would remain faithful to the noble ideals of their first leaders and of his own youth.

He was confident also that for the defense of those objectives, France and the United States would stand together. Since then, many a proof has been given of the determination of your country to stand by your commitments for the cause of freedom. When this cause was threatened in Europe, the sons of America fought heroically on French soil to defeat the forces of tyranny. Ten years ago, under the leadership of General Eisenhower, liberty came back to France with your magnificent army.

It is the will of the people of France, as well as of the people of the United States, to remain faithful to the lessons of the past.

We had hoped, all of us, that after the sufferings of the Second World War, we would have to unite our efforts to rebuild what was destroyed, to develop our peaceful activities in the fields of arts, sciences and trade. It is tragic indeed that we must again unite our energies to protect the free world against a threat which would deprive all of us of the liberties we have inherited from our common history.

In Korea and in Indochina our soldiers have again fallen for the defense of freedom. We still have to impose on our peoples the burden of military defense.

It is however by remaining united that we shall overcome the future development of such cruel necessities. We must not let discontent and impatience create misunderstanding in the camp of the allies. We must make sure that our adversaries will not drive a wedge between us. Such is the firm determination of our two peoples.

The United States and France will continue to display this unity of will and purpose as they remain faithful to the memory of Lafayette and of his American friends and companions, the founders of your great country.

DEATHS

Mr. Brooke Spotswood
Died September 21, 1954 at Wicomico, Virginia.

Marquis Pierre de Chambrun
Aged 89, died in Marvejois, France in September, 1954. Great-great-grandson of Lafayette; an Honorary American citizen. The only Senator to vote against giving Marshal Pétain dictatorial powers and establishing the Vichy regime in 1940.

Mrs. Charlotte Nichols Greene
Of Beacon Hill, Boston, died March 28, 1955 in Lisbon, Portugal.

Mrs. A. Clarke Walling
Of Beacon Hill, Boston, died July 16, 1955.
people to reach the utmost prosperity it is capable of. That people is the hope of mankind. It must show to the world by its example that man can be free and tranquil, and can do without the chains that tyrants and cheats of all garb have tried to lay on them under pretense of public good. It must give the example of political liberty, religious liberty, commercial and industrial liberty.” And he concluded: “This revolution will prove, may be, as profitable to you as to America.”

Yes, the urge for social and political reform was awakening in our people at that time. They yearned for more equality among all people — they wanted to do away with privileged classes, to alleviate the burdens and sufferings of the poor. They were seeking some form of democratic government — they wanted a hand in the management of local affairs. Indeed, the French Revolution was on its way. Do you realize that the French Constitution came into existence only four years after your American Constitution was adopted?

The Count de Segur wrote, also, in his memoirs: “From every side public opinion in France was urging the royal government to declare itself officially in favor of freedom and independence for the Americans. The public were even reproachful of their government in its hesitancy in making such a declaration.” Not only the general public, but even the king’s ministers felt this way.

So eager and sincere were the French in their desire to help the United States to win its struggle for independence that they refused the offers of compensation made by Benjamin Franklin on behalf of the Americans for the military and economic aid given by the French. They had espoused the American cause for its own worth — the only compensation they wanted was victory for the young republic.

The love for liberty and the desire to help in attaining it has always been one of the outstanding elements of Franco-American cooperation. The friendships which were formed here in Newport during that first period of cooperation, the understanding of the qualities and characteristics of our respective peoples were to exercise a lasting influence on the relations between our two countries. This brotherhood in arms, born of an alliance with no self-interest other than to serve a great cause, was bound to be a permanent one. It established the foundation for a close and mutual friendship which, on our part, has become an integral factor of French existence.

There are many episodes in French history, particularly wars, over which, to this day, there are differences of opinion, and which still arouse heated passions and debates. But the story of our participation in the American Revolution is always mentioned with reverence and pride — in every generation and under every regime. The children of France know the story even before they can read it themselves. It is a story told with serenity — a story of noble and glorious deeds.

Today we pay tribute to the founders of Franco-American friendship — to Lafayette, to George Washington, to Rochambeau, and to countless others. But let us not forget the memory of all those who, since then, have maintained and strengthened that friendship — the memory of those who fought side by side and gave their lives in our common struggle to maintain freedom throughout the world.

Let us not forget the lessons they taught us. The small confederation of 13 states formed in 1781 has become the greatest power in the world today. Twice she came to the aid of her oldest ally, France, when our liberty and independence were threatened.

When Rochambeau’s troops landed at Newport 175 years ago, our two countries, in joining hands across the ocean, cemented the first Atlantic alliance in history. Ever since, France and the United States have fought and struggled together; they have surmounted all obstacles through unity and cooperation."

This unwavering friendship between two countries, unique in history, rests today, as it did 175 years ago, and will continue to rest, on the principles so clearly and so simply enunciated by Conrall Alexandre Gérard, one of the negotiators of the Treaties of Amity, Commerce and Alliance of 1778 between France and the United States: “Real good will,” and “manifest interest.”

LA FAYETTE BICENTENNIAL ASSOCIATION

Through the Lafayette Fellowship project it is hoped to establish a program of study in the United States for outstanding Frenchmen. It is believed the most suitable memorial can be created to commemorate Lafayette’s memorable contribution to the early history of our country and thereby further Franco-American relationships and understanding.

While serving as a living memorial to Lafayette, his service and that of the French people to our own Republic, it is the immediate objective of the Foundation to begin the award of scholarships to outstanding French students in all fields of study, via Fellowship grants in American colleges and universities from coast to coast. It is our profound hope that these French young men and women will not only profit in their scholastic endeavors, but will also gain acquaintance with the United States and their American friends, by which the project may contribute friendship and understanding between our two nations.

It is expected that the Lafayette Fellowship project will be inaugurated on the 200th Anniversary of Lafayette’s birth, September 6, 1957. The plan calls for twenty French post graduate students each year to come to the United States and to spend two years in American colleges and universities.

It is the sincere desire of the Lafayette Fellowship Foundation Board, as well as the sincere wish of the French educators with whom we are in contact to establish Lafayette Fellowships with as high a repute as the Rhodes Scholarships. Dr. Aydelotte, a member of the Board and Chairman of the Education and Fellowship Committee, is the longtime President of the Association of American Rhodes Scholars. The program does not envisage American scholars going to France for study.

A considerable sum of money has been given provided we raise an additional sum. We are now engaged in that project under the able leadership of the Chairman of the Finance Committee and Treasurer, Philip Cortney, President of Coty, Inc. VADA HORSCH, Secretary
LAFFAYETTE, A FRIEND
INDIE

By Allyn K. Ford

It is not generally known that toward the end of Lafayette’s visit to America in 1824-25, a minor incident occurred as he passed through Danville, Vermont, when he was able to help an old friend of his of fifty years previous.

In 1777, a young American officer named William Barton, then stationed in Rhode Island, hearing tales of the cruelty of the British general, Robert Prescott, conceived one of the most brilliant exploits of the Revolution, which resulted in the capture of General Prescott.

On a dark night, accompanied by a few chosen men in a rowboat, Barton set out from Warwick, Rhode Island, and unnoticed by several British ships crossed Narragansett Bay to the house where General Prescott was sleeping. A negro, who was in the party, is said to have broken down the door by using his head as a battering ram. Prescott was taken prisoner and sent to General Washington in New Jersey and was later exchanged. General Prescott complimented Barton on his exploit, he was brevetted colonel, and the American Congress presented him with a sword and a tract of land in Vermont.

When the war was over, Barton settled in Vermont and became prominent there as a judge and in politics. He was a member of the Legislature when the United States Constitution was adopted. Later in a land deal, he refused to pay a charge he claimed he did not owe. When the case was brought into court, Barton was ordered to pay the amount or go to jail. Fighting for a principle he believed right, Barton chose to go to jail. Fighting for a principle he believed right, Barton chose to go to jail. Fighting for a principle he believed right, Barton chose to go to jail.

Lafayette passed through Danville in 1824-25, heard of his friend’s plight and, without Barton’s knowledge, paid the fine which secured his release. Barton returned to Rhode Island, where he lived the rest of his life.

A pitiful letter written by Barton to an attorney, after he had been in prison for “three years and forty-five days,” came into my possession recently. After correcting the spelling, et cetera, it reads as follows:

Limits in Danville (Vermont), Sixth of November, 1815.

W. C. Bardly

Dear and Honored Sir:

Will you have the goodness to hear an old officer once more, but before I begin with my story, I will return you my warmest thanks for the attention you have paid to me in having me placed on the Pension List. It is now three years and forty-five days since I have been confined in this place, and I am sorry to say that I must spend the remainder of my days in this place unless I obtain my case, which is before the Supreme Court of Chancery, which I hope will come on at the next term in this place. Now, my dear friend, I want to employ you to come here and plead my case for me. I know that there is some gentlemen of the Law that may say that it is quite indiligent (sic) for a client to ask what they have to pay until the work is done. Here let me observe that if I had only have known beforehand what I had to pay, I never should have been confined in this prison, and I have some time since made up my mind beforehand to know what I had to pay, but if you don’t choose to do this and will come, will throw myself at your mercy — pray answer this by the first mail. I am with every possible esteem,

Your

W. M. Barton

This letter may indicate that Barton’s debt may have been attorney’s fees in the case, which he thought were excessive, and which he did not want to happen again. One wonders whether that attorney could have been the one to whom this letter was written.

Last summer, while in the White Mountains, I motored over to Danville, which is just west of St. Johnsbury, a lovely town in the Green Mountains with breathtaking views in every direction — not a bad place to live if you are not in jail. I wanted to get what further information I could about William Barton but, with the exception of one woman, Mrs. Alice Dole, ninety-one years old, no one had ever heard of him. All I was able to find was the location of the jail, which appropriately enough was on what was formerly called Jail Street.

It is hard to believe that so brilliant a man, and such a brave Patriot, should be practically forgotten there now and, but for Lafayette, he would be entirely forgotten.

Here, in Danville, William Barton, one of the outstanding heroes of the Revolution, brilliant patriot and legislator, spent fourteen years of his life in jail, fighting for a principle, and here Lafayette showed his loyalty and generosity once more to an old friend. Let us not forget either one.

JULY FOURTH, 1955, AT LAFAYETTE’S GRAVE

Mr. Edmund Quincy, great-great grandson of Josiah Quincy, represented our society at Picpus Cemetery at ceremonies held as usual at the grave of Lafayette. He writes from Paris: “The cemetery is small and the approach lies through a long garden of flowers and vegetables which has every appearance of being well kept. From there one turns into the small enclosure containing the graves. Lafayette’s tomb is in the farthest corner.

“As we reached the site of the ceremony some officials placed on the grave some large commemorative wreaths composed of pink hydrangeas and red roses. Then General de Chambrun, who is of course well on in years, made a speech which showed a good deal of feeling and sentiment; then our Ambassador, whom he had addressed, read his speech in French. After that everyone marched out and at the entrance there were two files of guards with arms outstretched between which the company passed.”

Frederick Coykendall died November 19, 1955, in New York at the age of eighty-one. He was born in Kingston, New York, graduated from Columbia College in 1895. A few years later found him with the Cornell Steamboat Company, becoming its president in 1913. He was elected an alumni trustee of Columbia in 1916 and a life trustee in 1922, and chairman of the board in 1933. He had been informed that he had been chosen to be the recipient of the 1955 Alexander Hamilton Medal, awarded annually for distinguished service and accomplishment.
A RANDOM NOTE

By John Francis Gough

In the durable scholarly pages of Brand Whitlock's Lafayette (New York, 1929) are competently stated many of Lafayette's activities between his return to France, early in 1782, and his third departure to the United States, July 1, 1784, but Louis Gottschalk's solidly documented narrative for this (and other periods) is longer, more detailed, and more useful (particularly to a specialist) than Whitlock's excellent but concisely stated relation. And complementary to Gottschalk's first four volumes (Chicago, 1935-1950) of what promises to be the definitive life of Lafayette is Gottschalk's notable edition of Letters of Lafayette to Washington (New York, 1944). The content of this, a noble volume, indicates the sentimental providence of John Hubbard (Harvard, 1892) and his wife, Helen Fahnestock, as collectors of first-water Americana; it monuments, too, the enduring scholarship of Gottschalk (Cornell, 1919) and his chief associates at the University of Chicago, as well as the notable competency, in graphic art, of Emily O'Connor, Edward Laroque Tinker, Charles D. O'Brien and Edward Alonzo Miller who co-operated at the Marshbanks Press in producing an enchanting book which in format brings to mind Lafayette's own well-printed Mémoires (1837-1838).

* * *

Conveniently and happily gathered in Letters of Lafayette to Washington are a dozen or so missives from the Frenchman in 1782 and 1783 to his adoptive father; from more than two hundred and twenty-five letters in this volume it would be difficult to select another year's sheaf more historically informing and more clearly demonstrating Lafayette's diligence and ability in public and private concerns: in plans for campaigns, peace and commerce he is genuinely absorbed, and yet he continuously dwells upon the health and well-being of his wife and their growing infants. In most of the dozen letters he names his wife, from his first missive to Washington, January 18, 1782, the day he landed at L'Orient, and found awaiting him there a note from his Adrienne; and in nearly all these communications to Washington, she salutes him and his wife, Martha, with respectful affection and presses them with invitations to come visit her as soon as peace is signed.

These letters are replete with the names of the chief contemporaneous internationalists of America, England and France who dealt first hand with the young French general. His life was never happier. His American cause has triumphed; he is the proud and doting father of a boy and two girls; no wife could be more affectionate than his Adrienne; he and she are esteemed highly and affectionately by their relatives and closest friends, and one easily imagines that each of these young spouses (he is twenty-five and she twenty-two) charms and graces the other.

Lloyd Waddell Smith, philanthropist, collector of Americana and retired financier, died at his birthplace, Boxwood Hall, at Florham Park, Madison, N. J., at the age of eighty-five. When this society was formed, Mr. Smith was No. 21 on the list. He attended Phillips-Anneford Academy, graduated from Yale in 1895, Harvard Law, 1898. He donated the land, 1,000 acres, to create Morris-town National Historical Park; he endowed the Princeton University history of New Jersey series. Religious groups, Boy and Girl Scouts and many others received his generous assistance. He assembled an extensive collection of George Washington's letters and possessions; also a vast collection of Indian relics, all found in the state of New Jersey.

Mrs. Horace Binney (Marie Sorchan Binney) died at the age of eighty-nine at her home on Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, on July 22, 1955. She was a native New Yorker, married in Paris to Horace Binney, a noted yachtman. She resided there until the outbreak of World War I, when she headed the surgical dressings of Boston's Metropolitan Red Cross Chapter. She was honorary president of the Cercle Français, assisted in the founding of the French Centre of Boston, and was a greatly beloved member of many Franco-American societies. She was a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor, bestowed by the French government for her work in promoting the friendship of France and America.

THE LAFAYETTE PAPERWEIGHT

The Editor wishes to call the attention of the members to the existence of an exquisite Lafayette paperweight made this spring by the Cristalleries de Bacarat in Paris. M. Gilbert Poillerat, the famous French sculptor, has produced a beautiful bas-relief of Lafayette from the portrait by Jean-Baptiste Weyler, that is used on the letterheads of the Society. This bas-relief, enclosed in pure crystal with brilliant royal blue background, makes a sulphide of dazzling beauty. (A sulphide defined is "a paperweight enclosing a silvery-white cameo or model of a porcellaneous character."

A word on the portrait — in 1790 the Deputies of the National Guard of Paris announced that a portrait of Lafayette was to be painted by Weyler — "Félicitation at remerciement dates du 17 juillet, adressés par les fédérés au Général Lafayette, qui venait de leur donner l'autorisation de faire peindre son portrait par Weyler."

Jean-Baptiste Weyler, or Weyller, was born in Strasbourg in 1749. He was a painter of portraits in pastel and enamel. He became a member of the Académie de Peinture in 1779 and died in Paris on the 23rd of July, 1791. His portrait of Lafayette was executed during the year 1790. It was exhibited in the Salon of 1792, described thus: "M. de Lafayette, tel qu'il doit servir de modèle à la gravure demandée par les 83 départements. Par feu Monsieur Weyler." The portrait was engraved by Christopher Guérin, James Hopwood, Etiou and probably others. Each reproduction appears in slightly different form as to expression. Collectively, the engravings of the various Lafayette portraits seem to be those of an equal number of different individuals, to such an extent do they vary.

The Lafayette weight is limited to 800 copies, the mold being destroyed after completion of the work. Any member who is interested in acquiring one should contact Mr. Paul Jokelson, 47 Windsor Road, Scarsdale, N. Y., to whom we are greatly indebted, for without his interest, this weight would not have been produced.