CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS

Charles Francis Adams III, a member of the Executive Council of the American Friends of Lafayette since 1948, died in Boston on June 10, 1954, at the age of eighty-seven. He was greatly beloved by all who knew him. All Boston mourns for him. From the Boston Herald of June 10:

"The sprightly, erect figure of Charles Francis Adams will continue to walk the streets of Boston. He lived a life, and it was a good one. He was the epitome of a Boston Yankee; no caricature. He knew the difference between ostentation and individuality. When he wore his yachting hat, a sailor hat pulled down all around, he was an individual and so he was when he made up his mind or gave his word. He wore his individuality proudly, always prepared to do what he thought right or sensible with little regard for convention."

His life as a business man was an epic of tireless and efficient diligence. For many years he acted as director or officer of more than fifty corporations, always quietly observing, keen and energetic. He served Harvard as class president for four undergraduate years, president of its Alumni Association, treasurer of Harvard for many years, president of the Harvard Club of Boston and chairman of the Board of Overseers of the University. In law school days he found time to coach the university crews.

He was a descendant of two Presidents, banker, former Secretary of the Navy, philanthropist, staunch son of Harvard and one of the world's greatest yachtsmen. At the age of seventy-three, he won in a single season the three most coveted trophies — the King's, Astor and Puritan cups. His happiest moments were those spent at the helm of a swift racing yacht beating to windward with the lee rail awash. His language could be decidedly salty on occasion. The Boston Globe of June 12: "Mr. Adams was a Boston Brahmin who was as at home in old clothes and a battered white hat working side by side with a ship's carpenter on the hull of a yacht as he was taking his place at the head of a director's polished mahogany table. A boyish enthusiasm for new adventure, new knowledge and new friendships offset an outward reserve."

His love of the sea and knowledge of it served him well when he was appointed Secretary of the Navy in 1929. The Admirals who headed the various important branches of the department found this knowledge of the Navy startlingly impressive. His experience in business enabled him to grasp with keenness and intelligence the huge administrative features of the department. Moreover, he once established himself as a man of exceptionally high standards and with a firm determination to keep the Navy up to the very peak of quality and efficiency. John Paul Jones could not have asked for more. Mr. Adams tackled every problem with his keen insight and shrewd Yankee common sense.

Charles Francis Adams was an admirer of Lafayette. We may truly feel that we have lost a friend, for, although his interests were wide and of amazing variety, one of them was the American Friends of Lafayette, to which he gladly gave his name and support.

DEATHS

Mr. Jackson Crispin
Berwick, Pennsylvania

Mrs. John Gibbons
Palm Beach, Florida

Mrs. Charles M. Sames
New York

Mr. Matthew Scammell
Trenton, New Jersey

Mr. Felix Wildenstein
New York

* * *

Countess Clara Longworth de Chambrun

Countess Clara Longworth de Chambrun died in Paris June 1st, 1954, at the age of eighty-one. She was the wife of General Aldebert de Chambrun, a direct descendant of the Marquis de Lafayette, and a sister of the late Speaker Nicholas Longworth. She was a writer of note; a valiant and distinguished lady.

LAFFAYETTE BICENTENNIAL SOCIETY

A committee known as the Lafayette Bicentennial Society has been named for the purpose of formulating and carrying out plans for the celebration in 1957 of the Bicentennial Anniversary of the birth of Lafayette. The officers are: President, Benjamin H. Namm, President and Chairman of the Board Namm-Loeser's, Inc.; Vice-President, Donald R. Wilson of Step-toe & Johnson; Treasurer, Philip Cortney, President Coty, Inc.; Secretary, Vada Horsch, Assistant Secretary National Association of Manufacturers. Members of the Board: Julius Ochs Adler, Vice-President and General Manager of The New York Times; L. Arnold Frye of Hawkins, Delafield & Wood; Joseph M. Hartfield, White & Case; Messmore Kendall, President American Friends of Lafayette; Allan P. Kirby, President Allegheny Corporation; Thomas E. Paradise, the Coca-Cola Company; Thomas J. Watson, Chairman of the Board International Business Machines Corp.; and Matthew Woll, First Vice-President, American Federation of Labor.

The members of the Board met on June 22nd at the Metropolitan Club in New York; a most satisfactory meeting discussing the establishment of Lafayette Scholarships and proposals to foundations for the financing of the Bicentennial. The next meeting is to be held in the fall. Our Society is represented on the committee, not only by President Kendall but by Mr. Allan Kirby and Mr. Thomas J. Watson.

* * *

IN PROSPECT

A brochure embracing a group of original letters, selected by Mr. Stuart W. Jackson from his Lafayette Collection. Most of these letters are unpublished. It is a great privilege to be able to publish them. Also in prospect, a booklet containing the roster, history of the Society, prepared by President Kendall, and the new By-Laws. This will most assuredly be useful to our members.
23rd ANNUAL MEETING
Valley Forge, Pennsylvania, May 22, 1954

According to our custom, each year the Annual Meeting of the American Friends of Lafayette is held in a different spot, always associated with Lafayette. Our 23rd Annual Meeting took place at Valley Forge, where we were the guests of Freedoms Foundation, its distinguished President, Dr. Kenneth Dale Wells and Mrs. Wells.

A word about the Foundation Freedoms at Valley Forge — it was founded in March, 1949. It presents annual awards of historic pilgrimages, freedom libraries and Honor Medals to encourage and stimulate every American citizen to "speak up for Freedom." Recipients of awards are selected by a jury composed of State Supreme Court Justices, and officials of national patriotic, veterans and service organizations. Any American may nominate his or her neighbor's words or deeds for national awards consideration. Freedoms Foundation recognizes those schools and school systems which are doing exceptional jobs of teaching the fundamentals of the American Way of Life; Academic Awards are granted to inspire college seniors and those working for degrees. The first Freedoms Foundation awards were presented by President Eisenhower.

Our day at Valley Forge started at eleven o'clock with the business meeting, held at the invitation of Dr. Wells in the old barn at Freedoms Foundation headquarters — a building of Colonial days, now transformed into a meeting place impressive with banners. President Kendall took the chair and opened the meeting. The report of Mr. Boston, our treasurer, indicated that our finances are in satisfactory condition. Mr. Boston touched briefly on the few minor changes in the By-Laws, lately revised by Judge McAllister and Mr. Boston at the request of President Kendall. Most of the changes were in the wording. The Executive Council is to be increased to include twenty-six members and the officers. Mr. Deyo suggested that provision be made for Life Memberships. M. Pierre Bedard, a former member of the Executive Council, was voted a place upon that group again. President Kendall read a telegram from Ambassador Bonnet, who sent as his representative M. Georges Roux, Vice Consul-General of New York. Mr. and Mrs. Stuart Jackson sent a wire of greeting, as did Mrs. James Clifford Koon of Portland, Indiana. Commander J. Bennett Nolan urged everyone to make every effort to be present at the ceremonies held annually on the Fourth of July at the grave of Lafayette in Picpus Cemetery in Paris. He, as usual, will be among those to represent this Society. The names of new members and those lost by death were read, ending the business meeting.

President Kendall then introduced M. Roux, who spoke eloquent words of greeting and friendship. Dr. Wells was then presented and delivered the address of the day. The sentiments of Dr. Wells are beautifully set down in these words of his:

"The first great crisis in American history was resolved at Valley Forge, when General George Washington's appeal for Divine help was answered, and the basic principle in the governmental affairs of free men was established. Fundamental belief in God became an integral part of the American Way of Life. Today, when the shadow of Communist-Socialist tyranny has spread over the world and cast its pall even on this nation, we must look to the lessons of Valley Forge, and from this hallowed scene of free men take inspiration so that this nation in its purest Constitutional form will rise above every challenge.

"In this second great crisis, the example of Washington's spiritual confidence should give us renewed faith in our objectives — to preserve the indivisible, inalienable bundle of personal, political and economic rights and to continue our quest for Freedom, peace, and happiness for all time."

At the end of a fine address, Dr. Wells electrified all present with the announcement that a Lafayette medal was to be presented annually by Freedoms Foundation at the suggestion of Mr. Edward F. Hutton, Chairman of Trustees, and President Wells, this award to be accompanied by a gift of $500.

We then adjourned to the historic house nearby which serves Dr. Wells as both home and office. There a delicious luncheon was served, presided over by Mrs. Wells, who gave us a vivid picture of the history of the old house, telling us that twenty years after the Revolution, George Washington, with his servant, came on horseback to Valley Forge to wander once more over that once too-familiar countryside.

A meeting of the Executive Council followed the luncheon. Members present were Mesdames Connick and MacIntire, and Messrs. Boston, Deyo, Hoes, Kendall, McAllister, Nolan and Suckley. The election of officers was the first matter on the agenda. Commander Nolan proposed the re-election of the present officers and council, seconded by Judge McAllister and unanimously approved. President Kendall proposed that Judge McAllister be made a Vice-President; a vote was taken and he was unanimously elected to that office.

President Kendall named as Trustees of the Society, the treasurer, Mr. Boston, President Ralph Cooper Hutchison of Lafayette College, Commander J. Bennett Nolan and Judge McAllister. The place of the next Annual Meeting, May, 1955, was then discussed at length, suggestions from the floor having been received at the Business Meeting. These were taken up one by one. Mr. Hoes assured us that the Society will be received by President Eisenhower; this swayed the vote and the place selected is Washington.

Judge MacAllister proposed a resolution of thanks to Freedoms Foundation for the medal as well as for our entertainment. Mr. Hoes proposed that a letter of tribute be sent by the Secretary in the name of the Society to Mr. Stuart Wells Jackson. The Secretary was asked to investigate the cost of the publication of a brochure to contain the roster, history of the Society and the By-Laws.

The Executive Council then adjourned and joined the other members in a tour of Valley Forge led by Dr. Wells, with stops at the Chapel, the Museum and the headquarters house of General Washington, where we disbanded after a most interesting meeting.

THOMAS JEFFERSON TO LAFAYETTE, NOVEMBER 4, 1823

"... the only security of all, is in a free press. The force of public opinion cannot be resisted, when permitted freely to be expressed. The agitation it produces must be submitted to. It is necessary, to keep the waters pure."
Paris, March 16, 1785

DEAR SIR:

Altho my gazette cannot at this time be very interesting, it is a sincere pleasure for me to remind you of a friend who feels himself attached to you by every sentiment of gratitude and regard — With a reluctant heart I left the shores of America and when I lost the pleasing sight I promised to myself soon to recover it again — On my arrival in France, I found my family and friends in perfect health — War-like preparations going on — and everything so near to a crisis that it was highly proper for me to be arrived at that time — The declared intention of France not to abandon the dutch could not fail to portend a grand dispute — Negotiations are still going on and so are the military preparations — But altho the articles have not yet been finally arranged there is little doubt but what this will be amicably settled — It is still the opinion of some we shall have a war this year — but for my part I am fully persuaded there will be no such thing, and the dutch quarrel will end into a pacific arrangement.

What has been granted by France with respect to West India trade has occasioned a general joy among the merchants and yet it is very short of what we had proposed — Those complaints are the louder as Great Britain seems more and more attached to their narrow principles — and the Chambers of Commerce say England has the whole trade, while France is making all the concessions — I have great hopes these clamours will subside and when trade will be better known between the two nations, the French merchants will be made sensible of advantages to themselves that are worth purchasing by some sacrifices — The great objection is the fear of a contraband flour and sugar trade, which in these European climates is considered as a great misfortune, and which the present reluctance of England to enter into liberal treaties has more strongly than ever inculcated into the heads of my countrymen — and while all the trade of America, notwithstanding every disadvantage, is running to England, it is much more difficult for her friends to answer the objections they happen to meet with in this country.

By the enclosed letter from Mr. Caldwell you will find that a plan of education has been settled for him — I have found a boarding place, where a number of young men are kept by a very clever gentleman, who has undertaken to superintend Caldwell's studies and after he has got the requisite share of Latin and French, he will go to the Academy of phisic and surgery — in the course of five years I expect he will have got over the french schools, when I will send him to EdinBorough and afterwards recommend him to some eminent surgeons in France to get some practice in the hospitals — So that in seven or eight years from this time, I hope he may be clever in his profession — He behaves very wise and I am in every respect much satisfied with him — I need not add that every precaution has been taken to insure his perserverence in the religion of his fathers' and to dispense him even with attending Holy Roman Catholic Ceremonies.

I beg, my dear Sir, you will present my best regards to your lady and family, to Mrs. Dayton and family, the general to whom I will write by the next packet, Mrs. Ogden, the Colonel and his brother, to my friend Barber, whom I request not to forget the orderly books, and to all friends in Elizabethtown including Mrs. Mao and Miss Jelly — Adieu, my dear Sir, with the highest regard and sincere affection I have the honor to be Your Obedient Servant,

LAFAYETTE

I beg you will be so kind as to let me sometimes hear from you.

To Hon. Elias Boudinot, Esq.

NOTES by JOHN FRANCIS GOUGH

1. John Edwards Caldwell (1770-1820), subject of the letter, was a son of Rev. James Caldwell, Presbyterian minister of Springfield, New Jersey, who directed Revolu-
LAFAYETTE AND AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP

By Laurence Gouverneur Hoes

Recently there has been much in the news concerning the famous nurse of Dien-Bien-Phu, Mlle. Genevieve de Galard-Terraeu. After the many stories of her bravery in the war in Indo-China, it was stated in the news that she was the first private individual ever to be invited by an Act of Congress to be the official guest of the United States. This went out over the Associated Press lines, but was as quickly corrected when attention was called to the fact that an early countryman of Mlle. de Galard-Terraeu has preceded her in receiving this honor.

In 1824, the Marquis de Lafayette was invited by an Act of Congress to visit our shores, and, as all American Friends of Lafayette know, was entertained by President James Monroe in the White House and made a tour of the entire country. Further, it is also well known that Congress voted him a gratuity of $125,000 as well as a township in Florida — this township now embodying the City of Tallahassee. The Virginia Legislature made him a citizen of that State, and the State of Maryland went one step further by adding to his own, citizenship for all of his descendants.

One of the most interesting Lafayette letters in existence* is that in which, in his beautiful handwriting, he accepted the invitation of this Nation to be its guest in 1824, even while refusing the use of an American man-of-war to bring him over. The letter is here quoted in full:

Paris, May 10, 1824

Sir — The high favour conferred upon me by the Representatives of the people of the United States, the testimonies of public Benevolence Contained in their Resolution Have filled my Heart with feelings of Respectful, Affectionate, and patriotic Gratitude which I want Adequate Words to Express. No Answer Can I find more Congenial to those feelings than to Embark as Soon as possible for the Beloved Shores I have for so many Years longed to Revisit. Nor Can I fear, impressed as I am With a proud Sense of the Honour to be on Board a National Ship, that it Will appear insincere on My part When I Beg leave not to Avail myself of the flattering offer which, in their Extreme Kindness, Congress Have designed to Bestow. The Summer Will not Be over Before I enjoy the delight to find myself, Under an American flag, on my Way to the Beloved land of which it Has Been My Happy Lot to Become an early soldier and an Adopted Son.

Be pleased, Sir, to receive my Affectionate and Grateful Respects.

LAFAYETTE

*Owned by the James Monroe Memorial Foundation and on display in the James Monroe Law Office and Museum in Fredericksburg, Virginia.

LAFAYETTE STATUE

The proposal to remove the great bronze statue of Lafayette, erected by the school children of America, and now in the Court of the Louvre, was discussed at several meetings in Paris. French authorities are trying to find out whether the land on which the Paul Bartlett statue stands belongs to the United States. At the time the school children of the United States donated their nickels and dimes to provide the Lafayette statue in return for France’s gift of Frederick Auguste Bartholdi’s Statue of Liberty, the French Government gave the United States the little plot of tree-shaded land on which the statue was erected. Thus the French would have to obtain the permission of the United States Department of State before they could legally move the statue. Ambassador C. Douglas Dillon has said that he knows of no document of title to show ownership by the United States.

The statue shows Lafayette with drawn sword, riding a horse. It is inconspicuous in the court-yard of the Louvre because of the trees and shrubbery surrounding it. The reason the French authorities wish to remove it is that they have decided to demolish the huge monument to the French statesman, Gambetta, which was built nearby and was damaged by the Nazis. Removal of this sculpture would permit clearing the view from the center of the Louvre up the Champs Elysees to the Arc de Triomphe at the Etoile.

Commander J. Bennett Nolan tells us that the American Friends of Lafayette will be asked for their opinion as to a new site for the statue. Among other possibilities the open space in front of the American Embassy, on the Avenue Gabriel, has been suggested.

(A portion of the above is from the New York Times.)

NEW MEMBERS

Mrs. Robert D. Chellis
9 Pembroke Road, Weston, Mass.

Miss Sara Clyne
119 West 57th Street, New York

Mr. Benjamin Ellis
225 Beacon Street, Boston

Mr. Edmond Quincy
4 Charles River Square, Boston

Mr. H. E. Roche
4 Crest Acres, Summit, New Jersey

Miss Florence Viaux
10 Brimmer Street, Boston

TRANSFERRED FROM ASSOCIATE TO ACTIVE MEMBERSHIP

Mrs. Leonard Panaggo
Newport, Rhode Island

Mr. Jay Grant de Remer
Darien, Connecticut

Dr. B. J. L. Sauerbrunn
Elizabeth, New Jersey

Miss Mary E. Stone
Bayport, New York

Honorable Marshall Van Winkle
Little Silver, New Jersey

Mr. Joseph Wichmann
New Brunswick, New Jersey
plans for the capture of New York City, proper clothing and uniforming of the School.)

About half a mile or so to the north is Mitchell, Jr., who restored it in 1949— not used. (This headquarters of La early occupied by the British. They were Patriot Army. There also, Lafayette laid

July 1st state: "The Grand Parade is assigned in the road opposite the Marquis De La Fayette’s quarters 'till further orders." On July 4th at the house, Lafayette wrote to Washington, urging the proper clothing and uniforming of the Patriot Army. There also, Lafayette laid plans for the capture of New York City, early occupied by the British. They were not used. (This headquarters of Lafayette in Preakness has been preserved. It is the residence of Mr. George M. Mitchell, Jr., who restored it in 1949. About half a mile or so to the north is a new grammar school of the Township, most fittingly named the Lafayette School.)

Word came to the camp that the French Army under General Rochambeau had come to the assistance of the United States and had disembarked at Newport, Rhode Island. On or about the 16th of July, Lafayette was ordered to go to the French general, so as to inform him of General Washington’s plans. Lafayette’s stay with the French was not long. There he acquainted General Rochambeau with Washington’s projects and introduced the welcome French allies to the Americans. In the meantime, the British, encouraged by the arrival of a powerful fleet in New York Harbor, made a move to attack the French. At once General Washington ordered the Patriot Army to march from Preakness by way of Paramus to Orange Town (now Tappan, New York). Here, beside the Hudson River, some of the troops crossed to Poughkeepsie. Seeing that New York City was about to be attacked from the north, the British returned their army without meeting the French. This was at the end of July, 1780.

A plan had been approved to make Major General Lafayette (who had not yet attained his twenty-third year) the Commander of a Corps of Light Infantry, consisting of youths selected from the regiments of the Army. Consequently an order was signed at Poughkeepsie on August 1, 1780, forming this contingent, designed for active, mobile service. The two brigades were headed by Brigadier Generals Edward Hand and Enoch Poor. Both were experienced soldiers, having commanded brigades in the army of General John Sullivan which crushed the murderous, hostile Indians of central New York in his campaign of 1779.

(Gen)eral Washington wrote to Lafayette, who was in France on furlough from January 11, 1779, to April 26, 1780, telling him that this corps had been assembled especially for him. "Your Light Infantry is formed, about 2,000 fine men; but the greater part of them without clothing." The six battalions of eight companies in the two brigades were made up largely of men from New England — from Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Connecticut, New York and Pennsylvania, Lafayette also had a snow white horse and four cannon. Ed.)

At some cost to himself, Lafayette furnished ornaments for the soldiers, swords for the officers and under officers, and banners for the brigades. "As a traveller brings from distant countries presents to his family and friends, he (had) brought from France the value of a large sum of money in ornaments for the soldiers." (Lafayette’s Mémoires). This troop of chosen men, well exercised and disciplined, was easily recognized by the red and black plumes worn on their hats. Soon after, Lafayette assumed his command at the army camp at Orange Town. (The site of the camp of his Light Infantry is suitably marked at modern Orangeburg, N. Y.)

In August and September the U. S. Army made excursions from its base camp at Orange Town, southerly into eastern Bergen County, N. J., beyond Liberty-Pole, (now Englewood). No encounter with the enemy resulted, but the provender there was secured to the Patriots. Lafayette’s Light Corps was active in the moves. Then, late in September, came the vile, traitorous act by Major General Benedict Arnold, heretofore a brave, energetic army officer, wounded in the service at Saratoga and with an extraordinary field record. It was surely an act of Divine Providence that saved Generals Washington and Lafayette from being kidnapped by a selected detachment of the enemy, and the army post of West Point, then on both sides of the Hudson River, from possible capture by the British. From their presence the guilty Arnold fled to the enemy, leaving his close accomplice, Major John André of the British Army — just captured — to be tried by court martial and hung at the Orange Town encampment on October 2, 1780, as a common spy.

On October 6, 1780, General Washington gave the General Orders that directed the Army under his command to march to a new encampment at an area called Totowa, New Jersey, at a location along the Totowa Road, west of the Great Falls of the Passaic River, with the north bank of that river as its front. The Dey Mansion was again selected as the headquarters for the Commander-in-Chief, and it was here that he pitched his large tent for the entertainment and meeting place of the army officers. The encampment was to continue until the end of November, 1780, when the Army went into winter quarters.

The route of march was again by Paramus — by the old Dutch Reformed
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Washington and de Chastellux sitting by his roaring fire, drinking grog. De Chastellux reported: "I warmed myself with great pleasure, partaking from time to time of a large bowl of grog, which is stationary on his table and is presented to every officer who enters." He stated further that Lafayette arrived, soaked to the skin but radiant, and "expressing by his air and countenance, that he was happier in receiving me there, than at his estate in Auvergne." There was a review of the Corps, conducted in the downpour, with Lafayette's band playing the "Huron" march in honor of General Washington. Ed.)

In the General Orders of November 26, 1780, commanding the Army to march on the following morning, there is an order disbanding the Light Corps and a citation of commendation for its officers and men. This reads:

"The Light Corps is dissolved. The several companies will return to their respective regiments. The General presents his thanks to the Marquis de la Fayette and to the officers and men under his command for the excellent order and soldierly disposition which have been conspicuous in the corps. He regrets that opportunities did not offer to avail himself of that Zeal and Ardor which in this Corps and in the Army at large afforded the strongest assurance of Success. Nor can he forebear remarking that this Campaign as well as the former has exhibited proofs of the Patience and Patriotism of the Troops in cheerfully supporting those wants and distresses which the peculiar situation of our country has at different times rendered inevitable."

The Dey Mansion is now preserved as a museum, but the Lafayette headquarters at Light Camp was not so fortunate, for the roof was damaged by fire in October of 1950 and the house was thereafter demolished. The original long kitchen on the easterly end, had been removed in the 1930's. Mr. De Yoe, who tried in vain to have the house preserved, writes as follows: "As a part of the Lafayette Bicentennial Celebration, planned for 1957, I would like to see a rebuilding of the Ryerson House headquarters as one of the important memorials. It was, indeed, a rare and unusual historic site, a two month's quarters, with the advantage of a location in the New York metropolitan area. Its accessibility would be to the thousands, and the 'companion piece' to the Dey Mansion would reappear. I believe that it should be a task of the Federal Government in tribute to the great General who did so much to make the founding of our Nation succeed. Excellent examples of reconstruction are Washington's birthplace at Wakefield, Virginia, Fort Necessity near Farmington, Pennsylvania, and the General Henry Knox House at Thomaston, Maine."

(Mr. Willard L. De Yoe is an amateur historian. Princeton, Litt. B., 1917; Columbia, LL.B., 1921; a member of the New Jersey Historical Societies and the Paramus Historical and Preservation Society.)

** A GIFT TO THE SOCIETY **

Mrs. A. Clarke Walling of Derne Street on Beacon Hill in Boston has very kindly presented to the Society a buckle which was worn by Major Robert Davis on the occasion of Lafayette's last visit to Boston. Mrs. Walling is a descendant of Major Davis. The buckle has been in the Massachusetts Historical Society for many years and was withdrawn by her to send to President Kendall. Major Davis, a "Son of Liberty," was at Valley Forge and also a member of the Boston Tea Party. He is reported to have sent his wife the first word of the "tea party," his message being written on a barrel-head, the only stationary then available.

** AUTUMN PLANS **

As a number of our members expressed a desire to hold a meeting at Williamsburg, it has been suggested that we do so in October, at the same time attending the very impressive ceremonies held annually at nearby Yorktown to commemorate the signing of the capitulation. At this occasion our Society has for many years been represented by Mr. and Mrs. Stuart Jackson and Mrs. Brooke Spotswood, member of the Executive Council, and others. A large delegation would be gratifying and rewarding. A meeting held for the first time in Williamsburg should prove highly enjoyable, even though, unlike original and undisturbed Yorktown, Williamsburg is almost entirely a restoration; it is nonetheless a fascinating place with much to interest and delight.