



Lafayette

LAFAYETTE
IN DELAWARE

In commemoration of the centennial of the death of Marquis de Lafayette, May 20, 1834, duly observed at the Masonic Home, on the Lancaster Pike, west of Wilmington, Delaware, under the auspices of the Grand Lodge of Delaware, A. F. & A. M.



MAY - - - - TWENTIETH - - - - 1934 (A. L. 5934)

LAFAYETTE DAY COMMITTEE

HARRIS SAMONISKY, *Chairman*

HARRY GALBRAITH, P. G. M. EDWARD W. COOCH, P. G. M.

HARRY W. LOWE HAMILTON L. HARRIS



PROGRAM

Invocation.....	REV. PARK W. HUNTINGTON
La Marseillaise.....	FIRST ENGINEERS BAND <i>Fort duPont</i>
Address.....	J. WALLACE WOODFORD <i>Dover</i>
Drill.....	DELAWARE POST NO. 1 <i>American Legion, Drum and Bugle Corps</i>
Selection.....	FIRST ENGINEERS BAND <i>Fort duPont</i>
Address.....	DR. SAMUEL L. CHEW <i>Philadelphia</i>
Drill.....	J. FERDINAND SPEER POST, NO. 615, <i>V. F. W., Drum and Bugle Corps</i>
Star Spangled Banner.....	FIRST ENGINEERS BAND <i>Fort duPont</i>
Benediction.....	REV. A. H. KLEFFMAN

WILLIAM J. HIGHFIELD, P.G.M., *Presiding*

FOREWORD

This brochure has been prepared as a part of Delaware's participation in the commemoration of the one hundredth anniversary of the death of Lafayette, that great French friend of American liberty.

Although General Lafayette's activities were not as extensive in Delaware as in some other states, we are proud of the military and Masonic bonds that associate our State and the Grand Lodge of Delaware with that great General, whose honor we are perpetuating today.

Masons of Delaware contributed generously to the acclamations that attended Lafayette's revisit to the United States in 1824-1825, upon the invitation of President Monroe. Here, on Delaware soil, Lafayette took an active part in his first military campaign of the Revolution. In Delaware, he met again his friends, the duPonts, and was made the first honorary member of the Grand Lodge of Delaware. It is also noteworthy that Lafayette was borne back to his native France, in 1825, aboard the frigate, "Brandywine".

LEON DEVALINGER, JR.

WILLIAM P. FRANK.

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BATTLE OF BRANDYWINE CAMPAIGN

When the English forces under Lord Howe sailed from New York on July 17, 1777, there was much conjecture by the Americans as to their destination. Finally, on August 22nd, Howe's fleet sailed into the Chesapeake; on the 25th it anchored and the troops began to disembark on Elk Neck. Meanwhile, Washington suspecting that the British intended to besiege Philadelphia by advancing up the Delaware Bay and River, had begun his march through New Jersey and into Pennsylvania. On August 22d, news of the arrival of the British fleet in the Chesapeake reached General Washington and his forces, then camped at Neshaminy, about twenty miles north of Philadelphia. Marching orders were issued at once and on August 24th the orderly ranks of the Continental troops passed through Philadelphia to the southward. The morning of Monday, August 25th, saw the American forces advancing down the highway through Chester, across Naaman's Creek and into Wilmington, where the Commander-in-Chief took up his headquarters on "Quaker Hill" (West Street between Third and Fourth). Riding in the suite of Washington was the recently commissioned Major-General Lafayette, resplendent in his new uniform and accoutrements — a vast contrast between this immaculately dressed officer, entering upon his first campaign, and the tired, travel-stained Marquis, who journeyed through Delaware from South Carolina to Philadelphia and a Congress indifferent to his services.

Washington continued his headquarters at Wilmington until the 9th of September. During this period much of his time was spent in reconnoitering the country between Wilmington and the Head-of-Elk, where Howe and his forces were being landed. On Tuesday, August 26th, the Commander-in-Chief went on a reconnoissance to Iron and Grey's Hills, in company with his division commanders. As night fell a terrible storm came on, causing the whole party to seek refuge and pass that night in a farm house at the base of Chestnut Hill. It is said that this was the first time that Greene and Lafayette met. On the morning of the following day, Washington wrote to Congress, from his headquarters in Wilmington: "I this morning returned from Head-of-Elk, which I left last night. The enemy remain where they embarked first; I could not find out from inquiry what number is landed or form an estimate from the distant view I had of their encampment. But few tents were to be seen from Iron Hill and Grey's Hill, the only eminences about Elk."

The Continental forces were posted on the north side of White Clay Creek and the east side of Red Clay Creek in the vicinity of Stanton and Kiamensi, with pickets out as far as Christiana Bridge in order to intercept Howe should he attempt to march that way toward Philadelphia. The British forces left Cooch's Bridge, on September 8th, marched through Newark and into Pennsylvania in an attempt to get between the American Army and Philadelphia, by flanking Washington's right wing. Washington sensed Howe's intentions and early the following morning gave the order to strike tents and march up the Brandywine with the intention of meeting the British and preventing them from attaining their objective.

The two great armies came together at Chadd's Ford on September 11, 1777, where after a battle that lasted the entire day the American army was forced to fall back to Chester.

At this battle Lafayette greatly endeared himself to the Americans. He was constantly with Washington on his frequent reconnoiterings. It was he who helped rally Sullivan's men before the terrible onslaught of Cornwallis and it was while urging these men to hold their ranks that he was wounded in the leg. His aide, Major de Gimat, helped him to Chester, where Washington directed Surgeon William Magaw of the First Pennsylvania Regiment to dress the wound. From there he was taken to Bethlehem, where he remained until October 18th, after which he rejoined Washington's army. There is a local tradition regarding the treatment of Lafayette's wound which should be mentioned here: "When General Lafayette was shot in the leg at the Battle of Brandywine, Dr. Joseph P. E. Capelle, who came over with Rochambeau, rode up and offered to dress the wound, but Lafayette declined his services, remarking that his injury was trivial, but that the wounded soldiers were in more urgent need of medical attention than himself. The General's wound was bound up by a Wilmington woman, named Belle McCloskey, who wore until her death a bullet suspended from her neck, which she declared was taken from General Lafayette's leg. When Lafayette visited the United States in 1824, he called upon this old woman in Wilmington, and expressed to her his gratitude for her services upon that occasion."

LAFAYETTE'S SOUTHERN EXPEDITION TO CAPTURE BENEDICT ARNOLD

In December of 1780, Sir Henry Clinton sent Benedict Arnold to the Chesapeake Bay, with a fleet of sixty vessels and sixteen hundred men to replace General Leslie, who had gone southward to reinforce Cornwallis. Once in the South, Arnold began destroying the country on

both sides of the Chesapeake, and burned and pillaged Richmond, Portsmouth, Petersburg and other towns.

Congress, in an effort to stop this plundering, instructed General Washington on January 1, 1781, "that he should immediately make such distribution of his command, including those of our French allies under Count Rochambeau, as will most effectually counteract the views of the enemy and support the Southern States." Washington, in obedience to these instructions ordered Lafayette, on February 20, 1781, to march southward with twelve hundred infantrymen in an effort to capture Arnold. At the same time Admiral D'Estouches, the successor of Admiral Terney, dispatched from Newport, R. I., under Captain de Tilly, the men-of-war *Gentile*, *L'Eveille*, *Surveillante* and *La Gueppe* to cooperate with General Lafayette. Washington's choice of Lafayette as a leader of this expedition was criticized by many of the prominent people of Virginia as they believed the Marquis to be not experienced enough for such an important undertaking. To these General Washington replied: "It is my opinion that the command of the troops in that State can not be in better hands than the Marquis's. He possesses uncommon military talents; is of a quick and sound judgment; persevering and enterprising, without rashness; and besides these, he is of a very conciliatory temper and perfectly sober, which are qualities that rarely combine in the same person."

By unusually rapid marches Lafayette's forces marched from Washington's encampment, near New York, through New Jersey to Trenton, where they embarked and sailed down the Delaware River. This route was taken as the coast was blockaded by the British. From Philadelphia the flotilla bearing the men and cannons sailed down the Delaware River to mouth of the Christiana Creek, thence up that stream to Christiana Bridge, an important flour milling and shipping town at the head of navigation on the Christiana Creek in that period. Here the troops disembarked and the baggage and cannons were unloaded preparatory to the march to the Head-of-Elk. The state of confusion at Christiana Bridge, occasioned by Lafayette's rapid marching can be judged from Colonel Samuel Patterson's letter to Governor Caesar Rodney, dated Christiana, March 1, 1781: ". . . at this place all confusion and hurry. this day is expected the Marquis de la Fayette with 1500 Troops. heavy cannon Bagage &c No provision here, pressing of Teams &c &c. only 3 days Notice. Bound for to seize Traytor Arnold." Another letter, from Peter Wade, of the Quartermaster's department of Delaware, to Caesar Rodney, from the same place, March 6th states: "I have found it a very Difficult Task to furnish means to forward the Troops & Stores &c

for the division under the Command of the Marquis De lafayat to the Head of Elk; & the Stores are not all got over yet for want of waggons, which Delays the Troops at Head of Elk."

From the Head-of-Elk, LaFayette reported to Washington and also wrote to Thomas Jefferson, Governor of Virginia, with respect to securing militia, artillery horses and vessels for his command. The day following, March 9th, Lafayette and his forces embarked in the vessels that had been collected and sailed down Chesapeake Bay, landing at Annapolis, whence the Army marched to Virginia. Although Lafayette failed in the main object of his expedition, namely, the capture of Arnold, and had actually reached the Head-of-Elk, April 9th, on his intended return to join Washington in the expected important operations in the vicinity of New York, he was then ordered to return to the southward to support General Greene in the defense of Virginia. Thus he was in an excellent position to render great services to the American cause leading up to the siege of Yorktown the following autumn.

WILMINGTON'S TRIBUTE TO LAFAYETTE

The Borough of Wilmington laid aside daily routine on Wednesday, October 6, 1824 to join the nation in its turbulent and overflowing enthusiasm over the triumphal return of General Lafayette to America.

In Wilmington, the Marquis found his revisit equally as dramatic and marked with love of rejoicing townfolk as elsewhere. He was no longer the young man who had galloped into the town in September of 1777 with Washington's aides. The year 1824 saw him a trouble-worn man of 67 years, but the admiration of an appreciative people dispelled his cares. He tasted the true love of a nation whose cause for liberty he had espoused.

The night before Lafayette entered Wilmington, it rained torrents and there were showers at intervals during the day of his visit, but "so intent were all the hearts and eyes upon the scene and subject that the unpleasant conditions of the roads and the weather were but little regarded, and the only matter of regret was that the visit was so short."

Having lodged at Chester the night before (October 5, 1824), Lafayette reached the Delaware line in the mid-morning of October 6, accompanied by his son, George Washington Lafayette, friends, Pennsylvania officials and citizens of Chester.

At the state line, the Delawareans awaited. The Lafayette Guards under command of Captain Moore were there in their bright uniforms. There were young men, wearing Revolutionary cockades and Lafayette

badges. Sprinkled in the throng were aged veterans of the Revolutionary War, eager to catch a glimpse of their commander-in-chief's bosom friend. Beautiful women, in joyful array, cheered and applauded.

Louis McLane, chairman of the New Castle County arrangement committee, stepped forward. The greetings were affectionate. Lafayette, dressed in a long military cape and silk hat, entered a barouche, drawn by four white horses, and the procession proceeded southward.

The Marquis' carriage was flanked by horsemen. A "vast concourse of people accompanied the procession", writes the reporter of the day, "and the mass, like a rolling snowball, increased in size as it progressed."

The citizens had erected triumphal arches, each rivalling the other in beauty and splendor. The first was at Naaman's Creek. The top of it was decorated with a suspended eagle; below it was General Robinson's revolutionary flag, a portrait of Washington and the inscription:

"DELAWARE WELCOMES LA FAYETTE"

At Prospect Hill, the procession of triumph was joined by the officers and members of the Grand Lodge of Masons, Washington, Hiram and Temple Lodges, and about one hundred Masons with their jewels, sashes and aprons. Two Past Grand Masters carried the Holy Bible and three others bore candles.

As soon as the parade appeared within sight of Wilmington, the bells burst into merry pealing. Cannon rumbled and amid the cheering and salutations could have been heard gay music, French airs interspersed with American tunes.

The line of march crossed the Brandywine covered bridge "groaning with decorations and floral tributes." Once again old familiar scenes were recalled by Lafayette. He probably remembered the campaign of 1777; recalled his friend, Joseph Tatnall, and recollected the kindness of the townsfolk.

But such thoughts were not for long. The crowds along the streets pressed about the carriage where sat the hero of a nation. The Marquis became visibly affected. He bowed to the throng and exclaimed:

"I thank you! I thank you, my friends; I am very much obliged!"

The old soldier wept and turned to Mr. McLane, remarking:

"Well, it is forty-two years since I was here, and I had no idea of the improvements which have taken place."

Arch after arch—cheers upon cheers—symbols by the score, indicating the friendship of Lafayette and the American people—inscriptions: "La Fayette, the friend of civil liberty"—"La Fayette, a friend to the rights of mankind."

It was Wilmington's gayest day. The ladies turned out in their

most lavish dresses, defying the rain. They were dressed generally in white, "their heads handsomely ornamented with flowers and evergreens, and as the General came opposite to them, he was saluted with the waving of white pocket handkerchiefs."

The procession proceeded finally to Front and French streets, thence to Market, up Market to the newly christened La Fayette Hotel, at Third and Market streets, above the door of which was hanging a portrait of the General.

The line halted at the Town Hall. Lafayette, his suite, city officials, committees and specially invited guests, repaired to the second floor of the Town Hall for dinner, "served in fine style by General James Wolfe," proprietor of the La Fayette Hotel. After dinner, toasts were in order.

As recorded in a contemporaneous newspaper, Lafayette's toast was: "The Borough of Wilmington—and may the Brandywine after having been a scene of bloody dispute between the soldiers of liberty and the satellites of oppression, become more and more the powerful assistant of every increasing manufacture."

There followed toasts by James Brobson, first burgess of the Borough of Wilmington; Victor M. duPont, E. I. duPont and Joshua G. Brinckle, Grand Master of the Masons of Delaware.

After dinner, came the speeches, particularly one by Samuel Harker, on behalf of the young men of the Borough. He attested to the love the youth of the nation bore for Lafayette, to which the Marquis replied, that he could not recommend to the youth a better example than that of the brave Delaware Regiment.

Such an occasion could not pass without remarks from the Masons of Delaware. Grand Master Brinckle spoke for them, first acclaiming Lafayette, "Sir and Brother."

"When we look abroad into the world," Grand Master Brinckle said, "and view the situation of our (Masonic) brethren in other countries, the conviction is irresistibly forced upon us that as Masons, we owe you a further debt of gratitude."

Grand Master Brinckle recalled that the Masons in northern Europe were being disqualified from public office because of their Masonic affiliation. In the south of Europe, the Masons were being treated as traitors. Everywhere on the Continent, Grand Master Brinckle said, Masons were being proscribed, and even in Ireland, the lodges were closed by the government.

"Here (in America) in extending the pale of our society," the Grand Master continued, "and in practising the sacred tenents and injunctions of our order, we have nothing to contend with but the prejudices

of the ignorant. To such we could formerly declare, 'the great and good Washington is a mason.'

"We can now point to La Fayette and proudly say, 'the man without blame above reproach is a brother; and the recent progress he has made in our mysteries affords ample proof that he feels a respect for our institutions and is not indifferent to our prosperity'."

Lafayette in answer expressed the pleasure it gave him to meet his Masonic brethren of Delaware and the affectionate attachment he felt to the fraternity. He said Free Masonry was distinguished for the enlightened liberality of its principles; it inculcated unlimited toleration of religious opinions and although as a society, Masons did not interfere with politics, they considered every member as a brother and as standing upon the same natural level. Free Masonry in these respects, Lafayette concluded, favors liberty and equality, the foes of tyrants; "be not therefore surprised that they proscribe and persecute you."

But the honors were not yet completed. The Rev. Mr. Williston presented the General with a handsomely printed message on parchment:

The Hero of the Revolution;

The Friend of Washington and America;

GENERAL LA FAYETTE!

The ladies of Wilmington desirous of honouring your arrival and to perpetuate the memory of your visit have this day formed an Association, to which your approbation will give respectability and success: They would, therefore, Sir, humbly entreat your sanction to the "La Fayette Asylum for poor Widows and Orphan Children." WILMINGTON (Del.)
October 6, 1824.

Lafayette was highly pleased with the benevolent plan of commemorating his visit. He returned the message with the following answer written upon it:

"With most affectionate and respectful gratitude I accept the honor intended me by Ladies of Wilmington.

LA FAYETTE."

After the reception, the Marquis and his suite left with Mr. McLane for New Castle to attend the wedding of Miss Dorcas Montgomery Van Dyke, daughter of Nicholas Van Dyke, to Charles I. duPont, son of Victor M. duPont, a former aide to Lafayette in France.

At 10 o'clock that night, Lafayette and his party left for Frenchtown to take the steamboat for Baltimore. Mr. McLane proceeded with the party to the steamboat and before leaving the distinguished visitor in the care of the Marylanders, he bade him fond adieu.

LAFAYETTE BECOMES A MEMBER OF THE GRAND LODGE OF DELAWARE, A. F. & A. M.

The summer of 1825 found Lafayette still on his tour of triumph throughout the United States as the invited guest of the nation.

Everywhere, Masons, perhaps more than any other group of citizens, were outstanding in his receptions. He was one of their brothers, having first been raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason, it is reputed, while at Valley Forge in the winter of 1777. According to Lafayette, Washington himself acted as Master of the Lodge at the time of his initiation.

On Monday, June 27, 1825, the Grand Lodge of Delaware was in annual grand communication. As a fitting honor prior to Lafayette's departure for France, the Grand Lodge unanimously adopted a resolution on that date, admitting Lafayette as a member of the grand lodge. A committee was appointed to invite him to partake of a dinner with the brethren of Delaware, the date to suit his convenience.

The Marquis promptly gave notice to the committee that he would visit Chadd's Ford late in July and would be in Wilmington, Monday, July 25.

Having toured the scene of the Battle of Brandywine with the duPonts, Lafayette once again turned to Wilmington at the agreed date.

The ceremonies took place in the Town Hall and the Most Worshipful Grand Master Arnold Naudain presented Lafayette with the certificate of membership, Lafayette thus becoming the first honorary member of the Grand Lodge of Delaware. In addition to the certificate of membership, Lafayette received from his Masonic brethren a wooden case, made of an oak taken from the battle ground at Brandywine, as nearly as possible from the spot where the Marquis had been wounded.

"Your passage through our country," said Grand Master Naudain, "has been a continued triumph. A constant burst of admiration and attachment has met you in every quarter. The West has vied with the East and the South with the North. It has been the spontaneous outpouring of the hearts of freemen to liberty and virtue.

"You, Brother, in your youth, battled by the sides of our gallant fathers in their glorious cause:—A stranger in a strange land, you freely offered your life, and shed your blood in our defense, because you knew and felt that our cause was the cause of mankind.

"Your name, Brother, will be transmitted to our latest posterity as one of the earliest, ablest and most devoted defenders of our liberties—our children's children, even to the endless generations, will lisp the names of Washington and La Fayette with love and veneration.

"As this is probably the last time, Brother, we shall ever meet in this world, accept our most ardent wishes for a safe and pleasant voyage and may He, whom winds and waves obey, take you into His most holy keeping."

To which Brother LaFayette replied:

"Of all the high gratifications I have experienced in my progress through my adopted country, my receptions by the twenty-four Grand Lodges of these United States, have afforded me the greatest, because I beheld in them a new and beautiful exhibition of the union, on which the prosperity of this great republic is based, and a sure pledge of its continuance.

"Accept, Most Worshipful Grand Lodge, my thanks for the honour you have conferred by enrolling me among your members:—with gratitude I accept this certificate, and with pride will I preserve it. Venerable Oak of Brandywine, that has lent a bough to enclose it, long may you shade descendants of the patriots, who fought and bled beneath your foliage, virtuous and brave as their sires, my companions in arms.

"I thank you, Most Worshipful Grand Master, heartily thank you, for the prayer you have so fervently offered to the Great Architect of the universe to protect me on the Atlantic, and restore me in safety to my beloved family and my native France—but, I cannot divest myself of the hope that Providence will permit me to revisit the shores of my adopted country. My reception by the Grand Lodge of Delaware will be indelibly engraven on my heart."

The Grand Officers and all the Brethren present were then severally presented to Brother LaFayette.

LAFAYETTE LODGE, No. 14

Inspired by the visit of Lafayette and intending to honor him, a group of men petitioned the Grand Lodge of Delaware for a warrant to establish Lafayette Lodge No. 14. The petition was signed by N. G. Williamson, Victor duPont, James Tilton, John D. Wood, John Gordon, Josiah F. Clement, and Gideon Jacques.

This warrant was granted by the Grand Lodge January 17, 1825, and the lodge was organized, constituted and its officers duly installed February 8, that same year.

The first Worshipful Master was Brother Clement; the first Senior Warden, Brother Wood; the first Junior Warden, Brother Gordon.

The records of Lafayette Lodge read: "At the Annual Grand Communication of the Grand Lodge, on the 27th day of June, A. L. 5825,

this new Lodge was fully represented. At this Grand Communication it was represented that Brother Lafayette intended before his departure from the United States, to remain a short time in the vicinity of Wilmington, and the Grand Lodge resolved to hold a Special Grand Communication on that occasion, that all proper attentions and civilities should be extended to him. A committee was raised to invite Brother Lafayette to be present at the Communication. The Grand Lodge also made him a member and ordered a certificate of membership to be prepared.

"On the 25th day of July, A. L. 5825, the Grand Lodge met in Special Grand Communication, and resolved that a box, properly ornamented, made of oak grown on the battleground of Brandywine, should be prepared to contain the certificate and that it should be sent to their illustrious guest before his departure from the United States.

"The Grand Lodge admitted Brother George Washington Lafayette, the son of the General, and his secretary, Brother M. Larasseur. General Lafayette was shortly afterward received with appropriate ceremonies, by the Grand Lodge, and introduced to the Grand Master, Brother Arnold Naudain, by Brother George Read, chairman of the committee of arrangements. It was at this meeting of the Grand Lodge that Lafayette, his son and secretary affixed their signatures to the warrant of Lafayette Lodge.

"This Lodge was composed of some of the best mental and Masonic material in the State, and at her altar men were made Masons who afterwards held under the State and Federal governments positions of the highest trust and honor. The Honorable Louis McLane is one, whose name will only be obliterated from the roll of fame when the history of our country should be lost to the world."

OBSERVANCE OF LAFAYETTE'S DEATH

Marquis de Lafayette breathed his last on May 20, 1834.

It was not until a month later that the people of Wilmington learned of his death. On June 24, the *Gazette and Watchman*, in Wilmington, printed the sorrowful news, the columns telling of his passing, bordered in black.

The ship, "Silas Richards", from Liverpool had brought "the melancholy intelligence of the death of the Patriot and Hero, General Lafayette, at Paris on the morning of Tuesday, of the 20th ult., at the advanced age of 77."

Details were few but simple; yet sufficient to cast a cloak of mourn-

ing over the city and environs. Immediately, measures were taken for a civic funeral procession.

The date set was Monday, July 28. The Governor of the State attended; all the city officials, members of the bar, and almost all organizations. The tenor of the city's life was just the opposite of the gayety that had reigned on that summer's day ten years before, on the occasion of his joyous entrance to the city.

The solemn funeral procession passed through the principal streets of the city. Near the head of the line a white horse was led by a groom "properly dressed in mourning." The Masonic order participated, followed by a white charger "properly caparisoned, and led by a groom, with the chapeau, boots reversed, regimentals, &c of an officer of the highest grade."

The members of various organizations marched, wearing crepe on their left arms and mourning badges. The young men of the town appeared, dressed in white pantaloons, "roundabouts" and badges. There were boys, wearing mourning apparel and black ribboned hats. They carried a banner, "We Mourn Our Loss." As the cortege moved with doleful step, the bells in the Town Hall tolled and the minute gun was fired from the revenue cutter in the Christiana.

The procession finally ended at the Hanover street Presbyterian Church where a discourse was delivered by the Rev. Isaac Pardee.

The chronicler for the *Gazette and Watchman*, comments: "The procession, we are told, was far more imposing and superior in every respect to the late procession in Philadelphia."

LIST OF PLACES AND EVENTS ASSOCIATED WITH LAFAYETTE

The presence of the portrait of Lafayette, in the Wilmington City Council Chamber, depicting him during his later years, is explained by the following letter addressed to William R. Sellars, Esquire, President of The City Council of Wilmington:

"TO THE HONORABLE.

The President and members of the City Council, wishing with many others to see the portrait of Lafayette, that gallant General, who risked his life and sacrificed his fortune, for that Liberty, which we now enjoy, placed beside that of our own Immortal Washington,

the man he so much loved. I humbly offer this picture a gift to the city, as a mark of veneration for the man, and a tribute of respect to my native place.

Your obedient servant,
F. DEB. RICHARDS,
Artist.

Wilmington, July 31, 1845."

On Thursday, September 30, 1824, George Read and James Riddle presented to Lafayette, at Philadelphia, a resolution from the Citizens of New Castle. To which the Marquis begged the representatives to convey to the people of New Castle his thanks and wishes for every degree of prosperity.

The collection of the Historical Society of Delaware, in the Old Town Hall, where Lafayette was banquetted in 1824, contains mourning badges, made in Wilmington and worn at the observance of Lafayette's death in 1834. There is also a file of local newspapers showing the order of exercises for the celebration of Lafayette's visit to Wilmington in 1824. The collection also contains a likeness of the Marquis presented by him to Mrs. Gunning Bedford in 1787.

Among the relics to be seen at the Masonic Temple in Wilmington, are the aprons and badges worn by the Masons who greeted Lafayette on his visit to Wilmington in 1824. There is also a gavel made of the wood of a purple magnolia planted by Lafayette at Mount Vernon in 1824. This gavel was presented to Lafayette Lodge, No. 14, January 2, 1894.

On January 11, 1825, a resolution passed both houses of the General Assembly of this State expressing their approval of the appropriation made by Congress to General Lafayette.

PLACES VISITED BY LAFAYETTE

Lafayette was a guest at the Robinson House at Naaman's.

The Joseph Tatnall House, 1803 Market street, Wilmington, was where Lafayette met with Washington and other officers of the Continental Army to hold council of war in 1777.

The Old Town Hall, on Market street, near Sixth, Wilmington, was twice the scene of receptions for Lafayette, in 1824 and 1825.

"Sign of the Ship Tavern", Southeast Corner of Third and Market streets, Wilmington: Lafayette was probably quartered here prior to the

Battle of Brandywine, September, 1777; the tavern later named, "La Fayette Hotel."

The wedding of Charles I. duPont and Dorcas M. Van Dyke in the Van Dyke House at New Castle, October 6, 1824, was attended by Lafayette.

Lafayette, enroute to Virginia to command an expedition against Benedict Arnold, landed 1500 soldiers near the Christiana Bridge, March 2, 1781, site now marked by highway marker on east side of Wilmington and Elkton Turnpike, near north end of the Christiana Bridge.

Lafayette was once guest at the old "Bear Tavern," the site now on U. S. Route No. 40, to Elkton, four miles west of U. S. Route No. 13.



Dover, Delaware.
November 14, 1933.

J. Bennett Nolan, Esquire,
36 North Sixth Street,
Reading, Pennsylvania.

Dear Mr. Nolan:

In response to your letter of October 30th, I may state that Lafayette's stay in Delaware in 1777 lasted only as long as Washington's Army was in the State, namely from August 25 to September 9. He was on Washington's staff without independent command at that time and hence was in Wilmington until September 6 and then near Newport, Delaware until the morning of the 9th.

Lafayette passed through the State in March, 1781 in command of some 1500 troops on his way to Virginia to attempt to capture Benedict Arnold.

Lafayette's visit to the State in 1824 is fully described in an account based on contemporary newspapers which appears in volume one of Scharf's History of Delaware, pages 308 and 309. This history you can find in the Philadelphia Public Library, the University of Pennsylvania Library, and the Library of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania at 1300 Locust Street, Philadelphia.

I am sending you under separate cover a copy of our Guide to Historic Markers in Delaware which was published last summer. In this booklet you will find references to Lafayette.

Very truly yours,

GHR:R.

State Archivist.

INSTITUT FRANÇAIS DE WASHINGTON
HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS

- Cahier I. THE TREATIES OF 1778 AND ALLIED DOCUMENTS. Edited by Gilbert Chinard, with an introduction by James Brown Scott. 96 pages, 4to, \$2.50.
- Cahier II. LAFAYETTE IN VIRGINIA. Unpublished letters from the original manuscripts in the Virginia State Library and the Library of Congress. Edited by Gilbert Chinard. 65 pages, frontispiece, 4to, \$2.50.
- Cahier III. L'ENFANT AND WASHINGTON, 1791-1792. Published and unpublished documents now brought together for the first time by Elizabeth S. Kite. Introduction by J. J. Jusserand. Foreword by Charles Moore. 194 pages, 3 plates, 4to, \$3.00.
- Cahier IV. HOUDON IN AMERICA. A collection of documents in the Jefferson papers in the Library of Congress. Edited by Gilbert Chinard, with an introduction by Francis Henry Taylor. 80 pages, 10 plates, 4to, \$3.50.
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LA FAYETTE AND THE
SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI

BY

EDGAR ERSKINE HUME

Major, M. C., United States Army

*President of the Society of the Cincinnati in the State of Virginia
Assistant Secretary General of the Society of the Cincinnati*



BALTIMORE

THE JOHNS HOPKINS PRESS

1934

LA FAYETTE AND THE
SOCIETY OF THE CININNATI

This work by Major Edgar Erskine Hume, President of the Virginia Society of the Cincinnati and Assistant Secretary General of the Society, is prepared largely from original papers in the Cincinnati archives, and is interesting not only for members of the organization, but also for the historian, as it relates to the beginning of an association much discussed at the time of its formation. It also emphasizes the connection between the French and American officers after the war—the enthusiasm of the Count d'Estaing, who presented the diamond Eagle to Washington, and particularly that of La Fayette, who was a constant friend of the American Cincinnati.

The story, written in a simple yet picturesque narrative style, is well documented, and, as the Duc de Broglie, President of the French Cincinnati and a descendant of the Prince de Broglie of Yorktown fame, has so aptly stated in the Foreword, "In reading it we are filled with the realization that La Fayette was indeed a man of two countries—ever loyal to each, ever striving for their mutual understanding."

70 pages, 4 plates, 8vo, \$1.00



MARIE, PAUL, JOSEPH, ROCH, YVES,
GILBERT DE MOTTIER DE LA FAYETTE
*Député d'Auvergne à l'Assemblée Nationale
en 1789. Elu Commandant Général de la Garde
Nationale Parisienne le 13 juillet.*

A Paris, chez l'AUTEUR, Quay des Augustins, N^o 71 au 5^e

LA FAYETTE WEARING THE EAGLE OF THE CININNATI

THE DU PONT MAGAZINE

VOL. XXVIII

MAY, 1934

No. 5

The Lafayette Centenary

We do well to honor the memory of a tried and true friend of the
American people

THE eventful career of Marquis de Lafayette, great friend of the American people, is brought freshly to mind this month because May 20th marks the 100th anniversary of his death. Soldier, statesman, valiant crusader for liberty, his services to the United States and to France were of a kind to earn the everlasting gratitude of both nations.

His interest in democratic institutions became apparent when he was only nineteen years old. On learning that the American colonists were fighting for independence, he resolved to go to their aid. He outfitted a ship at his own expense and with a group of companions prepared to leave his homeland.

Friends tried vainly to dissuade him; even the King forbade the trip, but Lafayette in disguise escaped arrest, sailed from a Spanish port, and after a six weeks' voyage landed near Georgetown, South Carolina in June, 1777. He offered his services to Congress, enlisting as a volunteer without pay. In August of that year he was made a member of George Washington's staff. Thus began a life-long friendship that profoundly influenced his career.

The brilliant Marquis proved his

mettle at the Battle of the Brandywine, where he was wounded, and after a six weeks' convalescence he rejoined the army, demonstrated his leadership and was made a major general. He remained with Washington during the fateful winter at Valley Forge, fought with valor at Monmouth and was an active leader in the field during 1778.

Early in 1779, he reentered military service in France, but returned the following spring with men, ships and supplies. Thereafter, he commanded a division of troops and served continuously until Cornwallis surrendered at Yorktown. Lafayette's part was praised in public by his beloved commander-in-chief, and with good reason, for the young man had contributed, not only his services but also about \$150,000 to the cause.

He returned to France late in 1781, but visited the United States in 1784 as a guest of the nation. Within the next five years he was destined to fight again for freedom in his homeland. During the French Revolution he was most active and influential, at one time controlling the destiny of the nation.

Nevertheless, the time came when he was forced to flee to Flanders to

avoid the guillotine. He was captured by the Austrians and held in prison from 1791 to 1797 when Napoleon secured his release.

After several years of retirement he again became influential in French politics. In 1824, he revisited the United States and was overwhelmed with honors. Congress voted him the sum of \$200,000 and a township of land for his services to the nation.

General Lafayette was a personal friend of du Pont de Nemours, and of his two sons. Victor was one of his aides for a time during the French Revolution, and E. I. du Pont was a member of the National Guard. It was therefore quite natural that General Lafayette should visit the family. In October, 1824, he attended the wedding of Victor du Pont's son at New Castle, Delaware, and in June, the following year, he was an overnight guest at E. I. du Pont's home. On that occasion he wrote in Eleuthera du Pont's album:

"After having seen nearly a half century ago, the banks of the Brandywine a scene of bloody fighting, I am happy to find it now the seat of industry, beauty and mutual friendship."

The following day he visited the old battlefield at Chadd's Ford.

(Continued on page 21)

Lafayette Centenary

(Continued from page 1)

Incidentally, the ship that carried him back to France in December, 1825, after his American tour was the frigate "Brandywine."

He was active in the Chamber of Deputies and at the advanced age of seventy-three was again commander of the National Guard during the three-day revolution of 1830.

In February, 1834, in retirement, General Lafayette caught a severe cold while attending the funeral of a friend and died at his home, La Grange, on May 20, 1834.

When the news reached the United States, President Jackson ordered that the same military honors be paid to his memory as had been accorded to George Washington at the time of his death. Memorial services were held in practically every city in the United States.

American citizens do well to pay a tribute of respect to many brave and generous men. General Lafayette's contribution to our nation's freedom should never be forgotten.

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crusader for liberty, his services to
the United States and to France were
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Lafayette and his troops shook up Christeen in '81

(This is the 25th in a series of articles outlining the events covered in the Delaware Revolutionary Heritage Map, which was created by the Sunday News Journal and continues on sale.)

By WILLIAM P. FRANK

The village of Christiana, also spelled Christeen, not far from Newark, was in an uproar late in February of 1781.

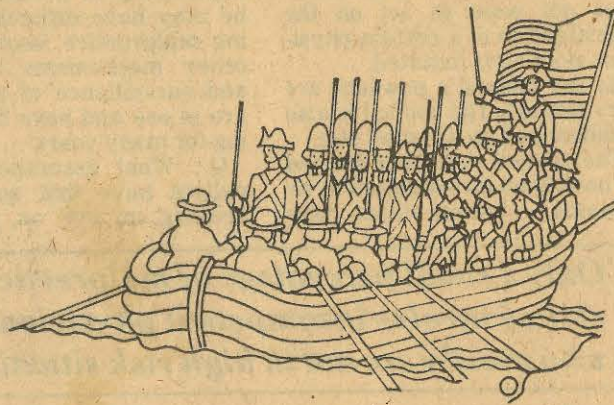
No wonder.

An army of 1,500 wraggle-taggle soldiers of the American army, with cannon, baggage and of course, camp followers, bore down on the quiet, sleepy village.

To make matters worse, if anything could have been worse, they were all under the command of a dashing, gallant, wide-eyed Frenchman by the name of Marie Joseph Paul Yves Roch Gilbert du Motier, otherwise known as

the Marquis de Lafayette. He was only 24 years old.

It was a swearing, rough and ready, ill-trained, sometimes unmanageable army, with a general whose English wasn't very good. In fact, it was poor.



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Lafayette sailing to Christeen.

Gen. Samuel Patterson of the Christiana Hundred area wrote to Caesar Rodney, then head of the Delaware State:

"It is all confusion here. Heavy cannon, baggage, and no provision."

Peter Wade of the Delaware quartermaster's office almost tore his wig off and dug into his scalp as he wrote:

"I have found it a very difficult task to furnish means to forward the troops and stores" for General Lafayette.

What was driving Wade crazy was the lack of wagons of transporting Lafayette's troops to a site near Elkton, Md.

Christeen had seen many such collections of troops since the American Revolutionary War started in April 1775, but never anything like this bunch.

What was it all about and why?

Well, in the first place there was a man named Benedict Arnold. He had been a trusted general in Washington's army, but he turned sour. He tried to sell out to the British and is to this day the very symbol of a traitor.

Traitor though he was, Arnold was a good military officer. The British high command in North America assigned him to the Chesapeake Bay country and Virginia to burn and pillage and

bring the Americans to their knees.

Congress decided this should be stopped, and in January 1781, told Washington to get busy. He picked young Lafayette for the mission.

Complaints mounted as Lafayette assembled his army. Leading citizens of Virginia sneered. They didn't think the young Frenchman could do the job.

Ordinarily, these complaints from his fellow Virginians would have had some impact on Washington, but he had great faith in his French protege.

Lafayette, who had been in New York, moved south through Trenton, and then by ship down the Delaware River to the Christina near Wilmington.

In those days, the Christina wasn't the sluggish stream it is now. And it was possible for good sized ships to sail up the Christina, at least to the village of Christeen.

There, the troops unloaded stretched their legs and virtually took over the town. Shannon's hotel and the Christiana Tavern were jammed. The troops spread out over the nearby farms.

In the meantime, Lafayette appealed to the governor of Virginia for help. The governor was none other than Thomas Jefferson.

Lafayette need ships, provisions, and horses.

Finally, lots of material arrived. And much to the relief of the folk of Christeen, the army of Lafayette marched off to the Head of Elk, near Elkton.

There, the army boarded ships and sailed down to Annapolis to begin the march to Virginia.

Despite all this effort and fervor, Lafayette never did meet up with Arnold. But the Frenchman survived the criticism and lived to become one of the great heroes of the Revolutionary War.

As for Christeen, it slipped back into its sleepy condition, with only its memories of the days when it was a major rendezvous for armies.

FOREWORD

This brochure has been prepared as a part of Delaware's participation in the commemoration of the one hundredth anniversary of the death of Lafayette, that great French friend of American liberty.

Although General Lafayette's activities were not as extensive in Delaware as in some other states, we are proud of the military and Masonic bonds that associate our State and the Grand Lodge of Delaware with that great General, whose honor we are perpetuating today.

Masons of Delaware contributed generously to the acclamations that attended Lafayette's revisit to the United States in 1824-1825, upon the invitation of President Monroe. Here, on Delaware soil, Lafayette took an active part in his first military campaign of the Revolution. In Delaware, he met again his friends, the duPonts, and was made the first honorary member of the Grand Lodge of Delaware. It is also noteworthy that Lafayette was borne back to his native France, in 1825, aboard the frigate, "Brandywine".

Leon deValinger, Jr.

William P. Frank.

- BATTLE OF BRANDYWINE CAMPAIGN

When the English forces under Lord Howe sailed from New York on July 17, 1777, there was much conjecture by the Americans as to their destination. Finally, on August 22nd, Howe's fleet sailed into the Chesapeake; on the 25th it anchored and the troops began to disembark on Elk Neck. Meanwhile, Washington suspecting that the British intended to besiege Philadelphia by advancing up the Delaware Bay and River, had begun his march through New Jersey and into Pennsylvania. On August 22d, news of the arrival of the British fleet in the Chesapeake reached General Washington and his forces, then camped at Neshaminy, about twenty miles north of Philadelphia. Marching orders were issued at once and on August 24th the orderly ranks of the Continental troops passed through Philadelphia to the southward. The morning of Monday, August 25th, saw the American forces advancing down the highway through Chester, across Naaman's Creek and into Wilmington, where the Commander-in-Chief took up his headquarters on "Quaker Hill" (West Street between Third and Fourth). Riding in the suite of Washington was the recently commissioned Major-General Lafayette, resplendent in his new uniform and accoutrements -- a vast contrast between this immaculately dressed officer, entering upon his first campaign and the tired, travel-stained Marquis, who journeyed through Delaware from South Carolina to Philadelphia and, a Congress indifferent to his services. ^{out}

Washington continued his headquarters at Wilmington until the 9th of September. During this period much of his time was spent in reconnoitering the country between Wilmington and the Head-of-Elk, where Howe and his forces were being landed. On Tuesday,

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August 26th, the Commander-in-Chief went on a reconnoissance to Iron and Grey's Hills, in company with his division commanders. As night fell a terrible storm came on, causing the whole party to seek refuge and pass that night in a farm house at the base of Chestnut Hill. It is said that this was the first time that Greene and Lafayette met. On the morning of the following day, Washington wrote to Congress, from his headquarters in Wilmington: "I this morning returned from Head of Elk, which I left last night. The enemy remain where they debarked first; I could not find out from inquiry what number is landed or form an estimate from the distant view I had of their encampment. But few tents were to be seen from Iron Hill and Grey's Hill, the only eminences about Elk."

The Continental forces were posted on the north side of White Clay Creek and the east side of Red Clay Creek in the vicinity of Stanton and Kiamensi, with pickets out as far as Christiana Bridge in order to intercept Howe should he attempt to march that way toward Philadelphia. The British forces left Cooch's Bridge, on September 8th, marched through Newark and into Pennsylvania in an attempt to get between the American army and Philadelphia, by flanking Washington's right wing. Washington sensed Howe's intentions and early the following morning gave the order to strike tents and march up the Brandywine with the intention of meeting the British and preventing them from attaining their objective.

The two great armies came together at Chadd's Ford on September 11, 1777, where after a battle that lasted the entire day the American army was forced to fall back to Chester.

At this battle Lafayette greatly endeared himself to the Americans. He was constantly with Washington on his frequent reconnoiterings. It was he who helped rally Sullivan's men before the terrible onslaught of Cornwallis and it was while urging these men to hold their ranks that he was wounded in the leg. His aide, Major de Gimat, helped him to Chester, where Washington directed Surgeon William Magaw of the First Pennsylvania Regiment to dress the wound. From there he was taken to Bethlehem, where he remained until October 18th, afterwhich he rejoined Washington's army. There is a local tradition regarding the treatment of Lafayette's wound which should be mentioned here: "When General Lafayette was shot in the leg at the Battle of Brandywine, Dr. Joseph P. E. Capelle, who came over with Rochambeau, rode up and offered to dress the wound, but Lafayette declined his services, remarking that his injury was trivial, but that the wounded soldiers were in more urgent need of medical attention than himself. The General's wound was bound up by a Wilmington woman, named Belle McCloskey, who wore until her death a bullet suspended from her neck, which she declared was taken from General Lafayette's leg. When Lafayette visited the United States in 1824, he called upon this old woman in Wilmington, and expressed to her his gratitude for her services upon that occasion."

LIST OF PLACES AND EVENTS ASSOCIATED
WITH LAFAYETTE

The presence of the portrait of Lafayette, in the
Wilmington City Council Chamber, depicting him during his later
years, is explained by the following letter addressed to William
R. Sellars, Esquire, President of The City Council of Wilmington:

"To the Honorable.

The President and members of the City
Council, wishing with many others to see the portrait
of Lafayette, that gallant General, who risked his life
and sacrificed his fortune, for that Liberty, which we
now enjoy, placed beside that of our own Immortal
Washington, the man he so much loved. I humbly offer
this picture a gift to the city, as a mark of veneration
for the man, and a tribute of respect to my native place.

Your obedient servant,
F. DeB. Richards,
Artist.

Wilmington, July 31, 1845."

On Thursday, September 30, 1824, George Read and James
Riddle presented to Lafayette, at Philadelphia, a resolution from
the "Citizens of New Castle". To which the Marquis begged the
representatives to convey to the people of New Castle his thanks
and wishes for every degree of prosperity.

The collection of the Historical Society of Delaware,
in the Old Town Hall, where Lafayette was banquetted in 1824,
contains mourning badges, made in Wilmington and worn at the
observance of Lafayette's death in 1834. There is also a file of
local newspapers showing the order of exercises for the celebration
of Lafayette's visit to Wilmington in 1824. The collection also
contains a likeness of the Marquis presented by him to Mrs. Gunning
Bedford in 1787.

Among the relics to be seen at the Masonic Temple in Wilmington, are the aprons and badges worn by the Masons who greeted Lafayette on his visit to Wilmington in 1824. There is also a gavel made of the wood of a purple magnolia planted by Lafayette at Mount Vernon in 1824. This gavel was presented to Lafayette Lodge, No. 14, January 2, 1894.

On January 11, 1825, a resolution passed both houses of the General Assembly of this State expressing their approval of the appropriation made by Congress to General Lafayette.

Lafayette's Southern Expedition to Capture
Benedict Arnold

In December of 1780, Sir Henry Clinton sent Benedict Arnold to the Chesapeake Bay, with a fleet of sixty vessels and sixteen hundred men to replace General Leslie, who had gone southward to reinforce Cornwallis. Once in the South, Arnold began destroying the country on both sides of the Chesapeake, and burned and pillaged Richmond, Portsmouth, Petersburg and other towns.

Congress, in an effort to stop this plundering, instructed General Washington on January 1, 1781, "that he should immediately make such distribution of his command, including those of our French allies under Count Rochambeau, as will most effectually counteract the views of the enemy and support the Southern States." Washington, in obedience to these instructions ordered Lafayette, on February 20, 1781, to march southward with twelve hundred infantrymen in an effort to capture Arnold. At the same time Admiral D'Estouches, the successor of Admiral Terney, dispatched from Newport, R.I., under Captain de Tilly, the men-of-war Gentile, L'Eveille, Surveillante and La Gueppe to cooperate with General Lafayette. Washington's choice of Lafayette as a leader of this expedition was criticised by many of the prominent people of Virginia as they believed the Marquis to be not experienced enough for such an important undertaking. To these General Washington replied: "It is my opinion that the command of the troops in that State can not be in better hands than the Marquis's. He possesses uncommon military talents; is of a quick and sound judgment; persevering and enterprising, without rashness; and besides these, he is of a very conciliatory temper and perfectly sober, which are qualities that rarely combine in the same person."

By unusually rapid marches Lafayette's forces marched from Washington's encampment, near New York, through New Jersey to Trenton, where they embarked and sailed down the Delaware River. This route was taken as the coast was blockaded by the British. From Philadelphia the flotilla bearing the men and cannons sailed down the Delaware River to mouth of the Christiana Creek, thence up that stream to Christiana Bridge, an important flour milling and shipping town at the head of navigation on the Christiana Creek in that period. Here the troops disembarked and the baggage and cannons were unloaded preparatory to the march to the Head-of-Elk. The state of confusion at Christiana Bridge, occasioned by Lafayette's rapid marching can be judged from Colonel Samuel Patterson's letter to Governor Caesar Rodney, dated Christiana, March 1, 1781:

"- - - at this place all confusion and hurry. this day is expected the Marquis de la Fayette with 1500 Troops. heavy cannon Bagage &^c No provision here, pressing of Teams &^c &^c. only 3 days Notice. Bound for to seize Traytor Arnold." Another letter, from Peter Wade, of the Quartermaster's department of Delaware, to Caesar Rodney, from the same place, March 6th states: "I have found it a very Difficult Task to furnish means to forward the Troops & Stores &c for the division under the Command of the Marquis De Lafayette to the Head of Elk; & the Stores are not all got over yet for want of waggons, which Delays the Troops at Head of Elk."

From the Head-of-Elk, LaFayette reported to Washington and also wrote to Thomas Jefferson, Governor of Virginia, with respect to securing militia, artillery horses and vessels for his command. The day following, March 9th, Lafayette and his forces embarked in the vessels that had been collected and sailed down Chesapeake Bay landing at Annapolis, whence the Army marched to Virginia. Although Lafayette failed in the main object of his expedition, namely, the capture of Arnold, and had actually reached the Head-of-Elk, April 9th, on his intended return to join Washington in the expected important operations in the vicinity of New York, he was then ordered to return to the southward to support General Greene in the defense of Virginia. Thus he was in an excellent position to render great services to the American cause leading up to the seige of Yorktown the following autumn.

Delaware Masons Honor Lafayette as Honorary Member of Grand Lodge

5/19/34

The passing of a century has not dimmed the affection of Delaware Masons towards the Marquis de Lafayette, the French patriot who left home and loved ones to enter a conflict on behalf of the cause of liberty.

One hundred and ten years ago, Delaware Masons were among the throng that gave Lafayette an unprecedented welcome to Wilmington when he was on a grand triumphal tour of the young nation for whose principles he had risked life and property.

It was while Lafayette was on that same triumphal visit to the United States that he was received by the Grand Lodge of Masons of Delaware and in the Town Hall, Sixth and Market streets, was made the first honorary member of the Grand Lodge and offered his name to the charter of Lafayette Lodge, No. 14.

Nine years after that ceremony

—July 28, 1834—Delaware Masons participated in Wilmington's solemn funeral procession through the principal streets, in memory of the death of the patriot.

Still faithful to the memory of the Frenchman whose name is boldly etched in the roll of fame of this country, the Grand Lodge of Masons of Delaware will observe tomorrow afternoon the hundredth anniversary of the death of Lafayette.

The exercises will be held at the Masonic Home on the Lancaster Pike, west of Wilmington, at 3 o'clock. Dr. Samuel L. Chew, district superintendent of the Philadelphia public schools, and Mayor J. Wallace Woodford, of Dover, past grand master of the Grand Lodge of Delaware, will be the speaker. The Rev. Park W. Huntington, of St. Stephen's Church will deliver

Continued on Page Two.

DEL. MASONS RECALL LAFAYETTE HONORARY MEMBER OF GRAND LODGE

Continued From First Page.

the invocation and the Rev. A. H. Kleffman, of West Presbyterian Church, will pronounce the benediction.

William J. Highfield will preside and introduce the speakers. Governor Buck will be among the guests. Music will be furnished by the band of the First Engineers Regiment, of Fort DuPont. Exhibition drills and music will be furnished by the Drum and Bugle Corps of Delaware Post, No. 1, American Legion, and J. Ferdinand Speer Post, No. 615, Veterans of Foreign Wars.

State and Federal judiciary have been invited. Masons and their wives and friends from all over Delaware will be present. Complete arrangements have been made for the parking of cars on grounds adjacent to the home. Lieutenant Bush and members of his County Police force will be in charge of directing traffic. Parking space will be available for automobiles.

Grand Master Harold W. T. Purnell and Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Delaware, and his staff will attend.

The committee in charge of the observance on Sunday consists of Harry Galbraith, Harry L. Lowe, Edward W. Cooch, H. L. Harris and Harris Samonisky.

Members of Lafayette Lodge will attend in large numbers. The public is invited to attend

Lafayette Lived Here

Lafayette is singularly attached to Delaware in more than several ways. It was in Wilmington that he started his military activities as a member of Washington's army, prior to the Battle of Brandywine in 1777. While here, prior to the battle, he is reputed to have lived at the Sign of the Ship Tavern, southeast corner of Third and Market streets.

Here in Wilmington, he formed a great friendship with Joseph Tannall, the miller whose services to Washington's army were never forgotten. Here, after the war, he met his friend, and former aide, Victor M. duPont. At New Castle, October 6, 1824, he attended the wedding of Dorcas Montgomery Van Dyke, daughter of Nicholas Van Dyke, to Charles I. duPont, son of Victor M. duPont.

And finally, when Lafayette returned to his native France in 1825 he was borne back aboard the frigate, "Brandywine."

In 1824, Lafayette was invited by the nation to revisit the scenes of his youthful ardour. A warship was placed at his disposal, but he preferred to come here aboard a merchantman.

His travels through the nation were a glorious outburst of enthusiasm and love. Everywhere he went, he met with pledges of love and fidelity, flowered arches, banners with the legends: "Lafayette, America's Friend!" — "Lafayette, Friend of Liberty and of Mankind."

In Wilmington, he found the enthusiasm equally as turbulent and overwhelming. He entered the city on October 6, 1824—a rainy day—but the women in their gay dresses, the young men in their fine attire,

cheers and huzzahs of the throng.

A dinner was given at the Town Hall, after which Lafayette left for New Castle for the Van Dyke-duPont wedding and that same evening, in company with Mr. McC Lane, he left for Frenchtown to board a steamboat for Baltimore.

Grand Lodge Honors

Everywhere Lafayette went on this tour he found the Masons particularly gracious to him. He himself was a Mason but where he became a Mason is not precisely known. Some say he was raised to the Sublime Degree of Master Mason in France; most historians are inclined to believe however it was while at Valley Forge he was made a Mason and that Washington himself officiated at the initiation ceremonies.

In the summer of 1825, the Grand Lodge of Delaware decided by unanimous vote to make Lafayette an honorary member and on July 25, of that year, he returned to Wilmington with his son and secretary and was presented his certificate of membership by Arnold Naudain, Grand Master. On the same occasion he was also presented with a box, made of an oak taken from as near as possible to the spot where he was wounded at the Battle of Brandywine.

In response to a speech by Grand Master Naudain, Lafayette revealed that he had been made an honorary member of twenty-four grand lodges.

On the same day, he also affixed his name to the charter of Lafayette Lodge, No. 14, which had been formed earlier that same year—1825—and named in his honor.

Lafayette's Death

Lafayette died May 20, 1834, but it was not until June 24 that Wilmington learned of his death. The newspaper of the day states that the ship "Slias Richards" brought the melancholy intelligence of the death of the Patriot and Hero, General Lafayette at Paris on the morning of Tuesday, 20th ult., at the advanced age of 77."

The news columns of the "Gazette and Watchman," the Wilmington newspaper, were bordered with black. Generally a pall was cast over the city. Immediately plans for a civic cortege were made and on July 28 the procession moved through the principal streets of the town.

Directly behind the Masons in the procession was a white charger "properly caparisoned and led by a groom with the chapeau, boots reversed, regimentals &c of an officer of the highest rank."

Children were also in the cortege. They bore a banner, reading: "We Mourn Our Loss." The procession stopped at the Hanover Street Presbyterian Church where the Rev. Isaac Pardee delivered the funeral oration. The Town Hall bells were tolled that day and the minute gun fired aboard a revenue cutter that lay in the Christiana.

Lafayette Legends

Many legends have sprung up about Lafayette and one of them in this locality is that a Belle McClos-

directing traffic. Parking space will be available for automobiles.

Grand Masmtter Harold W. T. Purnell and Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Delaware, and his staff will attend.

The committee in charge of the observance on Sunday consists of Harry Galbraith, Harry L. Lowe, Edward W. Cooch, H. L. Harris and Harris Samonisky.

Members of Lafayette Lodge will attend in large numbers. The public is invited to attend.

Lafayette Lived Here

Lafayette is singularly attached to Delaware in more than several ways. It was in Wilmington that he started his military activities as a member of Washington's army, prior to the Battle of Brandywine in 1777. While here, prior to the battle, he is reputed to have lived at the Sign of the Ship Tavern, southeast corner of Third and Market streets.

Here in Wilmington, he formed a great friendship with Joseph Tattall, the miller whose services to Washington's army were never forgotten. Here, after the war, he met his friend, and former aide, Victor M. duPont. At New Castle, October 6, 1824, he attended the wedding of Dorcas Montgomery Van Dyke, daughter of Nicholas Van Dyke, to Charles I. duPont, son of Victor M. duPont.

And finally, when Lafayette returned to his native France in 1825 he was borne back aboard the frigate, "Brandywine."

In 1824, Lafayette was invited by the nation to revisit the scenes of his youthful ardour. A warship was placed at his disposal, but he preferred to come here aboard a merchantman.

His travels through the nation were a glorious outburst of enthusiasm and love. Everywhere he went, he met with pledges of love and fidelity, flowered arches, banners with the legends: "Lafayette, America's Friend!" — "Lafayette, Friend of Liberty and of Mankind."

In Wilmington, he found the enthusiasm equally as turbulent and overwhelming. He entered the city on October 6, 1824—a rainy day—but the women in their gay dresses, the young men in their fine attire, the civic triumphal arches, bedecked with flowers, evergreens and flags all dispelled the gloom of the natural elements. It is doubted if any man in the history of the city, even up until today, ever received so lavish a reception as did Lafayette on that October day of 1824.

Among those who received him were about one hundred Masons who had gone out to near Shellpot Park to join the procession. Louis McLane, a Mason, was chairman of the general reception committee.

Lafayette rode in a barouche, drawn by four white horses, and it is recorded that when he crossed the covered bridge over the Brandywine, at Market street, he could no longer restrain himself. He wept and rose to answer the

honourary member and on July 25, of that year, he returned to Wilmington with his son and secretary and was presented his certificate of membership by Arnold Naudain, Grand Master. On the same occasion he was also presented with a box, made of an oak taken from as near as possible to the spot where he was wounded at the Battle of Brandywine.

In response to a speech by Grand Master Naudain, Lafayette revealed that he had been made an honorary member of twenty-four grand lodges.

On the same day, he also affixed his name to the charter of Lafayette Lodge, No. 14, which had been formed earlier that same year—1825—and named in his honor.

Lafayette's Death

Lafayette died May 20, 1834, but it was not until June 24 that Wilmington learned of his death. The newspaper of the day states that the ship "Slias Richards" brought the melancholy intelligence of the death of the Patriot and Hero, General Lafayette at Paris on the morning of Tuesday, 20th ult., at the advanced age of 77.

The news columns of the "Gazette and Watchman," the Wilmington newspaper, were bordered with black. Generally a pall was cast over the city. Immediately plans for a civic cortege were made and on July 28 the procession moved through the principal streets of the town.

Directly behind the Masons in the procession was a white charger "properly caparisoned and led by a groom with the chapeau, boots reversed, regimentals &c of an officer of the highest rank."

Children were also in the cortege. They bore a banner, reading: "We Mourn Our Loss." The procession stopped at the Hanover Street Presbyterian Church where the Rev. Isaac Pardee delivered the funeral oration. The Town Hall bells were tolled that day and the minute gun fired aboard a revenue cutter that lay in the Christiana.

Lafayette Legends

Many legends have sprung up about Lafayette and one of them in this locality is that a Belle McCloskey, a camp follower, had removed from his leg that shot that had wounded him at the Battle of Brandywine. The story further goes that when Lafayette returned to Wilmington in 1824, Belle McCloskey met him and showed him the gun ball she had extracted.

This is generally denied by historians who have proof that Lafayette was attended by surgeons of the finest calibre and that after being taken to Chester he was removed to Bethlehem where the Moravians nursed him back to health.

Another legend is that Lafayette and other French officers with him hid bags of gold in the house at 606 Market street, that had been rented by Caesar Rodney, during 1777.

TOMORROW being the 100th anniversary of the death of General Lafayette, it is fitting that the day should be observed by Americans in a manner that will show that posterity is not unmindful of the great service given our forefathers and our country by this noted Frenchman in the time of our most acute need. Lafayette died in Paris May 20, 1834.

We are pleased to note that in Delaware the anniversary will be observed in a manner not only showing recognition and appreciation of Lafayette's service to the struggling American colonies in their War for Independence, but also commemorative of the bond of friendship that developed between the General and the people of Delaware during the lifetime of the former, thereby emphasizing the fact that time has not lessened our appreciation of this great man or what he has ever meant to our people.

Lafayette visited Delaware on several occasions. He was here in 1777, as an officer of the Colonial Army, aiding in the effort to check the British just prior to the Battle of the Brandywine, in which engagement he was wounded. Returning to America, after the war, he came to Delaware twice, in 1824 and in 1825.

It is appropriate, therefore, that the Grand Lodge of Delaware, A. F. & A. M., should, as it has planned to do, observe the anniversary with appropriate ceremony. For Lafayette is an honorary member of that body, having been elected to that station on his visit to Wilmington in 1825. He was the first person to be made an honorary member of the Masonic Grand Lodge of Delaware. His name appears on the roll of that body. It was in his honor that Lafayette Lodge of Wilmington was named.

Tomorrow's Masonic celebration will be held in the Masonic Home, on the Lancaster pike near Wilmington. This will be an appropriate setting, for it is at the home that the Grand Lodge and subordinate lodges of the order are exemplifying the outstanding characteristic of Lafayette, which led him to come to the assistance of friends who welcomed his interest and kindly offices.

The program that has been arranged for the exercises tomorrow is in keeping with the significance of the occasion. The Grand Lodge officers and other prominent Masons will participate, thus emphasizing the desire of the order that Lafayette be not forgotten, and that his memory be always revered.

In doing so the Masonic Grand Lodge is exemplifying public opinion in America, particularly in Delaware, where Lafayette became well known and highly esteemed during his lifetime.

Upon Lafayette's visit to Wilmington, in October, 1824, he was given a reception in which the whole community took part. He was met at the State line, at Naaman's, by a committee of prominent citizens. In Brandywine Village a procession was formed, headed by the Masonic Grand Lodge, the members of which were mounted. The parade marched into Wilmington and down to Front and Market streets. It passed under several decorated arches that had been erected for the occasion.

At the Town Hall the procession halted. Lafayette was formally welcomed to Wilmington in addresses by Chief Burgess James Brobson and Joshua G. Brinckle, Grand Master of the Masonic Grand Lodge, to which Lafayette responded. A banquet followed in honor of the guest. At the dinner Lafayette spoke of some of the scenes and incidents of the War of the Revolution in the vicinity of Wilmington.

On the afternoon of the same day General Lafayette, in company with his son, George Washington La-

fayette, and Louis McLane, went to New Castle, where they attended the marriage of Miss Dorcas M. Van Dyke, daughter of Hon. Nicholas VanDyke, and Charles I. duPont, son of Col. Victor duPont.

Lafayette returned to Delaware the next year, and it was on this latter visit that he was made an honorary member of the Masonic Grand Lodge.

On both of these visits he renewed acquaintances and made new friends. He showed his interest in Wilmington and its people and his appreciation of their friendship. During the reception accorded him in 1824 he remarked to Louis McLane, who was riding with him in the procession: "Well, it is 42 years since I was here, and how pleased I am to visit your town and its people again."

And so, Delaware has reason to remember Lafayette and to honor his memory whenever there is opportunity to do so

When Gen. Lafayette Was in Wilmington

E.E. 11/7/31

THE VISIT to Delaware on Thursday of Marquis and Marquise de Chambrun, as guests of Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles, an account of which was printed in Every Evening yesterday, re-views interest in a bit of local history. The Marquis, who is a member of the French House of Deputies, is a great great grandson of Marquis de Lafayette, a hero of the Revolutionary War, who was hospitably entertained in Wilmington on several occasions. In fact, General Lafayette—for that is what he was in Washington's Army—formed, held and cherished the acquaintance of many of our prominent citizens of his time. He was loved, admired and esteemed by the whole population. He evidently, judging from historic records, regarded Wilmington as one of the most hospitable places in the American Colonies, for he always found himself a welcome guest.

Lafayette was in Wilmington just prior to the Battle of the Brandywine, (September 11, 1777), in which he took a conspicuous part and was wounded. He was here again in 1824. The date was October 6. He was met at the Pennsylvania State line by a delegation of prominent citizens, including Louis McLane, William P. Brobson, Col. Samuel B. Davis, Victor du Pont, James R. Black, James Rogers, John Sellers, John Gordon, David C. Wilson, John Merritt, Henry Whitely, Dr. Arnold Naudain and Peter Caverly, descendants of some of whom are still living here.

At the State line Delaware had erected a triumphal arch upon which were the words "Delaware Welcomes Lafayette." In passing through "Brandywine Village," now the Ninth ward, Lafayette inquired for Joseph Tatnall, in whose house he had been hospitably entertained at about the time of the Battle of Brandywine. He stopped at the house to pay his respects to members of the family. Edward Tatnall, Sr., presented him with a basket of pears. Lafayette inquired particularly for Anne Tatnall, daughter of Joseph Tatnall, whom he remembered as a charming little girl in Revolutionary times. The latter was represented on this occasion by her oldest daughter, Mrs. Merritt Canby, grandmother of the late William M.

Canby and Anna Tatnall Canby, who assisted in decorating the bridge over the Brandywine and scattered flowers in the roadway as a mark of respect to the distinguished visitor.

Another daughter was Hetty A. Bellah, who at that time was a pupil at the Hilles School, at Tenth and King Sts. Her uncle, Edward Tatnall, requested that his niece be excused from school, in order that she might meet her mother's friend, but, according to Conrad's History of Delaware, the fear that it might interfere with the discipline of the school led Friend Hilles to refuse the request, to the lifelong regret of his youthful pupil.

The General expressed himself as much pleased to visit Wilmington after an interval of 42 years. After an address of welcome by the Chief Burgess, James Brobson, and other speech making, followed by a banquet, the General paid a friendly visit to Mrs. R. S. Connell, who resided at that time at "Tusculum," where the Wilmington General Hospital is now located.

In the afternoon the General and his suite proceeded to New Castle, where he attended the wedding of Charles I. du Pont and Miss Dorcas Montgomery Van Dyke, daughter of Hon. Nicholas Van Dyke. Following the wedding the visitors left for Maryland.

Early in 1825 Lafayette again came to Wilmington as a guest of members of the du Pont family. He was here on that occasion for several days. While being entertained by the du Ponts he wrote the following sentiment in an album belonging to Miss E. du Pont: "After having seen, nearly half a century ago, the banks of the Brandywine a scene of bloody fighting, I am happy now to find upon them the seat of industry, beauty and mutual friendship."

In 1834, on the death of General Lafayette at his home in France, the citizens of Wilmington showed honor to his memory by a solemn funeral procession which passed through the principal streets headed by the Governor of the State and the Mayor of the city. The exercises closed with an impressive funeral discourse delivered by the Rev. Isaac Pardee of Hanover Presbyterian Church.

LAFAYETTE RELICS ON DISPLAY IN TOWN HALL

May 4, 1934.

Historical articles connected with Lafayette's activities in Wilmington and Delaware were placed on display in a show case in the Old Town Hall of the Historical Society of Delaware, by Miss Anna T. Lincoln, curator of the Town Hall for the society, before she left for the meeting of the Huguenot Society of Pennsylvania, being held today, in commemoration of the centenary of the death of General Lafayette.

Included in the exhibit here is a Lafayette mourning badge, made in Wilmington and worn at the death of Lafayette in 1834. There is also, from one of the newspapers of the day, the order of the parade which welcomed Lafayette on his return to Wilmington on October 3, 1824, and an account of the resolution passed by Congress, inviting Lafayette to America, adopted on February 4, 1824.

One of the interesting and valuable articles is a certificate, notifying Lafayette of the establishment of the "Lafayette Asylum for Poor Widows and Orphan Children," established here on October 3, 1824, and bearing Lafayette's autographed acceptance with the "F" in Lafayette written with a small letter. The seal attached to the certificate has small portraits of Washington and Lafayette.

the "English," or conservative party, and "French," or liberal party. Jefferson aspired to the presidency. John Adams' term was drawing to a close. Lafayette, the idol of the American people second only to Washington, was considering leaving France and adopting America as his own country.

The records found at Cambridge showed that while Washington and Hamilton publicly joined in the nation's loud acclaim which followed Lafayette's expressed purpose to come to America as a citizen, they were carrying on every effort through Murray, in Netherlands, to prevent Lafayette carrying out his proposal. Washington and Hamilton evidently believed that the consummation of Lafayette's plan would swing victory toward Jefferson and they devoted every effort, according to this correspondence, to secretly prevent him coming, evidently fearing that the effect of Jefferson's victory and the practice of his principles would be harmful to the nation.

return to Wilmington on October 5, 1824, and an account of the resolution passed by Congress, inviting Lafayette to America, adopted on February 4, 1824.

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Miss Lincoln has received a communication from the Society of Friends of Lafayette in which it is requested that museums and libraries make an exhibition of articles connected with Lafayette, during the month of May.

Miss Lincoln is a member of the Huguenot Society of Pennsylvania, and is attending the opening sessions of the annual assembly of the society in the Moravian Church, Bethlehem, Pa., today. This year marks the centenary of the death of General Lafayette. As Lafayette introduced the bill in the French Assembly which restored the Huguenots of France to their civil rights, he is particularly venerated by members of the societies in this country.

When wounded at the Battle of Brandywine, Lafayette was taken to Bethlehem where he was cared for by the Moravians until he was able to return to the army. The city of Bethlehem has designated today as Lafayette Day. The presence of the Huguenot Society of Pennsylvania in Bethlehem will mark the opening of the national observance for the month of May, culminating in services at Arlington Cemetery, May 20. Count Rene de Chambrun, lineal descendant of Lafayette, and Andre de Laboulaye, French ambassador, will be guests of honor. The National Federation of Huguenot Societies of America will meet in Bethlehem tomorrow.

While in Wilmington Lafayette made his headquarters at the Joseph Tatnall House, at 1803 Washington street. He was also frequently a guest of Caesar Rodney in the latter's "hired house," at 606 Market street. According to common report, Lafayette left kegs of gold in the house, stored, for a time, as pay for soldiers.

Just fifty years ago, in 1884, one of the most interesting discoveries in relation to Washington and Lafayette was found in the cellar of the old Murray house in Cambridge, Md. The discovery, found in a box, hidden in the cellar of the house, consisted of four manuscript volumes, correspondence between William Vans Murray, American minister to the Netherlands, General Washington and Alexander Hamilton. The letters were written after the battle of Marengo had made Napoleon arbiter of Europe, in 1797, and continued until 1799.

The young American Republic was divided between Federalism and Republicanism at the time, with Washington and Hamilton heading the Federalists, and Jefferson heading the Republicans. The parties were also known, respectively, as

summarization of Lafayette's plan would swing victory toward Jefferson and they devoted every effort, according to this correspondence, to secretly prevent him coming, evidently fearing that the effect of Jefferson's victory and the practice of his principles would be harmful to the nation.

The Grand Lodge of Delaware was, on Monday last, honoured by the presence of General LaFayette, at a Communication specially held to receive him.

Having been constituted a member, by unanimous vote, at the Grand Communication in June last, The Most Worshipful Grand Master, Arnold Naudain, presented to our illustrious brother his certificate of membership, and delivered the following address:--

Venerable Brother,

On presenting you with this testimonial of the affection and gratitude of your brethren in this State, permit me to call your attention to the case, in which it is deposited. It is made of oak, taken from the battle ground on the Brandywine, and as nearly as possible from the spot where you first lost blood in our revolution.

We tender to you, Brother, our sincere congratulations, that notwithstanding all the fatigues and perils of travel, and the vicissitudes of climate through which you have passed in your rapid tour through our country, your health has been preserved unimpaired.

Your passage through our country has been a continued triumph. A constant burst of admiration and attachment has met you in every quarter. The West has vied with the East, and the South with the North. It has been the spontaneous outpouring of the hearts of freemen, to liberty and virtue.

You, Brother, in your youth, battled by the sides of our gallant fathers in their glorious cause:--A stranger, in a strange land, you freely offered your life, and shed your blood in our defence, because you knew and felt that our cause was the cause of mankind. Could you, in the dark and trying scenes of that eventful contest, when, sometimes, all seemed lost save hope; could you have had a prophetic glance at all

the glories which this republic, in the short space of fifty years, has already realized, how would it have nerved your arm in the perilous fight, and how greatly would the toils and trials of that awful conflict have been lessened. But, Brother, a higher reward has been decreed you;--you have lived to see the object of that war fully achieved;--to see this country, then weak and distracted, assume a form of government, which guarantees to every one all the freedom consistent with our duties as members of civil society. You have lived to see--to see with your own eyes, the immense progress of our beloved country in every thing calculated to promote human happiness;--You have lived to see your youthful visions of the glory and high destinies of this mighty republic more than realized;--You have lived to see that you did not fight and bleed in vain.

Your name, Brother, will be transmitted to our latest posterity as one of the earliest, ablest and most devoted defenders of our liberties. Your high and ardent devotion to the cause of rational liberty, will be held up as an example to our sons, to stimulate them to deeds of noble daring, and our children, and our children's children, even to endless generations, will lisp the names of Washington and La Fayette with love and veneration.

Many of us, Brother, fondly entertained a hope that the remnant of time, which may be allotted to you to sojourn in this world, would have been spent in this, your adopted country--but, your duties forbid--and you will shortly return to your native land. As this is probably, the last time, Brother, we shall ever meet, in this world, accept our most ardent wishes for a safe and pleasant voyage, and may He, whom winds and waves obey, take you into His most holy keeping while on the bosom of the perilous deep, and return you safely to the embraces

of your affectkonate family, long to bless them with your presence and paternal care.

To which Brother LaFayette replied,

Of all the high gratifications I have experienced in my progress through my adopted country, my receptions by the twenty-four Grand Lodges of these United States, have afforded me the greatest, because I beheld in them a new and beautiful exhibition of the union, on which the prosperity of this great republic is based, and a sure pledge of its continuance.

Accept Most Worshipful Grand Lodge my thanks for the honour you have conferred by enrolling me among your members:--with gratitude I except this certificate, and with pride will I preserve it;--venerable Oak of Brandywine! that has lent a bough to enclose it, long may you shade descendants of the patriots, who fought and bled beneath your foliage, virtuous and brave as their sires, my companions in arms.

I thank you Most Worshipful Grand Master, heartily thank you, for the prayer, you have so fervently offered to the Great Architect of the universe to protect me on the Atlantic, and restore me in safety to my beloved family, and my native France--but, I cannot divest myself of the hope that Providence will permit me to revisit the shores of my adopted country. My reception by the Grand Lodge of Delaware, will be indelibly engraven on my heart.

The Grand Officers and all the Brethren present were then severally presented to Brother LaFayette.

Lossing vol II p 122.

In May 1778 Lafayette took his boat at
Barren Hill (12 miles from Valley Forge) His
cannon were in front & about 300 yds in
advance of the left wing were Capt. M^o Lane's
company and fifty indians.



W H Richardson 7/24 1899

Inscribed May 20/1934, for
Leon DeValinger Jr., by Wm
H. Richardson - Fellows of the
American Friends of Lafayette

This ^{picture} was taken in company
with another fellow Freemason, Henry
C. Conrad July 24, 1899

OFFICIAL NOTICES

OF

The Automobile Club of America

In Memoriam

JOHN S. SUTPHEN

May 23, 1925

COURTESIES OF THE CLUB

The courtesy of the Club has been extended to

MR. H. H. HUTCHINSON, at request of JOSEPH L. SELIGMANN

PROPOSALS FOR MEMBERSHIP

In accordance with Section Nine (9) Chapter VIII of the By-Laws, you are hereby notified that the following persons have been proposed for membership in the Club.

An application for membership will not be considered by the Governors at any meeting unless the proposer and seconder have written personal letters to the Membership Committee, 12 East 53rd Street, and the applicant is personally known to one of the Governors present.

You are requested to inform the committee as to all matters affecting the qualifications of any candidate you may wish to recommend or oppose.

Full information is desired and all communications are treated as confidential.

ELMER THOMPSON, *Secretary.*

Date of Proposal	Name	Business	Proposer	Seconder
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RESIDENT

May 29. .H. Morton Merriman..... Eugene Southach....Col. Jefferson de Mont Thompson

Maneuvering for a Battle-Ground

The District Traversed by the British Under Lord Howe and the American Army Under Washington in 1777

Hon. HENRY C. CONRAD

PART II—(Concluded)

HISTORIANS have given very little attention to the engagement at Cooch's Bridge, September 3d, 1777, due largely to the fact that the important battle of the campaign occurred only a week later at the Brandywine. The participants in the engagement at Cooch's Bridge either failed to record in detail the occurrences of the day; or else they have been lost or mislaid. Captain Montresor, of Lord Howe's Army, already quoted, gives the following account in his Journal:

"September 3d—Weather fine but cool early. At daybreak the whole under march, except two brigades with Major General Grant, took the lower road to Christine by way of Aikin's Tavern to avoid Iron Hill. At this tavern we were to be joined by the troops under General Knyphausen, but did not see anything of them.

"Here the rebels (Americans) began to attack us about 9 o'clock with a continued irregular fire for nearly two miles. The body of the rebels consisted of 120 men from each of the 6 brigades, making 720 men of what they call their regulars, with 1,000 militia and Philadelphia Light Horse; but the 720 men who were principally engaged were opposed by the Chasseurs and 1 battalion of Light Infantry only. Through some mistake,

the other battalion of infantry which was sent to surround the rebels, was led so far on our right as to find an impassable swamp between them and the army, preventing this little spirited affair becoming so decisive. The rebels left about twenty dead, among them a captain of Lord Sterling's regiment.

"We had three men killed and twenty wounded, among them Lieut. Haldane, engineer, and three more officers. The rebel deserters since come in say they lost five captains. This body of the enemy was commanded by General Maxwell. At 2 the whole encamped. Headquarters, Aikin's Tavern. Lord Cornwallis' to Cooch's Mill on the little Christiana, where the rebels had a post this morning, from which we drove them. The guards on Iron Hill, Dunop, the Hessian Grenadiers, together with the British and all the light troops on the opposite side of the creek about one mile. The middle of this day excessively hot.

"Accounts just after this skirmish was over, Lieut-General Knyphausen's body of troops had arrived at Aikin's Tavern, in the Welsh Tract we called Penn-Cadder. His encampment formed a kind of 2nd line to us; two or three shots exchanged in the night. Knyphausen took and brought in 509 head

of cattle, 1,000 sheep and 100 horses, not above forty of which were fit for draught."

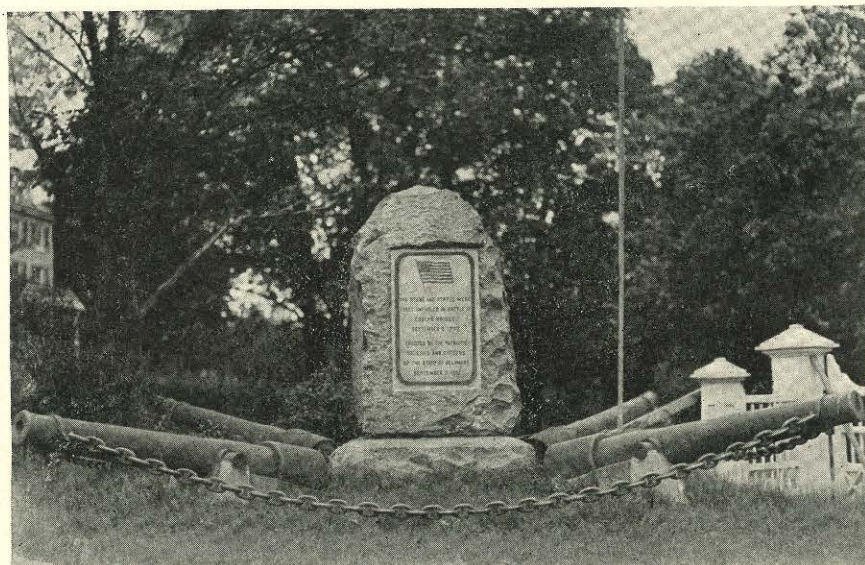
John Marshall, at that time in Washington's Army, and who afterwards became the distinguished Chief Justice of the United States, gives the following account of the battle of Cooch's Bridge in his Life of General Washington:

"Morgan's regiment of riflemen, which had been particularly useful during the incursion into Jersey, having been detached to the northern army, a corps of light infantry was formed of 9 officers, 8 sergeants and 100 rank and file from each brigade. The command was given to General William Maxwell, and the corps advanced to Iron Hill, about three miles in front of White Clay Creek, and extending towards Aiken's Tavern. The cavalry, consisting of four regiments amounting to about 900 men, including persons of every description, were employed principally on the lines in watching the enemy, gaining intelligence and picking up stragglers.

"The movement intended to be made by General Howe on September 3rd was discovered, and it was recommended by the Commander-in-Chief to General Maxwell to post a choice body of men by night on an advantageous part of the road to annoy him on the march. On the morning of the 3d, General Grant was left with 6 battalions at the Head of Elk, to guard the baggage and preserve communication with the shipping, while the two divisions under Lord Cornwallis and General Knyphausen moved forward, forming a junction about Pencader, their left extending across the Christiana towards Newark.

"On their way the column under Lord Cornwallis fell in with and attacked Maxwell, who made a short resistance and then retreated over White Clay Creek with a loss of about forty killed and wounded. The loss sustained by the British, as stated in the official letter of Sir William Howe, was only three killed and nineteen wounded. The opinion of the Americans, corroborated by accounts from the country people, ascribe much more effect to their arms in this skirmish."

As the official dispatches from Washington, which I have quoted



Photograph by C. H. Thomas, Kennett Square, Pa.

MONUMENT AT COOCH'S BRIDGE

A solid piece of Brandywine granite, erected by the patriotic societies and citizens of Delaware, and unveiled on September 3, 1901, a hundred and twenty-four years after the skirmish or battle there. In the background is a partial view of the Cooch mansion, still standing, and an interesting landmark.

show, the whole country between Wilmington and Elkton was thoroughly reconnoitered by him and his faithful division commanders, among the latter being General Nathaniel Greene, whose biographer in speaking of the operations in this vicinity gives the following incidents:

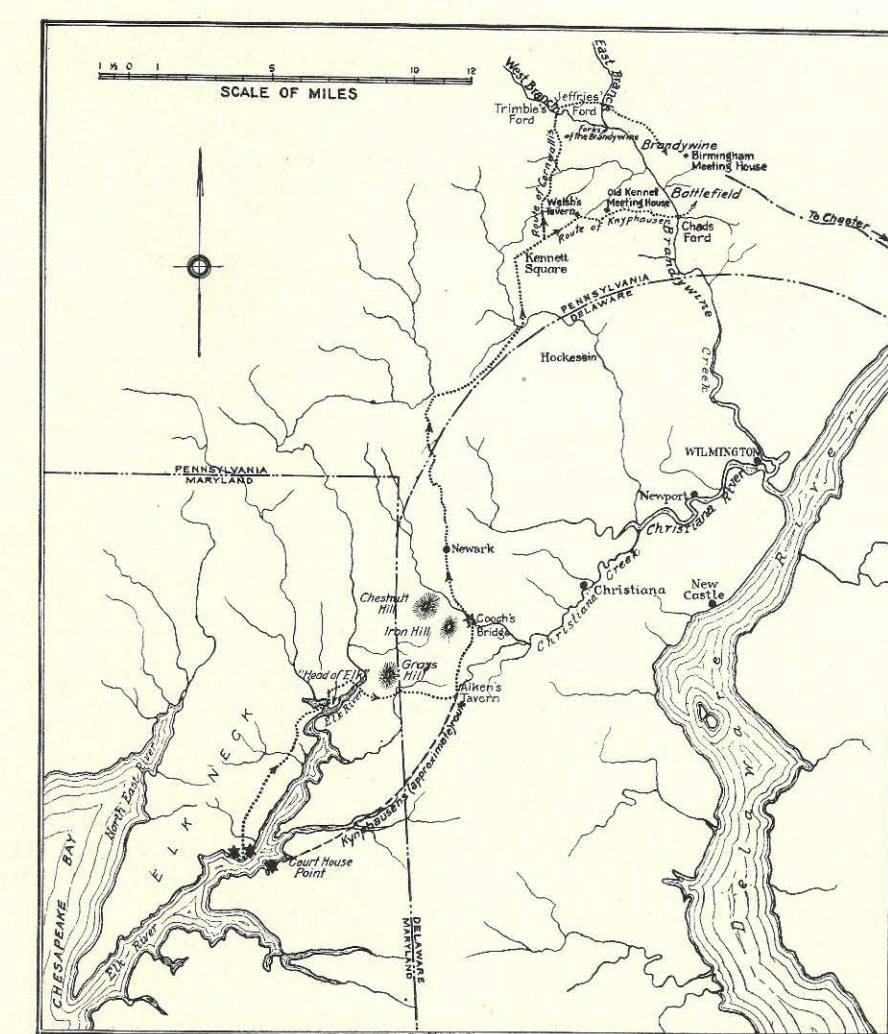
"Thus, hastening forward, Washington soon found himself as near the enemy as he cared to bring the main body of his forces without a more accurate knowledge of their position. Then with Greene, Lafayette and their aides he went forward to reconnoiter. Grey's Hill and Iron Hill were the only spots in the neighborhood of Elkton high enough to command an extensive view; from these the American officers looked long and anxiously southeastward, where a few tents with the British flag waving haughtily over them, were the only signs of the invader visible to the eye.

"How many were landed or how soon they would be prepared to push forward, it was impossible to ascertain. Night came upon the little party as they turned the heads of their horses homeward, and with it a sudden tempest of wind and rain. Washington sought with his companions the shelter of a neighboring farmhouse.

"It was a gloomy evening, with the black storm without and the crowded little room within, clothes drenched with rain; and uppermost in every mind but Washington's the fear that some partisan of the enemy might secretly come down upon them. But the night passed without any alarm, though sleepless for Greene. At daybreak they were all in the saddle again, glad to feel their horses under them, and see an open road before them. As he set spurs to his steed, Washington frankly avowed that he had done an imprudent thing and made a lucky escape."

These are the essential particulars of the engagement that took place in this region nearly 148 years ago, as preserved in the historical records, the chronicles of the participants and of the neighborhood. Cooch's Bridge was the only battle fought on Delaware soil, and there the American flag was first borne proudly forth in the forefront of opposing forces. At the extreme southeastern corner of the State in the war of 1812, a wanton attack was made by the British upon the quaint old settlement at Lewes; but that was a naval engagement.

While the importance of this armed conflict along the placid head-waters of the Christiana has been overshadowed by the magnitude of the Battle of Brandywine which followed so closely afterwards, yet the contest



Drawn by W. H. Peters, New York.

ROUTE OF THE BRITISH ARMY FROM ELK RIVER, MARYLAND, TO THE BRANDYWINE BATTLEFIELD, IN PENNSYLVANIA, AUGUST-SEPTEMBER, 1777

Entering Chesapeake Bay from the Ocean, and coming up that Bay to Elk River, Lord Howe disembarked his main forces on the west side of the river (indicated by **), while Knyphausen's division landed at what was then Court House Point on the east side (indicated by *). Following different routes, they combined at or near Aiken's Tavern, now Glasgow, Delaware, and continued up to Cooch's Bridge, where a small but spirited engagement was fought; thence through Newark, Delaware, and up to Kennett Square, Pennsylvania, where they turned east and then north, crossing the upper fords of the Brandywine in an attempt to surprise the Continental forces. This brought on the Battle of the Brandywine, followed by the Battle of Germantown and the retreat to Valley Forge for the winter of 1777-78. With the exception of Court House Point, which was subsequently abandoned for the present county seat at Elkton, Maryland, and Aiken's Tavern, since renamed Glasgow, the names of places on this map are substantially now as they were 150 years ago.

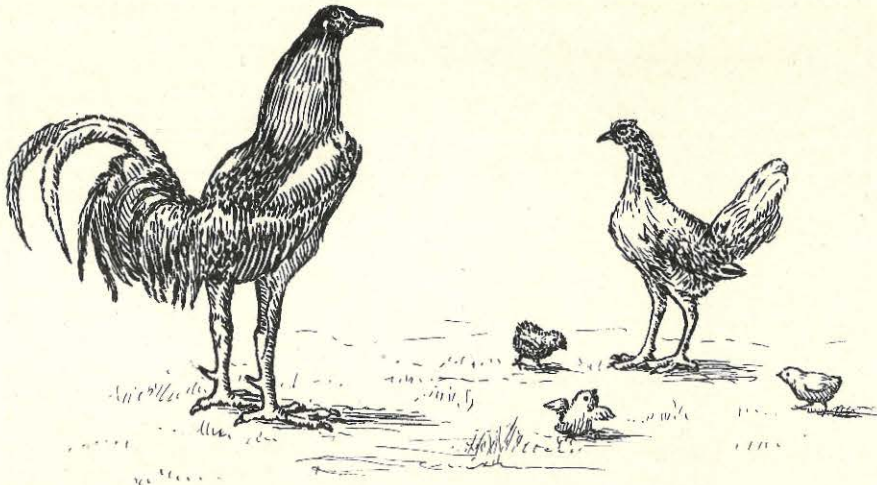
at Cooch's Bridge deserves to be commemorated. To the westward, stretching south as far as Glasgow and northward nearly to Newark, the British Army was posted under the command of Sir William Howe, an astute and brilliant military commander. With him were Generals Cornwallis, Knyphausen and Grant, all trained and efficient military officers. He had with him an army of 17,000 men, well armed and equipped, and in martial array.

On the highlands west of Newport, with its right wing resting on White Clay Creek just west of Stanton, and its left near the Village of Newport (the main army being on the east side of the Red Clay Creek near the present Kiamensi Mill), the American army of 11,000 men was en-

trenched under the personal command of Washington. General Nathaniel Greene, the plain but intrepid Quaker who dared to take up arms even though threatened with discipline by the Friends meeting in which he claimed a birthright membership, was there.

General Benjamin Lincoln was one of the division commanders; and Lord Stirling the head of another division, was one of the most trusted of Washington's officers. Commanding one of the brigades was General Anthony Wayne, bold and gallant, who made a great reputation at the storming of Stony Point in 1779. Henry Knox, Peter Muhlenburg and William Maxwell were other brigade commanders.

I have seen a copy of a letter



Drawing by Margaret Landers Sanford.

GAME-COCK, "BLUE HEN" AND THREE CHICKENS

The sobriquet, "Blue Hen's Chickens," was derived from Capt. Jonathan Caldwell's Second Company of the Delaware Regiment during the Revolutionary War. Tradition says that the men of this Company took with them game roosters from the brood of a blue hen famous for fighting qualities, and when not actively engaged against the enemy, they amused themselves by matching the cocks. There is another tradition that their flag bore the inscription, "Blue Hen's Chickens," though that would seem to be the effect rather than the origin of the name. However that may be, the dash and grit of the Company earned for its men the nickname of "Caldwell's Game-cocks," which by reason of their uniforms was changed gradually to "Blue Hen's Chickens." This was soon extended to the Regiment, and the small State which sent out so many brave men naturally came to be called the "Blue Hen," which is retained in many ways to this day; thus the people of Delaware are still often called, jocularly, the "Blue Hen's Chickens."

written by Anthony Wayne while the army was encamped in Delaware, suggesting to the Commander-in-Chief that where practicable, no mode of warfare brings better results than for a detachment of trained troops to be sent to attack and harass the enemy's marching lines. Whether this letter from Wayne led to the course pursued here, I do not know; but after the American Army was safely posted behind Red Clay Creek, Washington directed General William Maxwell to select a detachment of picked men from the different brigades and advance to the lines of the British army with express directions "to be constantly near the enemy and to give them every possible annoyance."

They followed these instructions so fully that Howe concluded if possible to get rid of them; and after three or four days of this kind of warfare, Maxwell's advanced corps found itself on the morning of September 3rd confronted not only with the major part of Howe's army, but the artillery of the enemy was also brought into requisition. Montresor says in his Journal that Maxwell's light force maintained a continuous irregular fire for nearly two miles, showing how effectively they were keeping "close to the enemy and giving them every possible annoyance."

It was an engagement of no mean proportions—Washington speaks of it as "pretty smart skirmishing." The British Army extended from Glasgow on the south to a point beyond the Welsh Tract Baptist Meeting on the north; Maxwell's light force was ac-

tively harrassing the enemy along this entire line, and it was only after the cannon of the British began to do their deadly work that he deemed it the best policy to fall back.

Maxwell's movement, however, had the effect desired, preventing the British Army from advancing and impeding their progress. After the encounter here on September 3rd, what seems to have been the beginning of the march by Lord Howe's forces to Philadelphia suddenly stopped, and the whole British Army was ordered to encamp, which it did in this immediate vicinity, resting for five days until September 8th, when the march began northward through Newark (Delaware).

Washington had entrenched himself behind Red Clay Creek. "Cannon were placed on this rise of ground for half a mile, as thick as they could stand," says Byrnes, referring to the ridge bordering the northerly side of White Clay Creek at Stanton. The evident design of this was to guard the Old King's Road, which runs from Christiana to Stanton and then to Newport, the direct route for Howe toward Philadelphia.

Montresor tells us that Howe ordered his whole army to go by the lower road from Aiken's Tavern (Glasgow) to Christiana Bridge, the seeming intent being at that time to take the most direct road to that city. The right wing of his army reached Christiana, but there Howe seems to have discovered how firmly Washington's forces were entrenched, for he went no farther.

His whole force veered in a north-westerly direction towards Hockessin, the different divisions using various routes for that purpose. Washington expected the decisive battle to be fought at Red Clay Creek, for under date of September 9th, in a dispatch to the President of Congress, he says, "The enemy advanced yesterday with a seeming intention of attacking us upon our post near Newport. We waited for them the whole day."

Michael in his Journal says, "The American Army was drawn up in line of battle for several hours on September 8th, momentarily expecting the arrival of the enemy. It was only after one wing of the enemy was discovered at Milltown, about two miles from the American encampment, that the idea of a general engagement on Delaware soil was abandoned, and the order given by the Commander-in-Chief to strike tents and march up the Brandywine with the object of meeting the forces of Howe and preventing them from getting between the American Army and Philadelphia."

The two great armies came together at Chadd's Ford on September 11th, 1777, where after a battle that lasted during the entire day the American army was forced to fall back to Chester. Notwithstanding the general misfortune, the Brandywine resulted in some advantages to the cause of independence. It was unquestionably better for the morale of the Continentals to fight even a losing battle than permit the British to continue their march from Maryland and Delaware unopposed to Philadelphia.

The campaign leading up to that engagement prevented the large, well-equipped army under Lord Howe from cooperating with Gen. Burgoyne to secure control of the Hudson and cut off New England from the middle and southern states, the major plan of the English government of that year. Howe was already on his way by sea to the Chesapeake before the delayed instructions from London reached New York in August. He was overtaken before landing; but even if he had promptly turned back, too much time had already slipped away to avert the impending catastrophe along the upper Hudson.

Howe dispatched a messenger to Burgoyne with a letter announcing his victory in Pennsylvania; but was too far away to render any assistance. On September 19, only eight days after the Brandywine, the first battle of Saratoga (Freeman's Farm) was fought more than 300 miles north, resulting in a preliminary check to the British forces there. Howe was hardly more than comfortably settled in

Philadelphia before a decisive victory for the Americans at the second battle of Saratoga (Bemis Heights or Stillwater), October 7, compelled Gen. Burgoyne to surrender his army; and the English operations of that year in the north ended in failure.

Had he proceeded up the Hudson instead of south, combining his forces or at least cooperating effectively with Burgoyne, the Saratoga campaign might have resulted in defeat for the Americans, which would have been infinitely more disastrous than the losses at the Brandywine. In June, 1778, Lord Howe withdrew from Philadelphia, and abandoned Pennsylvania. His forces were immediately pursued by Washington's Army which, despite the hardships at Valley Forge, left there in better condition for active field service than it had reached the winter camp on the Schuylkill in December, 1777, a trifle over two months after the Brandywine.

Meanwhile the alliance with France, greatly assisted by the news from Saratoga, was taking form, with its important ultimate effect upon the general result of the war. Thus Cooch's Bridge and the Brandywine were links in the chain of military events which ended in the great final victory at Yorktown in 1781.

General William Maxwell, hero of

Cooch's Bridge (long live his memory), was born of sturdy Irish parentage. He came with his parents when a lad, settled in New Jersey; and was forty-four years of age when he made the sally on the British lines at Cooch's Bridge. I had hoped to find that he had left an account in detail of this engagement.

An account of it coming from him, would have been full of interest for us today; but with the strange perversity of fate, Gen. Maxwell's house near Phillipsburg, N. J., took fire soon after the close of the Revolution, and all his valuable papers and correspondence were destroyed. We have only the fragments of history left; but from them we are able to testify to the efficiency he showed as a military commander, and to believe that he was a brave and devoted man.

The flag of the United States had its statutory beginning on June 14, 1777, when Congress adopted the following resolution:

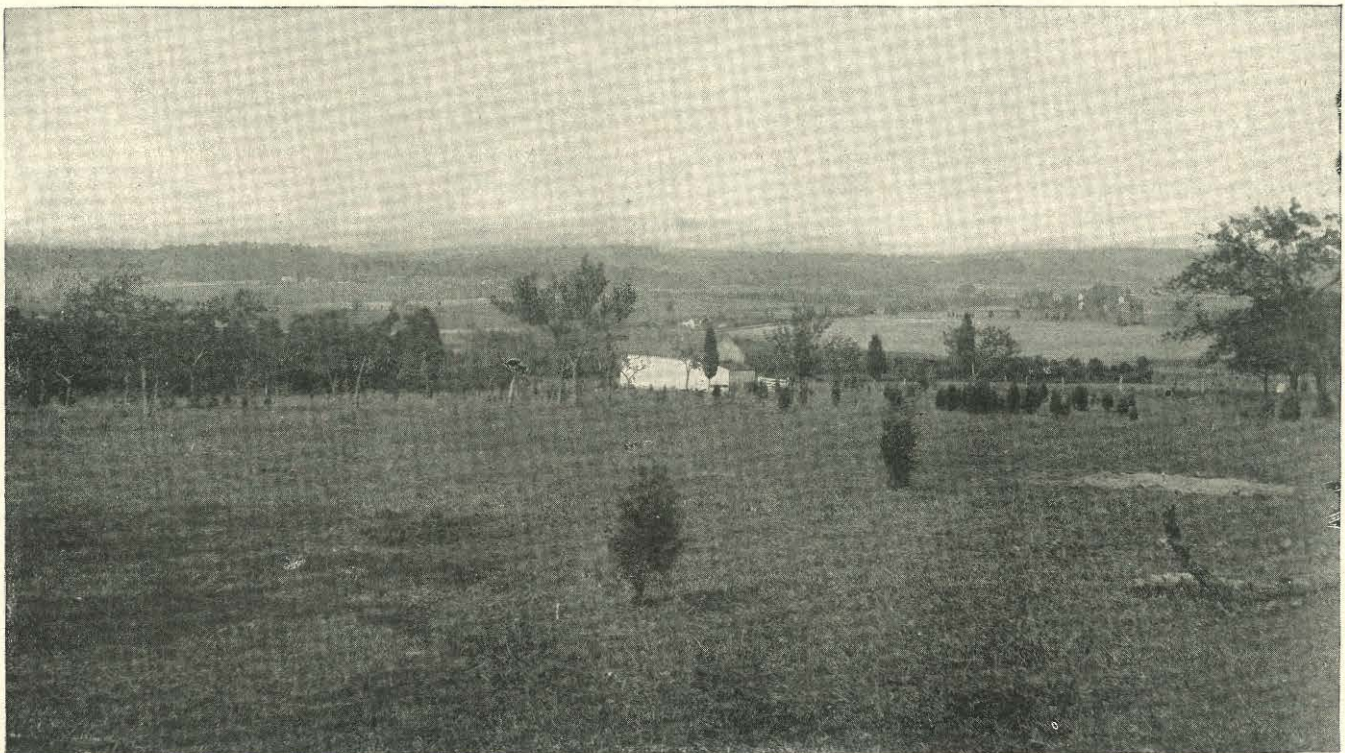
RESOLVED, That the flag of the thirteen United States shall be 13 stripes, alternate red and white. That the union be 13 stars, white, in a blue field, representing a new constellation.

The engagement at Cooch's Bridge

on September 3, following, was the first after the adoption of the flag, where the American forces were drawn up in line of battle before an opposing army. The records tell us that when Washington marched his army through Philadelphia, on his way to Wilmington, "music was playing and flags flying."

Undoubtedly these flags had been made after the pattern set forth in the resolve of Congress of seven weeks before, there having been ample time for making them after the approved pattern. The first thought would naturally have been to furnish them as speedily as possible to the army under Washington, as it marched southward to meet the invading foe.

To my mind, it is indisputable that nearby the quiet flowing waters of the Christiana, within sight of the spot upon which the monument shown on page 20 has been erected, the flag of the original thirteen United States, with its thirteen stars and thirteen stripes, was borne aloft by the American column under the brave Maxwell; and that there for the first time it appeared in battle. The spot is well worth a short side trip from the New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington routes; and the history connected with it is one of the most interesting in the annals of the country.



Photograph from Maryland Geological Survey, Baltimore.

LOOKING NORTHEAST FROM GRAY'S HILL, MARYLAND

Though rising only 268 feet above the level of Chesapeake Bay, this elevation commands a remarkably interesting and diversified view of the surrounding country between the Elk and Christiana rivers in northeastern Maryland and the adjoining portion of Delaware. From it, Washington, La Fayette and Greene observed the movements of the British Army while en route through this locality to the Brandywine, and were in considerable danger of capture by some detachment of Lord Howe's forces, as related in this chapter. Gray's Hill (see map on page 21) is between the Wilmington-Newark-Elkton and the Wilmington-Glasgow-Elkton routes, and easily accessible from both. From the top of it, the adjacent area has the appearance of an extensive forest, broken here and there by a stream or settlement, with dim suggestions of Chesapeake Bay and the Delaware River in the farther distance.

OFFICIAL NOTICES

OF

The Automobile Club of America

In Memoriam

ARTHUR E. LOUDERBACH
April 15, 1925

FRANK H. RAY
April 11, 1925

COURTESIES OF THE CLUB

The courtesy of the Club has been extended to

MR. JAMES MARWICH, at the request of COL. JEFFERSON DE MONT THOMPSON

PROPOSALS FOR MEMBERSHIP

In accordance with Section Nine (9) Chapter VIII of the By-Laws, you are hereby notified that the following persons have been proposed for membership in the Club.

An application for membership will not be considered by the Governors at any meeting unless the proposer and seconder have written personal letters to the Membership Committee, 12 East 53rd Street, and the applicant is personally known to one of the Governors present.

You are requested to inform the committee as to all matters affecting the qualifications of any candidate you may wish to recommend or oppose.

Full information is desired and all communications are treated as confidential.

ELMER THOMPSON, *Secretary.*

Date of Proposal	Name	Business	Proposer	Seconder
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RESIDENT

April 20..	Mr. Lewis H. Lapham, 420 Park Ave..	Retired	Mr. Edward Shearson	Mr. Alan R. Hawley
April 3..	Mr. Arthur M. Anderson.....	With J. P. Morgan & Co 23 Wall Street	Mr. Alan R. Hawley	Mr. R. C. Rathbone
April 3..	Mr. Frank L. Stratton.....	Vice-President, Purdue Frederick Co.. 135 Christopher St.	Mr. Dickson Q. Brown	Mr. Percy E. P. Malcolm
April 10..	Mr. Albert Freeman, 565 Fifth Ave..	Capitalist	Mr. R. C. Rathbone	Col. Jefferson deMont Thompson



Photocast print from a map in Faden's "Battles of the Revolution" (London, 1784), in the New York Public Library.
 MAP OF THE DISTRICT BETWEEN ELK RIVER (HEAD OF CHESAPEAKE BAY, JUST OUTSIDE OF PHOTOGRAPH) AND THE DELAWARE RIVER, WITH PRINCIPAL LANDMARKS AND POINTS OF INTEREST IN REVOLUTIONARY TIMES

This map is fairly correct today in its general features; and considering that it was made from general observations, probably in the campaign of 1777, and produced in Europe several years later, is remarkably well done, and in an almost perfect state of preservation. Wilmington, New Castle, Newark, Christina and Newport, Delaware, are now exactly the same in their names and general locations as they were at that time; and although most of the others shown on the map have been changed by the progress of nearly 150 years, the student of roads and history in that region will be able to easily identify most of them in their modern associations. Practically all of the streams have the same names in 1925 that they had in 1777; but of course the present intricate system of highways through this area has been developed almost entirely since that time.

Maneuvering for a Battle-Ground

The District Traversed by the British Under Lord Howe and the American Army Under Washington in 1777

Hon. HENRY C. CONRAD

IN TWO PARTS—PART I

May 1925

Both of the main-traveled routes between Philadelphia and Baltimore cross that comparatively small but remarkably interesting and historical region between the lower Susquehanna River, the head of Chesapeake Bay and the Delaware River. Just north of the "Baltimore Pike," in the vicinity of Chadds Ford, is the Brandywine Battlefield, which many thousands turn aside each year to visit; and in traveling the nearly parallel route through Wilmington and Newark, Delaware, and Havre de Grace, Maryland, a short distance south, the motorist is traversing the district across which the Redcoats and Continentals maneuvered several days for position and

tactical advantages prior to an engagement which in historical importance in the Revolutionary War is exceeded only by Saratoga and Yorktown. In the midst of that region, and between those two main routes, is Cooch's Bridge, where a clash of arms took place just before the Battle of Brandywine; there, it is claimed by many, including Judge Conrad, the Stars and Stripes were first unfurled in battle. The information in this contribution, and a comparison of the old map on page 18 with those of the present time, will add greatly to the interest of a trip through that locality, which is well worth attention by tourists and students of history.

WHEN Lord Howe and his English squadron of 228 vessels and transports sailed from New York on July 17, 1777, there was much conjecture on the part of the American authorities as to the destination of the expedition. It was presumed that the objective point was Philadelphia; but when two weeks later the fleet passed the mouth of Delaware Bay, bound in a southerly direction, the uncertainty was increased. Washington and several of his closest advisers believed that it was headed for Charleston, South Carolina, while others thought that notwithstanding his eccentric movements, Gen. Howe's designs were ultimately against New England.

On August 22nd, thirty-six days after leaving New York, his fleet was reported well up in Chesapeake Bay; on the 25th it came to anchor and the British troops were landed on Elk

Neck, nearly opposite Court House Point. Howe's forces consisted of 16,000 troops and 1,000 artillery, making a total of 17,000 men. The most carefully written description of this expedition, so far as I know, is found in the Journal which has been preserved, of Captain John Montresor, Chief of Engineers of Howe's Army. His entries for August 25th, 26th and 27th, contain the following:

"Sunday, August 25th, 1777, landed at Head of Elk. This morning at half past nine the van of the fleet came to anchor opposite Cecil Court House and Elk Ferry, and in half an hour the flat-bottomed boats made good their landing at Elk Ferry House in the Province of Maryland. A southerly wind brought up the fleet a short time afterward. Troops landed with sixty rounds per man; the army surprisingly healthy after so long voyage and in such a climate.

"The rebels (Americans), consisting of only four companies of militia under a Colonel Rumsey, fled without firing a shot. Our troops bivouacked with rails and corn-stalks, no baggage or camp equipment available. About 10 o'clock this night a heavy storm of rain, lightning and thunder came on. Very little stock collected and imperfect accounts of the situation of the enemy (Americans). Inhabitants in considerable numbers at Cecil Court House Point, on the easterly side of the Elk River.

"26th, no motion—the inhabitants having deserted their houses and drove off their stock. Orders this evening for the troops to march to-morrow morning at 3 o'clock. The shoalness of the Elk convinced the rebels (Americans) that our fleet could never navigate it; but the great abilities of our naval officers accomplished it, although the bottom was



Print from Maryland Geological Survey.

TYPICAL VIEW AT THE HEAD OF CHESAPEAKE BAY

The Elk and Bohemia rivers from Elk Neck, in the lowland country traversed by the British Army under Lord Howe in what was then the Province of Maryland, before entering the more elevated region in Pennsylvania, en route to the Brandywine Battlefield.

muddy and the ships cut channels through it for each other.

"27th, the storm continuing most of the morning, the order for marching was countermanded; roads heavy and horses carrying the soldiery not sufficiently refreshed, and great part of the ammunition damaged, made it upon the whole no delay. Our galley up the Elk fired at a boat that had taken one of ours. No inhabitants as yet came in. A man-o-war's boat and midshipmen taken by the rebels, the men being on the east shore for milk, etc.; the galley fired but could not recover them. This night cold. The guards had only sixteen thousand cartridges damaged by the storm."

On August 22nd, information of the arrival of the British fleet in the Chesapeake reached Washington. The American Army was then encamped at Neshaminy, Bucks County, Pennsylvania, about twenty miles north of Philadelphia. Orders were issued to proceed at once to Chester; on the morning of the 23rd, the army moved down the Old York Road, and reached Germantown, where they encamped for the night.

The next day the Continental forces marched through Philadelphia with General Washington at their head, and under his express orders that the men should be drawn out in long array to impress the populace with their number and the importance of the movement. That day the army advanced as far as Darby, and the next continued its march through Chester and Naaman's Creek to Wilmington, where the Commander-in-Chief took up his headquarters on "Quaker Hill," in a house which for many years afterwards stood on the west side of West St. midway between Third and Fourth streets. The army encamped on the high ground north of the present Delaware Ave. between Harrison and Clayton streets.

Washington continued his headquarters at Wilmington until the 9th of September, the army in the meantime having taken post on the north side of White Clay Creek and the east side of Red Clay Creek in the vicinity of Stanton and Kiamensi, with pickets out as far as Christiana Bridge. The following letters were sent by Washington while his headquarters were in Wilmington:

"Wilmington, 6 p. m., August 25, 1777 (Washington to President of Congress). Greene's and Stephen's divisions are within a few miles of this place. I shall order them to march immediately here; I do not know what number of militia of this State is yet collected, but am told they turn out with great alacrity. I propose to

view the grounds towards the enemy in the morning; I am yet unacquainted with them.

"Wilmington, 6 p. m., August 25 (Washington to General Armstrong). I have just received information that the enemy began to land this morning about six miles below the head of Elk opposite Cecil Court House, and desire you to send off every man of the militia under your command, that is properly armed, as quick as possible.

"Wilmington, August 27 (Washington to President of Congress). I this morning returned from Head of Elk, which I left last night. The enemy remain where they debarked first; I could not find out from inquiry what number is landed or form an estimate from the distant view I had of their encampment. But few tents were to be seen from Iron Hill and Grey's Hill, the only eminences about Elk.

"Wilmington, August 29 (Washington to President of Congress). On my return to this place last evening from White Clay Creek, I was honored with yours of the 27th. The enemy advanced a part of their army yesterday to Grey's Hill, about two miles on this side of Elk; whether they intend to take post there or to cover while they remove what stores they found in the town, I cannot yet determine.

"Wilmington, August 30 (Washington to President of Congress). Since yesterday, nothing of importance has occurred, and the enemy remain as they were. I was reconnoitering the country and different roads all yesterday, and am now setting out again. Sensible of the advantage of light troops, I have formed a corps under the command of a brigadier by drafting a hundred men from each brigade, to be constantly near the enemy and give them every possible annoyance.

"Wilmington, 8 p. m., September 3 (Washington to President of Congress). This morning the enemy came out with considerable force and three pieces of artillery against our light advanced corps; and after some pretty smart skirmishing, being far superior in numbers, obliged them to retreat. (This refers to Cooch's Bridge, later described). The loss on either side not yet ascertained; ours though not exactly known, is not very considerable. Theirs, we have reason to believe, was much greater, as some of our parties, composed of expert marksmen, had opportunity of giving them several close, well-directed fires, more particularly in one instance when a body of riflemen formed a kind of ambushade.

"They advanced about two miles this side of Iron Hill, and then withdrew to that place, leaving a picket at Cooch's Mill about a mile in front. Our forces are now at White Clay Creek, except the advanced pickets, which are at Christiana Bridge. On Monday a large detachment of the enemy landed at Cecil Court House; this morning I had advice of their having advanced on the New Castle Road as far as Carson's tavern.

"Parties of horse sent out to reconnoiter them went three miles beyond the Red Lion, but could neither see nor hear of them, whence I conjecture they filed off by a road to the left and joined their main body. The design of their movement this morning seems to have been to disperse our light troops, who had been troublesome to them, gain possession of and establish a post at Iron Hill, most probably for covering their retreat in case of accidents.

"Wilmington, September 7 (Washington to Major General Heath). Since General Howe's debarkation in Elk River he has moved on about seven miles; his main body now lies at Iron Hill, and ours near Newport village. In this position the armies are from eight to ten miles apart. It is yet very uncertain what General Howe's plan of operation will be.

"Eight miles from Wilmington, September 9 (Washington to President of Congress). The enemy advanced yesterday with a seeming intention of attacking our post near Newport; we waited for them the whole day, but they halted in the evening at Milltown, about two miles from us.

"Upon reconnoitering their situation, it appeared probable that they only meant to amuse us in front while their real intent was to march by our right, and by suddenly passing the Brandywine and gaining the heights upon the north side of that river, get between us and Philadelphia, cutting us off from that city. To prevent this, it was judged expedient to change our position immediately; the army accordingly marched at 2 o'clock this morning, and will take post this evening upon high ground near Chadds Ford."

The following items from the Journal of Lieut. James McMichael, of the Pennsylvania Line, shows the movements of the American Army after its arrival in Delaware:

"August 26—at 4 a. m. we marched from our encampment to Brandywine Bridge, near Wilmington, when turning N.N.W. we proceeded a few miles and encamped near the east bank of the creek. Here we learned that the



Sculpture, 1924, by J. E. Kelly, New York City; photograph by A. B. Bogart.

WASHINGTON, ON THE MARCH THROUGH WILMINGTON, DELAWARE, EARLY IN SEPTEMBER, 1777, SALUTING THE FLAG A FEW DAYS BEFORE IT WENT INTO BATTLE FOR THE FIRST TIME UNDER HIS COMMAND AT THE BRANDYWINE

A stirring picture and character study of the Revolutionary War. Figures (left to right), Caesar Rodney, who made the famous ride from Dover through Wilmington to Philadelphia to cast the decisive vote for the Declaration of Independence, July 4, 1776; Marquis de La Fayette, then a volunteer on the personal staff of Washington, entering upon the first campaign in which he served for the cause of American independence; the Commander-in-Chief (modeled on the lines of the portrait by Charles Willson Peale at Valley Forge a few months later, and Houdon's celebrated bust), mounted on a fine horse in the equipment of that period; and a few of the Continental Line, serious-minded and determined men clad like the woodsmen who served under Washington in the French and Indian War, principally in homespun linen, dyed brown or green, their hats cocked at various angles and decorated by order with sprigs of laurel, and some barefooted; rising above them a row of bristling bayonets, soon to be carried into action; and over all the new "Betsy Ross" flag, borne proudly aloft at the start on a career which time and victories have transformed into "Old Glory."

enemy had landed and were encamped at Iron Hill.

"August 27—received orders this evening to march next day to White Clay Creek.

"August 28—we marched from our encampment at 4 a. m., and proceeded through Wilmington and Newport, camping in White Clay Creek Hundred, where we learned the enemy had driven in the militia and were near Newark. Here we lay under arms without tents or blankets, leaving the wagons in the rear. A detachment of 150 men were sent out from Weedon's brigade to observe the movements of the enemy. We expect a general attack to-morrow.

"August 29—at 3 a. m. we marched from White Clay Creek, proceeded

N. E. a few miles up the Lancaster Road; then turning, marched to the heights of Newport on Red Clay Creek, where we took post. Our scouting party returned with 14 (British) regulars as prisoners. They gave us to understand that their army was not advancing, but intended shortly to attempt the conquest of Philadelphia. Our encampment here was exceedingly beautiful; and being chiefly surrounded by Whig inhabitants, was to us very agreeable.

"September 2—an express arrived at 6 a. m. with news that the enemy were advancing. We struck tents and marched to an advantageous height at the intersection of the roads leading to Newport and Wilmington, remaining under arms to 3 p. m., when we learned

that the enemy had advanced to the heights near Christiana Bridge and halted. Orders were issued to cook our provisions and be ready to march at a moment's notice.

"September 6—this morning I was sent out to reconnoiter. Proceeded to Newport, thence to Artillery Park and afterwards reached our advanced detachment, where I was informed that in the late skirmish three of our regiment were killed and one wounded. At evening returned to camp.

"September 7—agreeable to general orders of the day, the officers' chest and heavy baggage were sent over Brandywine and everything prepared for the expected attack to-morrow.

"September 8—at 3 a. m. the General was beat and the tents struck. All

the regiments were paraded, the men properly formed with an officer at the head of every platoon; after wheeling to the right, we remained under arms until 9 o'clock. Then the alarm guns were fired and the whole army drawn up in line of battle on the east side of Red Clay Creek, with Gen. Greene's division to the right.

"Here we remained for some time, when Gen. Weedon's brigade (of which my regiment was a part) was detached to the front to bring on the attack. We crossed the creek and marched about a league to an eminence near Mr. Mecannon's meeting house, and there awaited the approach of the enemy, who were within a half mile of us. However, they encamped, causing us to remain under arms all night, the sentries keeping up a constant fire.

"September 9—at 4 a. m. we received marching orders and proceeded E. N. E. to the Crooked Billet (hotel), on the great road from Wilmington to Lancaster; thence through Kennett Township, Chester County, crossed the Brandywine and turning S. E. encamped in the township of Birmingham, extremely fatigued for want of rest and severe marching."

I have come across an interesting description of the location of the American army while it was encamped in Delaware, written in 1842 by Daniel Byrnes of Doylestown, Pa. He was a son of Caleb Byrnes, who about 1773 became one of the owners of the Red Clay Creek Mill near Stanton; the story had evidently been handed down from father to son, the father having lived at Red Clay Creek Mill during the encampment.



Drawing by Margaret Landers Sanford.

CANNON AND CONTINENTAL SOLDIERS EN ROUTE TO THE BATTLE OF THE BRANDYWINE

"A few days previous to the Battle of Brandywine, General Washington with all his American Army were camped on the rising ground before our door, round to White Clay Creek Bridge and farther westward; the cannon were placed on this rise of ground for half a mile as thick as they could stand. General Washington's headquarters were at Wm. Marshall's about the center of his army (near the present Meeting House in Stanton). The British army had landed below Elkton, was coming up the Post Road towards Christiana Bridge, and hourly expected to appear in the front of the American Army, about a mile and a half distant from them. * * *

"When the British army arrived at Christiana Bridge, three miles south of us, they left the road and went north, intending to go around the American Army six miles above. Information of this was soon given to General Washington, and next morning by daylight the whole American Army was gone. They took the road by Brandywine Springs and arrived at Chadd's Ford before the British."

Another interesting episode that touches this period I found some years ago in looking up data for a

biographical sketch of Rev. Thomas Read, one of the early pastors at Old Drawyer's Meeting House, near Odessa, Delaware. It is as follows:

"On August 25, 1777, the British army embarked at Elk Ferry. General Washington was encamped near Stanton, about six miles below Wilmington. A smart skirmish at Cooch's Bridge between the outposts, and within five miles of Washington's encampment, was the first intimation of the dangerous proximity of the enemy.

"To give battle in such a position with our raw troops against disciplined veterans would prove ruinous; to retreat by the high road with a well-appointed regular army hanging on the rear, might prove more disastrous than a pitched battle. Every precaution therefore was made for departure, but the great question of how to retreat demanded a speedy solution. The geographical information of the neighbors did not extend beyond the limits of the contiguous farms, and the roads to the nearest markets; so no information could be obtained.

"Between eleven and twelve o'clock at night a council of war was called, and while the greatest anxiety prevailed Colonel Duff, a gallant officer then acting as one of Washington's staff, entered the room and exclaimed: 'I know the man that can extricate us.' 'Mount and bring him without a moment's delay,' was the order; and immediately the Colonel was on his way to execute it.

"After traveling five miles, he reached the house of Mr. Read at twelve o'clock at night, roused him from his bed; in ten minutes his horse was at the door, he in the saddle, and both were under whip and spur for the camp. In half an hour they had gone over the whole distance, notwithstanding an exceedingly bad road, and Mr. Read was introduced to Washington in his tent. Within a small space, he mapped out the whole adjacent country for the General with all cross and by-roads accurately marked; and by this means Washington effected a safe retreat to the Brandywine."

(Concluded in Motor Travel for June)



Drawing by Margaret Landers Sanford.

CONTINENTAL ARMY GROUP

Gatherings like this might have been observed by the traveler over the crude thoroughfares between the Head of Chesapeake Bay and the Delaware River late in August and early in September, 1777.

Copy of
Letter from Lafayette to Wash-
ington, dated March 2, 1781,
From original in Library of
Congress

Lafayette, then in Philadelphia,
was enroute to Virginia to com-
mand expedition against Arnold.
His troops had sailed down the
Delaware River to land at
Christiana, where Lafayette
would soon rejoin them and
march to Head of Elk.

Philadelphia March the Second 1781

My dear General

Your letters of the 25th and 26th are Both come yesterday to Hand, which shows that the express Have not made great dispatch - I would Have done myself the Honor of writing to your excellency, Had I not every minute waited for intelligence from the Southward.

Your excellency Remembers that our shortest Calculation on the arrival of the troops at Head of Elk was for the 6th of March - I am Happy to inform you that they will be there this day, ^{or tomorrow early} and notwithstanding the depth of the mud, and the extreme Badness of the Roads, this March which I can take Rapid (as for example they came in two days from Morristown to Princetown) Has been performed with such order and alacrity that, agreeable to the Report, two men only Have Been Left Behind, and yet while two men Have embarked at Trenton with some Remains of Baggage. At every place where the detachment Have Halted they ^{and} Have found covering wood, &c Ready for them and there has not Been the least complaint made to me from any inhabitant - every third day they Have drawn their provisions, - the clothing Has Been also distributed, and Having embarked yesterday at Trenton they past the City about two o'clock By a wind which was Extremely favorable.

Congress Have given to our troops the advance of one Month pay which will be distributed at the Head of Elk in new emission.

The Artillery Consisting of one 24^{lb} six 18 two Boats, one 8 inch Howitz, two 8 inch Morters in all twelve Heavy pieces four 6 pounders and two small Howitzers, with a sufficient proportion of ammunition will be at the Head of Elk this day and to morrow, so that

By the 4th I Hope we shall be Ready to sail.

A quantity of Medicines and instruments, and fifteen Hundred pairs of shoes will Be at the Head of Elk Before we embark.

Vessels will Be in Readiness to Receive us with thirty days provisions on Board - I am also assured that we'll Have a sufficient quantity of Boats to land the detachment, and two Heavy scows will Be added for the artillery - the public and some of the private armed vessels in the Bay Have Been ordered to Head of elk - two dispatch Boats are there and four more Have Been asked for - As a further security for our subsistence, I have got the Minister's permission to dispose of the french flour and salt meat along the Bay in a case of necessity.

On my arrival at this place I Heard that M. de Tilly the french Commander Had conferred with the Virginians, But upon seeing that nothing could Be done immediately He was undetermined whether to stay or Return to Rhode island - fearing that our letters might Mis-carry, and wishing to Hurry the preparations of the Militia, I complied with the earnest sollicitations of the Minister of France to send on Col. Gouvion and directed Him to go either By land or water (as the State of the Bay would permit) on Board the French squadron, and afterwards to Baron de Steuben's Camp where He may apprise these gentlemen of our force, our intensions and the time of our arrival.

This minuted account I give to your excellency to show you that nothing on our part Has Been wanting for the success of the expedition - our preparations Have in every article fulfilled and in the most important one, time, Have exceeded what Had Been expected.

Your letter was sent By express to Gen St Clair who immediately came to town. But nothing Having Been done for the settling of the accounts none of the promises Having Been complied with, and the men Being much scattered it Has (after much consideration) Been thought impossible to embark any number with us, and Gen St Clair promises to make every exertion for the lending of two or three Hundred in a few days whom However I am not to depend upon.

I am myself going to the Head of elk, and think arrive there this evening - it Has not Been possible for me to Leave sooner the City, as the three days I Have Remained Here Have Been fully employed in making and forwarding preparations.

Before I go I will wait on the Board of War Navy and propose the lending of the frigate - But the Trumbull Having not Her Complement of Men, and those of the Ariel Having Mutinied at sea I am afraid we will find difficulties.

The preparations made at Newyork - The Return of the Ameila - the Remasting of the Bedford - the impossibility Mons. destouches is under to give us any farther assistance - the uncertainty of What Mons. de Tilly may have determined Before He Had Received your Letter - such are, my dear General, the Many Reasons which from a pretty certain expedition Have Lately Made a very precarious one - Under these circumstances, indeed, there must always Be More or Less danger in going down the Bay and Venturing upon the low Country about Portsmouth.

Being unaquainted with the answer you Have Received from Count de Rochambeau and Mons. destouche, I am not able to judge How far I may depend upon the same ship Being ordered again to Chesapeak in case (Before the Reception of your letter) she Had thought proper

to sail - Her coming was not in Consequence of your proposition. Her going was Relative to the difficulties of an expedition very different from ours, And I wish I might know if (the Mons. destouches can't give further assistance) this assistance at Least may Be depended upon so as to Hope for the Return of the ship should Mons. de Tilly Have Left the Bay. The Bottom of the Bedford is said to be damaged - The Amelia was said to Have Been dismasted - suppose those circumstances prove true they would Be in our favor -

if a detachment was to go from Newyork to Portsmouth, West point would Be less in danger - if Cornwallis continues Advancing perhaps our Being in the neighborhood of Arnold may Be of Service.

I will However confine myself litterally to My instructions, and if Col. Convoyn writes me with certainty that Mons de Tilly is gone, if I am not led to suppose He will Return I will March Back the detachment for the I am going on Because upon the increasing of the enemy's force at Gardner's Bay, you Recommended dispatch to me.

I Hope, However, that I will Hear from your excellency now that the chain is established Col. pikering says that in six day I may Have Receive your Answer at the Head of Elk the Hope of seeing the french ship again or some other Reason may detain me - But your answer will determine my motions, and I can Receive it By the 8th which is about the time when it was thought we would arive at the Head of elk,

My expectations are not great, and I think we Have Run few chances for us - I shall make all possible dispatch, and listen particularly to the voice of prudence - However some Hazard must Be Run, if we undertake in this circumstances.

Gen duportail Having not left this place I am led to Hope that if we dont go I may Return in time for the journey to Rhode island.

I most instantly Beg, my dear General, you will favor me with an immediate answer.

With the Highest Respect and most tender affection I Have the Honor to be

Your most obedient
Humble servant

Lafayette

P.S. One of our transports from Trenton Had got a ground But the Troops on Board of Her will will be in time at the Head of elk - some new difficulties Have Been made for the collecting of shoes. But I will try to get over them - From the extraordinary motions of Lord Cornwallis whom we Have not Heard of these many days, and from the movements in Newyork I am led to Hope that I will Hear from you Respecting any future conduct, and that I may Be at Head quarters Before you think it prudent to leave New Windsor.

THE LAFAYETTE CENTENARY—10 pages in this issue

VOL. XXXIX. NO. 13

MAY 12, 1934

PRICE TEN CENTS

MID-WEEK PICTORIAL

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY



**FLIERS OF
THE TURF**
Depart and
Quickmarch
Taking a
Water Jump
Together
at Havre de
Grace, Md.

(International)

THE LAFAYETTE CENTENARY



" CITIZEN OF TWO WORLDS "

The Marquis de Lafayette, the 100th Anniversary of Whose Death on May 20, 1834, is Being Observed Throughout France and America in Special Ceremonies This Month. This Painting by Danloux, Owned by the Musee Carnavalet, Shows the General as a Young Man.

THE CENTENARY OF THE DEATH OF LAFAYETTE



ONE OF FRANCE'S WEALTHIEST YOUNG NOBLES BEGINNING HIS SERVICE WITH THE ARMIES OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION: "THE FIRST MEETING OF WASHINGTON AND LAFAYETTE,"

a Currier & Ives Print of the Beginning, at a Dinner in Philadelphia on Aug. 1, 1777, of a Long and Famous International Friendship. From the Collection of Stuart W. Jackson.

(New York Times Studios)



THE FUTURE MAJOR GENERAL OF THE REVOLUTIONARY ARMIES MEETS THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE CONTINENTAL CONGRESS IN PARIS: MARQUIS DE LAFAYETTE

Is Introduced by Baron de Kalb, Who Also Became a General Under Washington, to Silas Deane, the Commissioner of the Revolving Colonies. From an Engraving of the Painting by Alois Chuppel in the Collection of Judge Walter P. Gardner.

AMERICA honors this month the anniversary of the death on May 20, 1834, of the Marquis de Lafayette, whose gallant and unselfish services accomplished so much for the cause of American independence. Born on Sept. 6, 1757, of distinguished family, heir to a great fortune, married in 1774 to a daughter of the Duke of Aya, he could look forward to a brilliant career at the French court, but at the age of 19 he left his wife and infant daughter, risked the loss of his all, and volunteered his services in the fight for American freedom. He arrived at Charleston, S. C., in the Spring of 1777 and joined Washington's army in Philadelphia in time to take part in the disastrous Battle of the Brandywine, where he was wounded in the leg and disabled for many weeks. Congress made him a major general despite his youth, and he distinguished himself in the command of a reconnoitering expedition from Valley Forge and received the thanks of Congress for his conduct at the Battle of Monmouth, where he commanded the advance guard before General Charles Lee replaced him and bungled Washington's plans. Returning in 1779 to France long enough to be largely instrumental in persuading Louis XVI to send the fleet and army which made possible the final victory at Yorktown, he came back to the Colonies to display marked ability in defending Virginia against the greatly superior forces of Cornwallis.

Hero of France and the new United States of America, he continued his enthusiasm for liberty, and in the beginning of the French Revolution the States General of 1789 adopted his Declaration of the Rights of Man. He was elected commander of the National Guard, tried to lead the way to a constitutional monarchy, and in the Winter of 1791-92 commanded one of the three French armies in the war against Austria. When the Revolution got out of hand, he fled the country and was imprisoned by the Austrians in the dungeons of Neiss and Olmütz until 1797. Then after two years of exile in Holland he returned to France in 1800 and went into retirement at La Grange, though Napoleon several times offered him government posts. He opposed the Bourbon restoration in 1815 and took a prominent part in the revolution of 1830, but the most dramatic event of his later life was his triumphal tour of the United States in 1824.

FRANCE'S CRUSADER FOR AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE



THE 19-YEAR-OLD OFFICER OF FRANCE: THE MARQUIS DE LAFAYETTE in Military Costume Just Before His Departure for America. From a Colored Drawing by Hoffman in the Collection of Judge Walter P. Gardner.

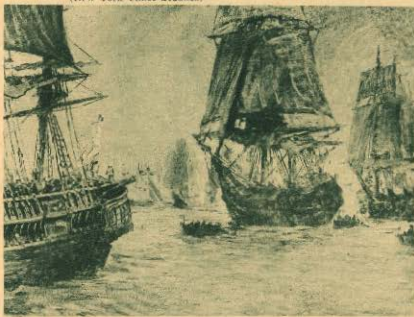
(New York Times Studios.)



THE FRENCH VOLUNTEER FOR LIBERTY WOUNDED IN HIS FIRST BATTLE: THE MARQUIS DE LAFAYETTE Shot in the Leg on Sept. 11, 1777, at the Battle of the Brandywine. From an Engraving of Alonso Chappel's Painting by C. H. Jeers. He Was Disabled for Several Weeks.



A QUIANT EARLY AMERICAN TRIBUTE TO TWO GREAT REVOLUTIONARY LEADERS: WASHINGTON AND LAFAYETTE at the Battle of the Brandywine. From an Old Painting Said to Have Come From an Old Tavern in Massachusetts and Now on Display at the Lafayette Centenary Exhibition in New York. (Society's Studio.)



THE DECISIVE FRENCH AID RESOUCET BY LAFAYETTE: THE ARRIVAL OF THE FRENCH FLEET of Forty-four Vessels Carrying 5,000 French Soldiers at Newport, R. I., on July 11, 1780, as Shown in the Painting by Carlton T. Gumpson, Owned by the State Street Trust Company of Boston and Now on Display at the Lafayette Centenary Exhibition at Maison Francaise in Rockefeller Center, New York.



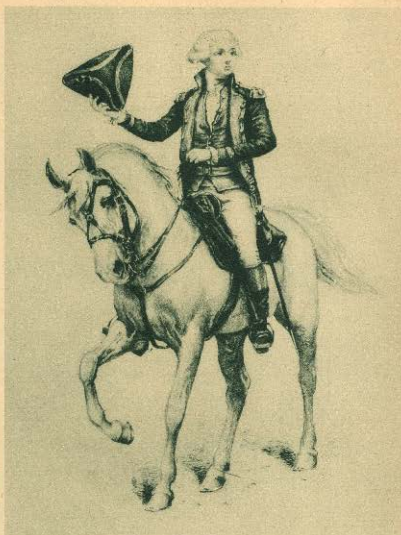
THE HARDSHIPS OF THE GLOOMY WINTER OF 1777-8: "WASHINGTON AND LAFAYETTE AT VALLEY FORGE," From H. B. Hall's Engraving of the Famous Painting by Alonso Chappel.

LAFAYETTE'S "SEVEN AGES" IN ART



AS THE COMMANDER OF THE NATIONAL GUARD: A RARE PORTRAIT ON GLASS

Taken from a Painting by Debucourt from the Musée de Blerancourt.



THE YOUTHFUL HERO OF PARIS: LAFAYETTE

on His Horse, Which the Parisians Nicknamed Jean Loblanc and Which Was Almost as Famous as Its Rider. From a Print Owned by Judge W. P. Gardner.



AT THE TIME OF THE SURRENDER OF CORNWALLIS: A FRENCH PRINT of 1781 Showing the Major General of the American Army.



LAFAYETTE AS A CHILD: A RARE PORTRAIT Belonging to His Great-Great-Grandson, Count de Puy Lafayette. Shown at the Lafayette Centenary Exhibition in Rockefeller Center, New York.



MAJOR GENERAL LAFAYETTE: THE C. W. PEALE PAINTING.

PAINTINGS OF THE CAVALIER OF LIBERTY



THE MARQUISE DE LAFAYETTE: A PORTRAIT OF THE GENERAL'S WIFE by an Unknown Artist. From the Collection of Mme. de Corcelle.



ONE OF THE LAST PORTRAITS: LAFAYETTE IN HIS GARDEN Shortly Before His Death.



ABOUT THE YEAR 1800: ARY SCHEFFER'S PAINTING. Loaned by Mrs. Walter Jennings for the Centenary Exhibition.

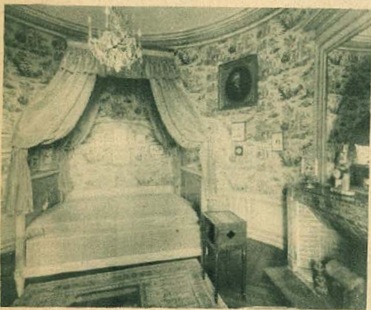


AMERICA'S GUEST OF 1824: A PORTRAIT BY SAMUEL BREESE MORSE Painted for the City of New York.



AT THE TIME OF HIS AMERICAN TOUR IN 1824: THE SAMUEL BREESE MORSE PAINTING of General Lafayette at the Age of 67.

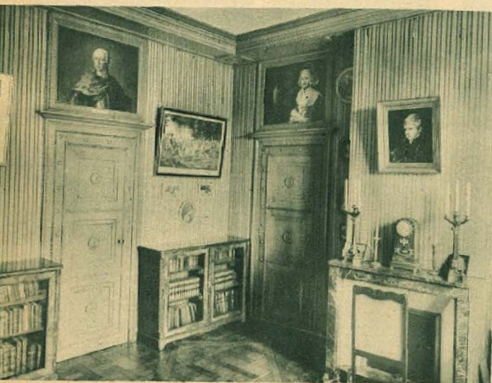
HOMES OF LAFAYETTE: THE OF THE ARISTOCRAT



LAFAYETTE'S
PLACE OF RURAL
RETIREMENT
AFTER
NAPOLEON'S RISE
TO POWER:
THE CHATEAU
LA GRANGE.
About Thirty Miles
From Paris, in the
Valley Between the
Seine and the Marne,
an Estate Willed to
Madame Lafayette
by Her Mother,
the Duchesse d'Ayen
de Noailles.
Lafayette Lived Here
After His Return
From Exile in 1800,
Occupying Himself in
Farming Interests
and Correspondence
With Old Friends.

HERE THE MARQUIS DE LAFAYETTE WAS BORN
Near LePuy in the Auvergne, Now Restored Very Much as It Looked
Fourteenth Century, and at the Back, Come

ONE OF THE BEDROOMS AT CHAVANIAC.
Tradition Has It That Lafayette Was Born in a Chamber
of the Western Tower.



A CORNER OF LAFAYETTE'S BEDROOM AT LA GRANGE.
The Oil Painting Over the Door on the Left Is the Only Existing Picture of
Lafayette's Father, Who Was Killed in the Battle of Minden in 1759.



STAIRCASE IN THE CHATEAU DE CHAVANIAC,
Where Lafayette Lived in Boyhood.

(RIMMAY.)

THREE NOTABLE RESIDENCES OF A GREAT LOVER OF LIBERTY



ON SEPT. 6, 1757: THE CHATEAU DE CHAVANIAC, in the Youth of Its Most Famous Owner. It Is Said to Date From the Middle Ages, and to Have Been Preserved by Intermediate Buildings, in the Great Keep.



THE PARIS HOME IN WHICH LAFAYETTE DIED ON MAY 20, 1834: THE HOUSE AT 8 RUE D'ANJOU, WHICH WAS THE GENERAL'S CITY RESIDENCE THE LAST SEVEN YEARS OF HIS LIFE. (Grandson.)



THE LIVING ROOM IN THE CHATEAU DE CHAVANIAC. THE FAMILY WAS OF THE OLD NOBLESSE, and in the Thirteenth Century a Seigneur de Lafayette Was a Crusader. In the Fifteenth Century Another Was Marshal of France and Companion in Arms of Jean of Arc.



LAFAYETTE'S MAP OF PARIS in the Hall of the Chateau de Chavaniac.



ORIGINAL KITCHEN OF THE CHATEAU DE CHAVANIAC, Showing in the Rear the Great Fireplace Where Bread Was Baked and Meat Roasted. The Door at the Right Led to the Private Office of Lafayette. (Grandson.)

LAFAYETTE IN MARBLE AND BRONZE



A MEMORIAL IN HIS NATIVE PROVINCE: STATUE OF LAFAYETTE AT LE PUY, FRANCE. The Largest City Near His Birthplace at Chavanac, Dedicated in 1882. It Was Done by Paul W. Bartlett and the Architect Was Thomas Hastings.



IN THE CAPITAL OF THE UNITED STATES: THE LAFAYETTE MONUMENT in Lafayette Park, Washington, D. C.



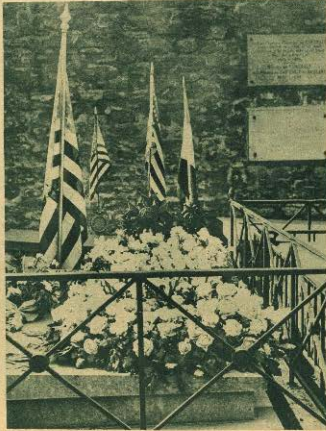
A TRIBUTE TO THE FRIEND OF AMERICA: THE FAMOUS UNION SQUARE STATUE in New York Decorated in Honor of Lafayette at One of the Many Demonstrations of Franco-American Friendship Staged There.



BALTIMORE'S EQUESTRIAN STATUE: THE LAFAYETTE MONUMENT, Which Was Unveiled in 1924. (Times Wide-World Photos.)



ONE OF THE TWO EXISTING MARBLES OF LAFAYETTE: A HOUDON BUST. Now in Musée de Versailles. The Other Is in the Virginia State Capitol. (Giraudon.)



IN PICPUS CEMETERY IN PARIS: LAFAYETTE'S GRAVE Covered With Flowers From the American Legion. (Times Wide-World Photos.)



A TREASURED RELIC OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION COMES FROM FRANCE FOR DISPLAY IN NEW YORK: THE LAFAYETTE SWORD, Is Placed in the Custody of Colonel Ralph C. Tobin, Commander of the 107th Regiment, the Old Seventh, Which Still Uses the Same Type of Dress Uniform Its Members Wore in Serving as Guard to General Lafayette in 1824, by Colonel Emmanuel Lombard, French Military Attaché in Washington, at the Arrival of the Liner Ile de France with Relics for Display at the Lafayette Centenary Exhibition in Rockefeller Center. Watching the Ceremony is Miss Anna Morgan. (Times Wide World Photos.)



THE SPANISH CAVALRY GIVES AN EXHIBITION OF FANCY RIDING: THE CADETS OF THE MADRID SCHOOL. Take Their Horses Down a Steep Bank in a Competition for a Flag Which Was Presented to the Winning Troop by the President of the Republic. (Times Wide World Photos.)



A DEMONSTRATION OF MECHANIZED WARFARE IN A PLACID ENGLISH SETTING: THE SECOND BATTALION OF THE ROYAL TANK CORPS, With Tanks Ranging Up to Sixteen Tons in Weight, Carrying Out Evolutions at Long Valley in the Aldershot Area. (Times Wide World Photos.)

Resolved by the Senate and House of
Representatives of the State of Dela-
ware in general Assembly met,

That Lewis M. Lane Esq. our Represen-
tative in Congress, be and he is hereby autho-
rized and appointed to request the favour
of Gen. La Fayette, to sit for his portrait
to be taken by some eminent Artist, and
that he procure the same, for the purpose
of adorning the Senate Chamber of this State.

Resolved, That the sum of

be and the same is hereby ap-
propriated for the purpose of carrying in
to effect the above resolution, out of any
money in the treasury not otherwise appro-
priated.

Resolved further, That we do highly approve
of the appropriation made by Congress to
Gen. La Fayette

Resolved, That a copy of the aforesaid
Resolutions be forwarded by the Hon.
Speaker of the Senate to our Representative
in Congress —

1852

James W. Foster
Secretary of the Senate
Washington

James W. Foster

1825

Resolutions requesting
Our representatives in
Congress to procure
a portrait of
General La Fayette.

Jan 11. 1825. Reads.