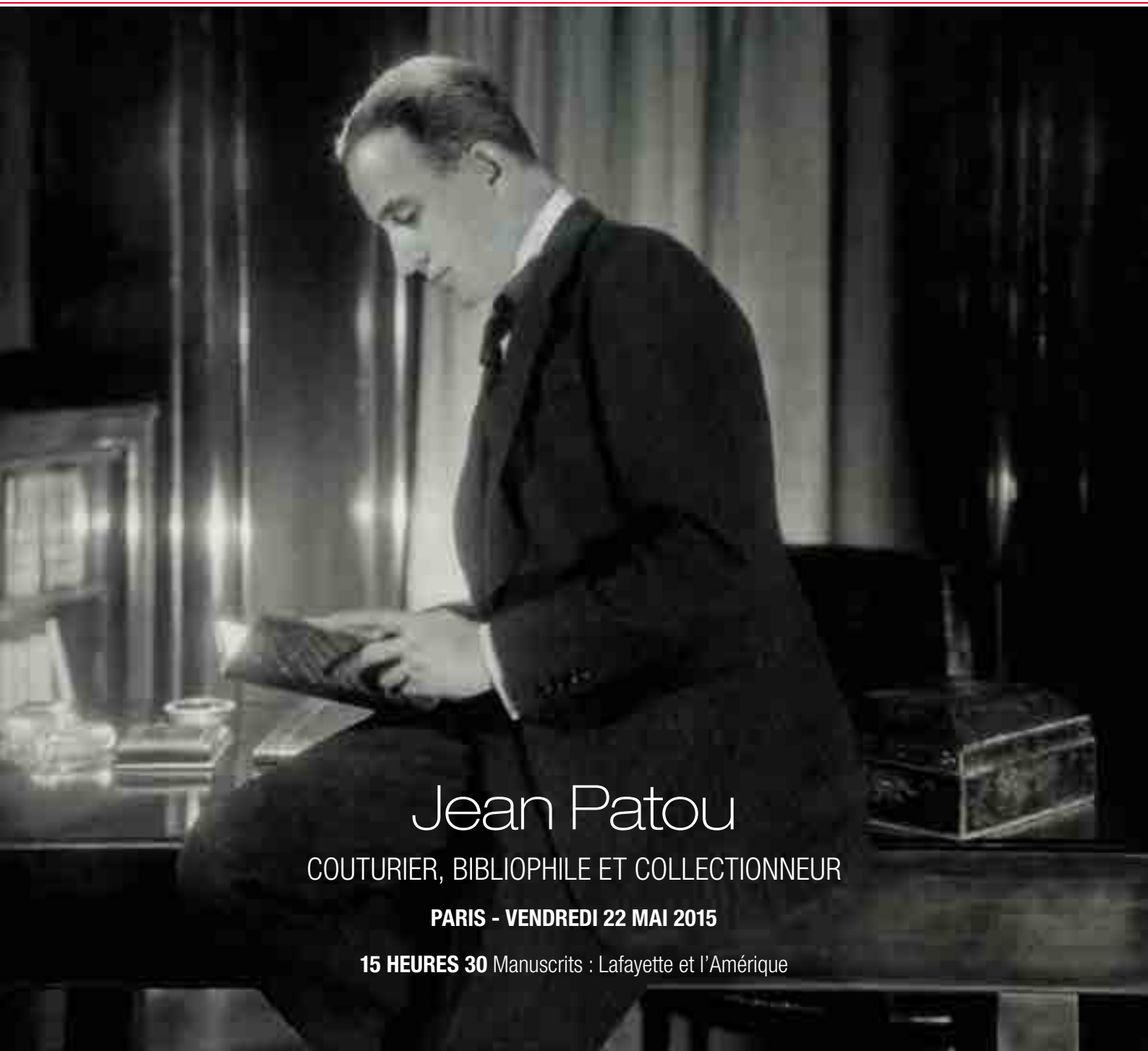


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Jean Patou

COUTURIER, BIBLIOPHILE ET COLLECTIONNEUR

PARIS - VENDREDI 22 MAI 2015

15 HEURES 30 Manuscrits : Lafayette et l'Amérique

VENTE AUX ENCHÈRES PUBLIQUES PARIS

**Pierre Bergé & associés**

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# JEAN PATOU

## COUTURIER, BIBLIOPHILE ET COLLECTIONNEUR

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### DATE DE LA VENTE

Vendredi 22 mai 2015 - 15 heures 30

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*Jean Patou*

# Bibliophile

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LETTRES INÉDITES  
DU  
GENERAL DE LA FAYETTE

AU  
VICOMTE DE NOAILLES

SCRIVS SES CAMPES DE L'AMERIQUE ANCIENNE  
DEBANT LA GUERRE  
DE L'INDEPENDANCE DES ETATS-UNIS  
(1780 - 1784)



A PARIS  
AUX DEPENS DE JEAN PASTH  
MDCXXXV

# Brève histoire des archives Lafayette et un mot sur ce catalogue

## A brief history of Lafayette's archives and a word on this catalogue

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Au début de 1800, le marquis et la marquise de Lafayette, de retour en France, après l'emprisonnement du général, s'installent au château de La Grange, ancienne propriété des Noailles récupérée par sa femme Adrienne, née Noailles. Ils le font restaurer par l'architecte Vaudoyer. A l'avenir, les archives du général de Lafayette seront donc fragmentées en deux ensembles, celui de La Grange et celui de l'antique château de la Haute-Loire, Chavaniac. En 1913, Gaston de Sahune, descendant du général et propriétaire de Chavaniac, vend les archives du château, des meubles et des souvenirs divers, à l'antiquaire parisien Dieudonné-Elie Fabius. Les frères Fabius, célèbres antiquaires, avaient pour frère Emmanuel Fabius, marchand d'autographes. Ils surent agrandir la collection qui, en 1963, comportait 53 cartons et 10.000 pièces. En 1922, Jean Patou, passionné d'autographes, acquit de la firme Fabius la présente correspondance Lafayette-Noailles et ces archives du *Farewell Tour* de 1824-1825. En 1963, l'ambassadeur des États-Unis en France, Arthur H. Dean, décida d'acquérir pour le compte de Cornell University à Ithaca (État de New York), l'ensemble des archives Fabius. Les Archives nationales subordonnèrent l'autorisation de sortie de France à la préservation de trois cartons d'archives « présentant un intérêt particulier pour l'histoire de notre pays » et concernant exclusivement le rôle politique de Lafayette en France. Obéissant à une même logique scientifique, Cornell University et les Archives nationales décidèrent de publier d'un commun accord, mais chacun de leur côté, les deux précieux catalogues des documents Lafayette conservés aux États-Unis et dans les collections publiques françaises (cf. la bibliographie page 15 ; le tome II de la partie française n'ayant jamais vu le jour).

In early 1800, the marquis and marquise de Lafayette, having returned to France, moved into the Château de La Grange, a former property of the Noailles which Adrienne inherited. They had it restored by the architect Vaudoyer. Later, General Lafayette's archives would then be divided into two parts : one in La Grange, and the second in the ancient Château of the Haute-Loire, Chavaniac. In 1913, Gaston de Sahune, a descendant of the general and owner of Chavaniac, sold the archives of the castle, along with some furniture and various souvenirs, to the Parisian antique dealer Dieudonné-Elie Fabius. The Fabius were a family of five brothers, all famous antique dealers, and included Emmanuel Fabius, an autograph dealer. They expanded the collection, which included 53 boxes and 10,000 items in 1963. In 1922, Jean Patou, a bibliophile, bought the present correspondence between Lafayette and Noailles and these archives of the 1824-1825 *Farewell Tour* from Fabius. In 1963, the American ambassador to France, Arthur H. Dean, decided to acquire the entirety of the Fabius archives on behalf of Cornell University (Ithaca, New York State). The Archives nationales authorized Cornell University to take the archives outside of France under the condition that three boxes of archives, "of particular interest for the history of our country," remain in France. These archives mostly regarded Lafayette's political role during the Revolutionary era and the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Following a common scientific logic, Cornell University and the Archives nationales decided to publish, by mutual agreement but separately, both precious catalogues of the Lafayette documents kept in the United States and in the French public collections (see bibliography in this catalogue ; vol. 2 of the French part was never published.)





A cette occasion, le volume consacré à Lafayette par les Archives nationales a fait un point définitif sur la graphie incertaine du nom du « héros des deux mondes » : La Fayette, comme l'auteur de *La Princesse de Clèves*, ou Lafayette comme l'ont toujours écrit les Américains ? A la suite de l'étude de L. Gottschalk (*Lafayette, LaFayette or La Fayette* dans *Lafayette comes to America*, Chicago, 1935), et puisque les grand-père, père et le général lui-même ont toujours signé Lafayette d'un seul mot, la graphie raccourcie s'est imposée comme la norme. Les *Mémoires* de Lafayette, publiées sous le contrôle de la famille, avaient déjà orthographié le nom du général en un mot. C'est cette leçon que nous suivrons ici.

Cet ensemble d'archives acquis par Jean Patou présente l'attrait d'offrir conjointement les deux visages les plus attrayants de Lafayette : celui du jeune homme insouciant, combattant isolé à la tête de sa petite armée dans l'immense Amérique, et celui de l'homme mûr, à dix ans de sa mort, qui retourne sur les pas de sa jeunesse, ceux de la liberté. L'un éclaire l'autre. Le fameux discours au Congrès (lot 190) ou celui de l'Adieu (lot 296) de Lafayette aux États-Unis, ici présents, prennent une coloration toute particulière après la lecture des lettres à Noailles. Il y a donc une forme d'unité émotionnelle dans cette partie des immenses archives Lafayette constituée par un libraire (Fabius) pour un client (Patou).

Ce catalogue a voulu parler les deux langues de Lafayette ; nous remercions Félix Prior, Yoshi Hill, Parvine Kaikobad et Alice Morning pour leur contribution à ce travail. Ce bilinguisme nécessaire, parfois encombrant, respecte néanmoins la destinée des archives Lafayette réparties des deux côtés de l'Atlantique.

On this occasion, the question of the spelling of the name of the "hero of two worlds" was settled in the volume dedicated to Lafayette by the Archives nationales : should it be La Fayette, as in Madame de La Fayette, author of *La Princess de Clèves*, or Lafayette, the spelling favored by Americans ? The spelling Lafayette became the norm, due, in part, to a study by L. Gottschalk (*Lafayette, LaFayette or La Fayette* in *Lafayette comes to America*, Chicago, 1935), as well as to the fact that three generations of Lafayettes (the general, his father and his grandfather) had always spelled their name in one word in their signatures. This is also how the general's name is spelled in Lafayette's *Memoirs*, published under the supervision of the family. This is the spelling we shall use here.

This collection of documents acquired by Jean Patou illustrates the appeal of jointly presenting two of the more attractive sides to Lafayette : that of a young man, casual, alone in command of his little army in America, and that of a mature man, ten years before his death, who retraces the steps of his youth, those of liberty. One illuminates the other. The famous speech at the Congress (lot 190) or his Farewell to the United States (lot 296), presented here, take on a whole new light having read his letters to Noailles. There is thus a form of emotional unity in this part of the enormous Lafayette archives assembled by a bookdealer (Fabius) for a client (Patou).

This catalogue strove to speak the two languages of Lafayette and we thank Félix Prior, Yoshi Hill, Parvine Kaikobad and Alice Morning for their contribution to this work. This absolutely essential bilingualism, sometimes unwieldy, nevertheless respects the destiny of the Lafayette archives, divided into two by the Atlantic.

# Lafayette et Noailles : héros des deux mondes.

## Lafayette and Noailles : heroes of two worlds.

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Cette correspondance met en scène les combats américains de deux jeunes gens âgés de vingt-trois et vingt-cinq ans, entre le 18 août 1780 et l'été 1781 : Gilbert du Motier, marquis de Lafayette (1757-1834), et son beau-frère, Louis-Marie vicomte de Noailles (1756-1804). Il était le second fils de Philippe de Noailles (1715-1794), duc de Poix et de Mouchy, maréchal de France et gouverneur de Versailles. Au XVIII<sup>e</sup> siècle, les Noailles forment l'une des plus riches et des plus puissantes familles de l'aristocratie française. Ses différents membres ont vécu dans l'intimité des reines et des rois ; Marie-Victoire de Noailles (1688-1766) est entrée dans le cercle royal en épousant le comte de Toulouse, fils bâtard de Louis XIV.

En 1774, Lafayette épouse Adrienne de Noailles (1759-1807), fille de Jean-Paul-François de Noailles (1739-1824), duc d'Ayen puis duc de Noailles, membre de la branche aînée de cette famille. La sœur d'Adrienne, Louise de Noailles (1758-1794), épouse son cousin Louis-Marie vicomte de Noailles. Célèbre aux États-Unis pour avoir rédigé les articles de la capitulation de Yorktown et par son portrait peint par Gilbert Stuart (Metropolitan Museum), le vicomte de Noailles est entré dans l'histoire de France lorsqu'élu de la noblesse aux États généraux de 1789, il proposa, tard dans la soirée du 4 août, la fameuse « abolition des privilèges ».

En s'alliant aux Noailles, Lafayette s'agrège à une famille qui jouera un rôle de premier plan dans l'engagement de la France auprès des États-Unis. George Washington comprendra vite le parti à tirer du jeune vicomte de Noailles. Au printemps 1777, Lafayette avait formé avec ses amis Noailles et Ségur le projet, financé par le comte de Broglie et aidé par le baron de Kalb, de partir aider les *Insurgents* d'Amérique. Pour ne pas compromettre la neutralité proclamée de la France, Lafayette s'y rendra sans eux, embarquant sur *La Victoire* en mars 1777. Après la capitulation de Saratoga en décembre 1777, l'alliance de la France et des États-Unis devient officielle le 6 février 1778. Lafayette retourne en France en février 1779. Il y est symboliquement sanctionné pour avoir désobéi. Le roi Louis XVI a maintenant décidé d'envoyer un contingent. Il en confie le commandement à Rochambeau, davantage qu'à Lafayette jugé trop jeune. Le 20 mars 1780, le jeune homme embarque sur l'*Hermione* et débarque à Boston le 27 avril pour annoncer l'arrivée d'un Corps expéditionnaire.

This correspondence recounts the experiences of Gilbert du Motier, marquis de Lafayette (1757-1834), then twenty-three, and his brother-in-law Louis-Marie, vicomte de Noailles (1756-1804), then twenty-five during the American Revolution, between August 18, 1780 and the summer of 1781. The latter was the second son of Philippe de Noailles (1715-1794), duc de Poix et de Mouchy, marshal of France and governor of Versailles. In the 18<sup>th</sup> century, the Noailles were one of the wealthiest and most powerful families in the French aristocracy. Many members of the family had close relationships with the queens and kings ; Marie-Victoire de Noailles (1688-1766) entered the royal family through a marriage to the comte of Toulouse, one of Louis XIV's illegitimate sons.

In 1774, Lafayette married Adrienne de Noailles (1759-1807), the daughter of Jean-Paul-François de Noailles (1739-1824), duc of Ayen and later duc of Noailles, who belonged to the elder branch of the Noailles family. Adrienne's sister, Louise de Noailles (1758-1794), married her cousin Louis-Marie, vicomte de Noailles. The vicomte de Noailles is well-known in the United States for writing the Articles of Capitulation at Yorktown, and for the portrait Gilbert Stuart painted of him (Metropolitan Museum). He became a part of French history when, as an elected member at the Estates General of 1789, he proposed the "abolition of privileges" late in the evening of August 4.

By marrying into the Noailles family, Lafayette became a member of a family which was to play a major role in the French participation in the American Revolution. George Washington quickly realized how he could capitalize on the involvement of the young viscount. By the spring of 1777, Lafayette had organized a plan, funded by the comte de Broglie and supported by the baron de Kalb to join and aid the American *Insurgents* and help them. So as not to jeopardize the French proclamation of neutrality, Lafayette set sail alone on *La Victoire* in March 1777. After the surrender of Saratoga in December 1777, the alliance between France and the United States became official on February 6, 1778. Lafayette returned to France in February, 1779, where he was symbolically punished for having disobeyed the king. Louis XVI then decided to send a contingent to the United States. The king chose to appoint Rochambeau at its head rather than Lafayette, whom he deemed too young. On March 20, 1780, the young man set

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Le 2 mai 1780, l'escadre française appareille de Brest avec une quantité considérable de matériel et quatre régiments à son bord : Bourbonnais, Royal Deux-Ponts, Saintonge et Soissonnais, où le vicomte de Noailles est colonel en second. L'escadre entre dans la baie de Newport le 11 juillet 1780. Lafayette arrive à Newport le 25 juillet où il rencontre aussitôt Rochambeau, et Noailles. Mais après cette longue traversée, l'armée ne peut entamer sa campagne.

Le 7 août 1780, Lafayette est nommé par Washington à la tête d'une troupe d'infanterie légère d'environ 2000 hommes, les fameux *riflemen* dont le comportement offensif suscitera plus tard l'admiration de Napoléon : « recrutés parmi des hommes entraînés, excellents tireurs, disciplinés et aptes à mener de dures campagnes, reconnaissables à leurs plumets noirs et rouges » (E. Taillemite, *La Fayette*, pp. 76-77). Le 18 août s'ouvre la correspondance entre Lafayette et Noailles. Le 2 septembre, dans sa deuxième lettre, Lafayette décrit la composition, l'uniforme et le modeste équipement de son corps de partisan. Pour le moment, l'absence de l'escadre de Guichen rend impossible toute opération combinée des forces navales et terrestres. La prise de New York est repoussée. L'automne et une grande partie de l'hiver se passent pour Lafayette en escarmouches, en projets soumis à Rochambeau et Washington, ou en écritures de lettres. Noailles et Lafayette sont très éloignés : « être tous deux dans l'Amérique Septentrionale (...) sans pouvoir causer ensemble pendant deux heures » (23 octobre 1780). Lafayette demeure à Philadelphie. Mais le 20 février 1781, Washington lui donne le commandement d'un corps de troupe envoyé vers le sud.

Au début de cette année 1781, Washington et Rochambeau ont décidé l'envoi d'une mission diplomatique à Versailles pour soutenir Benjamin Franklin dans ses demandes de renforts, tant militaires que financiers. Le Congrès confie cette mission au jeune colonel John Laurens, fils de Henry Laurens son ancien président (1777-1778). L'accompagnent le célèbre Thomas Paine (auteur de *Common Sense*), le major William Jackson (Père fondateur des États-Unis en tant que signataire de la Constitution) et le vicomte de Noailles, chargé de guider la mission dans les labyrinthes de la Cour. Lafayette écrit une lettre à sa femme Adrienne, le 2 février 1781, pour lui présenter son ami John Laurens et une autre à John Laurens lui-même, le 3 février, pour le charger de lettres de recommandations auprès des ministres et de ses amis (*Lafayette in the Age of the American Revolution*, S. J. Idzerda éd., III, p. 309 et 319). Cette mission appareille de Boston à bord de la frégate *Alliance* le 11 février 1781. Elle arrive à Lorient le 9 mars pour se rendre aussitôt à Versailles. L'information entre les deux officiers semble circuler difficilement. Lafayette sait Noailles parti « sur une escadre » (8 avril 1781). Il ne semble pas certain qu'il soit au courant de sa participation à la mission Laurens ; la conclusion de cette même lettre demande à Noailles de saluer des camarades de camp alors qu'il est en France. Il faut dire qu'auparavant, le 6 avril 1781, Washington avait prescrit à Lafayette l'ordre de se rendre dans le sud, en Virginie, vers

sail on the *Hermione* and landed in Boston on April 27, where he announced the arrival of an expeditionary force.

On May 2, 1780, the French squadron departed Brest, loaded with a considerable quantity of material and four infantry regiments : Bourbonnais, Royal Deux-Ponts, Saintonge and Soissonnais, with the vicomte de Noailles acting as second-in-command. The squadron landed in Newport Bay on July 11, 1780. Lafayette arrived in Newport on July 25, and soon met up with Rochambeau and Noailles. However, after the long journey, the army was not prepared to start fighting immediately.

On August 7, 1780, Washington appointed Lafayette at the head of a light infantry unit of about 2,000 men, the well-known *riflemen*, whose behavior during attacks would later garner Napoleon's admiration : "hired among trained men, outstanding marksmen, disciplined and able to carry out arduous campaigns, they were easily recognizable due to their black and red feathers." (E. Taillemite, *La Fayette*, pp. 76-77). The exchange of letters between Lafayette and Noailles started on August 18. On September 2, in his second letter, Lafayette described the composition, uniforms and modest equipment of his unit. At the time, the absence of Guichen's squadron made a combined operation of both naval and ground forces impossible thus postponing the capture of New York. Lafayette spent the fall and most of the winter skirmishing, submitting proposals to Rochambeau and Washington and writing letters. Noailles and Lafayette were far apart : "We are both in northern America...unable to speak together for two hours" (October 23, 1780). Lafayette stayed in Philadelphia. However, on February 20, 1781, Washington gave him a command of troops sent to fight in the South.

In early 1781, Washington and Rochambeau decided to send a diplomatic mission to Versailles in order to support Benjamin Franklin's request for additional military and financial backing. Congress entrusted this mission to the young colonel John Laurens, the son of former President of Congress Henry Laurens (1777-1778). He was escorted by the famous Thomas Paine (author of *Common Sense*), Major William Jackson (one of the Founding Fathers who signed the Constitution) and the vicomte de Noailles, who was responsible for guiding the mission through the labyrinth of the court of Versailles. On February 2, 1781, Lafayette wrote a letter to his wife, Adrienne, to introduce his friend John Laurens and also wrote a letter to John Laurens himself on February 3 to give him letters of recommendations for the ministers and his friends (*Lafayette in the Age of the American Revolution*, S. J. Idzerda éd., III, p. 309 and 319). The mission departed Boston on the sailing frigate *Alliance* on February 11, 1781. They arrived in Lorient on March 9 and departed for Versailles immediately. It seemed information had trouble spreading between Noailles and Lafayette. Lafayette knew Noailles had gone "as part of a squadron" (April 8, 1781) ; however, he did not seem aware that Noailles was taking part in the Laurens mission : in the conclusion of the letter dated April 8, Lafayette asked Noailles to give his best to his camp



Marquis de Lafayette, en uniforme de capitaine au Régiment de Noailles par Louis Léopold Boilly. 1788.  
Musée de Versailles. © RMN-Grand Palais (Château de Versailles) / Gérard Blot

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laquelle le théâtre des opérations s'était déplacé. A Versailles, au bout de six semaines de tergiversations, le succès est au rendez-vous. Louis XVI accorde un crédit de 16 millions de livres dont 6 en don et deux cargaisons d'armes et équipements qui partent de Brest le 1<sup>er</sup> juin. Le 22 mai, Lafayette écrit à Noailles depuis Richmond (Virginie) « il y a des siècles que je n'ai reçu de tes nouvelles ». Il y fait face à des forces quatre fois supérieures en nombre.

Le 6 juin, le colonel Laurens regagne Boston porteur de la nouvelle d'un renfort et de l'arrivée imminente d'une nouvelle escadre. En Virginie, Lafayette relance sa campagne marquée par les combats de Williamsburg (25 juin) et Norremill (6 juillet). La dernière lettre à Noailles est précisément écrite de Williamsburg le 9 juillet. Avec l'arrivée de la flotte de l'amiral de Grasse (30 août), l'opération combinée terre/mer peut enfin avoir lieu. L'armée de Washington, et donc Noailles avec le régiment de Soissonnais, rallient les troupes de Lafayette le 15 septembre. Ils n'ont plus besoin de s'écrire. La victoire à la bataille navale de Chesapeake, dès le 5 septembre, rendait certaine la chute de Yorktown. Durant le siège, le vicomte mena deux charges victorieuses. La capitulation de Yorktown, l'une des plus graves défaites britanniques, fut signée le 20 octobre. Les articles en avaient été rédigés conjointement par Laurens et Noailles, à la demande de George Washington lui-même.

Ces douze lettres forment donc un témoignage précieux sur ces chassés-croisés héroïques. D'après les recensements de L. Gottschalk et de C. de Tourtier-Bonazzi, une seule lettre de Lafayette à Noailles manque à l'appel, celle du 4 octobre 1780 conservée à Cornell University. Les grandes correspondances de Lafayette, adressées à ou reçues par des personnages français ou américains de premier plan dans la Guerre d'Indépendance, sont d'ores et déjà entrées dans des collections publiques, à l'exception de celles conservées dans les archives du château de La Grange. Les lettres à Rochambeau se retrouvent pour dix-huit d'entre d'elles aux Archives nationales de France, et pour quinze autres à Yale University depuis le don de la collection de Paul Mellon (les archives Rochambeau, acquises en 1952 par les libraires M. Chamonal et L. Scheler, furent vendues sept ans plus tard à Paul Mellon par H.-P. Kraus ; Paul Mellon les donna à la Beinecke Library en 1992). Les vingt-six lettres à l'amiral d'Estaing sont conservées aux Archives nationales ; il ne s'en trouve, selon Gottschalk, aucune aux États-Unis. Soixante-dix lettres à Vergennes sont également conservées aux Archives nationales. La Sparks collection de Harvard College Library possède une soixantaine de copies réalisées par Lafayette lui-même des lettres qu'il adressait à Vergennes et Maurepas. Aucune lettre de Lafayette à Rochambeau ou à Estaing n'est passée en ventes aux enchères dans les pays anglo-saxons depuis 1977, selon *American book prices current*, qui ne recense, par ailleurs, qu'une seule lettre mineure à Vergennes (4 août 1779) et qu'une seule lettre à Washington (8 juillet 1781). On ne saurait donc mieux souligner la grande rareté de ces douze lettres.

mates, not realizing Noailles was in France. It must be noted that on April 6, 1781, Washington had ordered Lafayette to go south, to Virginia, where the fighting was now taking place. Meanwhile, in Versailles, success finally materialized after six weeks of prevarications. Louis XVI granted a credit of 16 million *livres*, including 6 as a donation and two shipments of weapons and equipment which were sent from Brest on June 1. On May 22, Lafayette sent Noailles a letter from Richmond (Virginia), in which he wrote : "I have not heard from you in ages." At the time, Lafayette faced forces four times the size of his own.

On June 6, Colonel Laurens returned to Boston, bearing the news of the imminent arrival of both reinforcements and a new squadron. In Virginia, Lafayette resumed his campaign, highlighted by the battles of Williamsburg (June 25) and Norrell's Mill (July 6). His last letter to Noailles was written in Williamsburg on July 9. After the fleet led by Admiral de Grasse (August 30) arrived, it was finally time to launch a combined operation of both naval and ground forces. Washington's army, including the regiment of Soissonnais led by Noailles, joined Lafayette's troops on September 15. They thus no longer needed to maintain a correspondence. After the French naval victory at Chesapeake, on September 5, the fall of Yorktown was now assured. During the siege of Yorktown, the vicomte led two victorious charges. The surrender of Yorktown, one of the most significant defeats ever suffered by the British army, was signed on October 20. At the request of Washington himself, both Laurens and Noailles composed the articles of capitulation.

Therefore, these twelve letters constitute a precious account of Noailles's and Lafayette's heroic deeds. According to L. Gottschalk and C. de Tourtier-Bonazzi's inventory, only one letter written by Noailles is missing. Dated October 4, 1780, it is kept at Cornell University. The great correspondences between Lafayette and major American and French figures in the American Revolution have already become part of public collections, except for the archives of the Château de La Grange. Eighteen of Lafayette's letters written to Rochambeau are at the Archives nationales de France, and fifteen have been at Yale University since Paul Mellon donated his collection. (The Rochambeau archives, acquired by the booksellers M. Chamonal and L. Scheler in 1952, were sold to Paul Mellon by H.-P. Kraus seven years later ; they were given by Mellon to the Beinecke Library in 1992). The twenty-six letters addressed to Admiral d'Estaing are kept at the Archives nationales ; according to Gottschalk, none of them are currently in the United States. Seventy letters addressed to Vergennes are also kept at the Archives nationales. The Sparks collection of Harvard College Library owns about sixty autographs manuscript copies of letters written by Lafayette to Vergennes and Maurepas. According to *American Book Prices Current*, not one letter from Lafayette to Rochambeau or d'Estaing has been up for sale in Anglo-Saxon countries since 1977. Moreover, only one minor letter to Vergennes (August 4, 1779) and one to Washington (July 8, 1771) are part of *American Book Prices Current's* inventory. Therefore, one cannot overstate the rarity of these twelve letters.



Stuart Gilbert (1755-1828) *Louis-Marie, vicomte de Noailles*.

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JEAN PATOU

7, RUE SAINT-FLORENTIN (*près la Concorde*)

LONDRES  
8, OLYMPIA GARDENS  
N.W. 8th

NEW YORK  
120 Fifth Avenue  
N.Y. 10011

~~PARFUMS~~  
ROBES POUR  
LE MONDE & LA VILLE  
PARFUMS

MILAN  
Via Private Esplanade, 3

HONG KONG  
Room 1203 - Floor 12  
Kowloon Plaza Tower #  
14 Science Museum Road  
Tsim Sha Tsui East  
Kowloon

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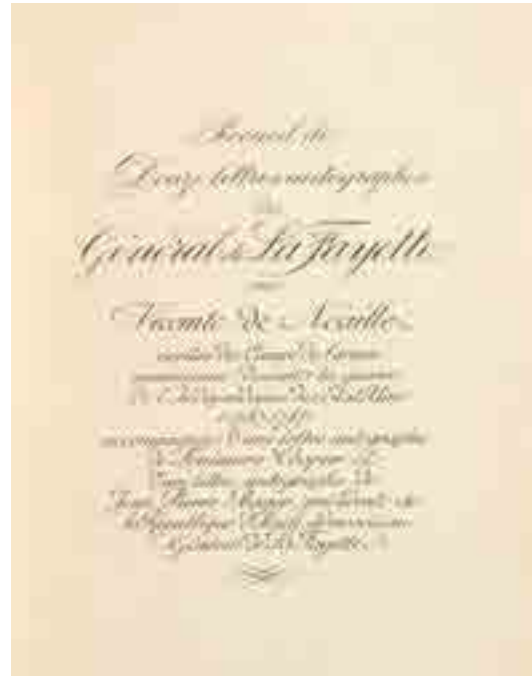


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**LAFAYETTE**, Gilbert du Motier, marquis de  
*Lettre autographe à Louis Marie, vicomte de Noailles*  
Au camp Harrington, 18 août 1780  
2 pp. in-4 [en français]

LAFAYETTE FORTIFIE UN POINT DE PASSAGE ENTRE DEUX RIVES DE L'HUDSON RIVER, EN AMONT DE NEW YORK. IL CONSEILLE À NOAILLES D'ADRESSER LUI-MÊME A WASHINGTON SA CARTE DE SAVANNAH, ET LUI PARLE DE SA CARTE DE NEW YORK.

LAFAYETTE FORTIFIES BOTH SIDES OF A CROSSING WAY ON THE BANKS OF THE HUDSON RIVER, UPSTREAM OF NEW YORK. HE ADVISES NOAILLES TO SEND HIMSELF HIS MAP OF SAVANNAH TO WASHINGTON. LAFAYETTE TALKS TO HIM ABOUT HIS MAP OF NEW YORK



Ne sois pas fâché contre moi, mon cher frère, si je ne t'ai pas écrit par le premier exprès de Rhode-Island, mais le général était pressé de voir partir ma lettre et d'ailleurs il n'y a pas ici la plus petite nouvelle à mander. L'armée est fort près des ennemis qui peuvent s'ils en ont envie s'essayer contre nous. Tu trouveras place en un endroit appelé Orange Town. Autrement dit Tappau, sur la rive droite de la rivière du Nord, près de Dobbs's Ferry que nous fortifions pour assurer notre communication de l'autre côté. L'avant-garde composée d'environ deux mille hommes est campée trois milles en avant, et c'est de là que je te griffonne cette petite épître, il me paraît que votre seconde division n'arrive guère, et cependant il serait bien intéressant de pouvoir faire quelque chose dans cette campagne.

Je prie Charlus et toi d'examiner les deux lettres ci-jointes, et si vous les trouvez bien de les remettre à leur adresse après les avoir cachetées en tâchant d'arranger ces deux affaires le mieux que vous pourrez.

Je joins ici le seul plan des fortifications de New York que j'aie en ma possession ; prends en copie ainsi que ta femme, et renvoie le moi ensuite. J'ai dit au général Washington que tu avais un plan de Savannah, mais ne le lui ai pas promis pour que tu pusses lui en écrire et lui en faire l'honnêteté. Je le ferai copier sur le champ et je le renverrai.

Adieu, mille compliments à nos amis, et surtout à Damas<sup>1</sup> et à Charlus<sup>2</sup>, je t'embrasse et t'aime de tout mon cœur, et trouve bien piquant d'être séparé de toi.  
Adieu."

Do not be angry with me my dear brother, if I have not written to you through the first Rhode Island express, but the General was in a hurry to see my letter leave and moreover there isn't the least bit of news here to write about. The army is very close to the enemies who could if they so wished, rise up against us. You can settle in a location called Orange Town. In other words Tappau, on the right bank of the North river near Dobbs's Ferry that we are fortifying to ensure our communication with the other side. The vanguard which is made up of around two thousand men is camped three miles ahead and it is from there that I am scribbling this little epistle, it seems to me like your second division is not getting here and yet it would be very exciting to be able to do something in this campaign.

I request Charlus and you to examine the two letters attached, and if you find them good to hand them on to their address after sealing them and trying to arrange the two matters as well as you can.

I enclose here the only map of the fortifications of New York that I have in my possession ; take a copy of it as well as your wife, and send it back to me afterwards. I told General Washington that you had a map of Savannah, but did not promise him that you could have the courtesy to send it to him. I will have it copied forthwith and will send it back to you.

Farewell, a thousand compliments to our friends and especially to Damas and Charlus, I embrace you and I love you with all my heart and find it very painful to be separated from you.  
Adieu].

Au Camp Huntington le 18<sup>me</sup> Mars 1780

Je ne puis faire tout ce que je  
 fais par vous par le premier camp de Rhode Island,  
 mais le général est parti de voir par malheur et  
 d'ailleurs il y a pas en la plus petite nouvelle à donner.  
 Comme un peu plus de semaines qui peuvent s'élever  
 sur une semaine dans une semaine ou deux en plus en  
 un certain nombre de jours même dit le jour  
 sur la Rivière de la Rivière de Nord, puis de  
 l'Est) J'espère que nous pourrions pour assurer votre  
 communication de l'autre côté. L'année dernière l'empire  
 d'Amérique dans mille semaines est très utile en somme,  
 et c'est de la que je la griffonne cette petite copie. Ad  
 mes parents que vous savez bien dans une guerre, en

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1. Joseph-François-Louis-Charles-César, comte de Damas d'Antigny (1758-1829), aide de camp de Rochambeau, duc de Damas (1827), cousin germain de Talleyrand

2. Armand-Nicolas-Augustin de Castries, comte de Charlus, futur duc de Castries. Colonel en Second au régiment de Saintonges. Né en 1756

RÉFÉRENCES : *Lettres inédites du général de Lafayette au vicomte de Noailles*, Paris, 1924, p. 11 -- *Lafayette in the Age of the American Revolution*, Cornell University press, 1980, App. II, p. 550

15 000 / 25 000 €

**LAFAYETTE**, Gilbert du Motier, marquis de  
*Lettre autographe à Louis Marie, vicomte de Noailles*  
 Light Camp, près du Fort Lee, 2 septembre 1780  
 4 pp. in-4 [en français]

BELLE LETTRE DE STRATÉGIE. LAFAYETTE DÉCRIT SON “PETIT CAMP VOLANT” ET L’UNIFORME DE SES HOMMES : “J’AI QUATRE PIÈCES DE CANON ET UNE CENTAINE DE RIFLEMEN, GENS À DEMI SAUVAGES ET ARMÉS DE GRANDES CARABINES... CE CORPS EST DISTINGUÉ PAR UNE PLUME NOIRE ET ROUGE”.

LAFAYETTE DESCRIBES HIS “SMALL FLYING CAMP AND THE UNIFORMS : “I HAVE FOUR CANNONS AND ABOUT A HUNDRED RIFLEMEN, HALF-SAVAGE MEN ARMED WITH GREAT RIFLES... THIS CORPS IS DISTINGUISHED BY A BLACK-AND-RED FEATHER ”



Tu me grondes, mon cher Vicomte, de ne t’avoir pas écrit, mais peu de jours après ta réprimande, tu auras reconnu ton injustice, et ayant reçu réponse de M. de Rochambeau j’ai à mon tour droit de me fâcher de ce que tu ne m’as pas encore répondu. J’ai écrit l’autre jour à Charlus, et par conséquent ne rabacherai pas ce que je lui ai mandé ; tu sauras donc pour toute nouvelle que nous sommes toujours à la même place et que personne ne nous a priés encore de la quitter, nous la laisserons cependant bientôt, mais ce sera pour quelque position peu éloignée, et à cause du manque de fourrage que nous mangeons ici tant que nous pouvons.

Tu me demandes, mon ami, des détails sur mon petit camp volant, il est composé de dix-huit cents hommes d’infanterie légère *Rank and file* c’est-à-dire sans compter les officiers, sergents et musique, divisés en deux brigades sous les généraux Poor et Hand<sup>1</sup> et formant six petits bataillons ; tu sais que nous sommes sur deux rangs. J’ai quatre pièces de canon attachées à mon infanterie légère, et une centaine de *Riflemen*, gens à demi sauvages et armés de grandes carabines. Le corps du major Lee<sup>2</sup> composé de trois cents hommes moitié à pied, moitié à cheval est attaché à mon commandement, on y joint dans l’occasion quelques dragons, ou quelques troupes d’infanterie, et je suis toujours à trois ou quatre mille en avant de l’armée avec laquelle nous n’avons rien à faire pour le service. Chaque bataillon d’infanterie légère est commandé par un colonel et un major, et ce corps que l’on tient toujours complet est distingué par une plume noire et rouge. J’aimerais mieux que ce fut par un habit, ou une bonne paire de souliers, mais on voit notre peau, et nous sommes quelquefois pieds nus, sans compter que souvent le dedans n’est pas mieux garni que le dehors ; mais alors nous les envoyons se coucher.

On se lasse de tout, mon ami, et j’ai tant juré après M. de Pontgibault<sup>3</sup> que je ne sais plus que dire, et je suis stupéfait de

You scold me, my dear vicomte, for not having written you, but a few days after your reprimand you must have recognized your injustice and having received a reply from M. de Rochambeau, I in turn have the right to be angry because you have not yet answered me. I wrote to Charlus the other day and therefore shall not repeat what I told him : you will thus know that the only news is that we are still in the same place and no one has yet asked us to leave it. We shall leave it soon, however, but our move will be to some position not much farther away and will be because of a lack of forage, which we are using here as long as we can.

You ask, my friend, for details on my little light camp. It is composed of eighteen hundred rank-and-file light infantry, that is to say, not counting the officers, sergeants and musicians, divided into two brigades under Generals Poor and Hand and forming six small battalions ; you know that we line up two deep. I have four cannons attached to my light infantry and a hundred Riflemen, half-savage men armed with great carbines. Major Lee’s corps, composed of three hundred men, half on foot, half on horseback, is attached to my command, and on occasion we are joined by some dragoons or some infantry troops. I am always three or four miles ahead of the army, which we do not depend on for support services. Each light infantry battalion is commanded by a colonel and a major, and this corps, which is always kept up to full strength, is distinguished by a black-and-red feather. I would prefer that it were distinguished by a uniform or a good pair of shoes, but our skin is exposed, and we are sometimes barefoot, not to mention that the inside is often no better provided for than the outside ; but in that case we send them to bed.

We are tired of the whole thing, my friend. I have cursed about M. de Pontgibaud so much that I do not know what more to say, and I am stupefied by this miracle of negligence. Eighteen

Acad. et j'en ai vu de petits Portulacinae, et j'en ai vu  
deux sur deux Acad. j'en ai vu deux sur deux Acad. et  
à son extérieure Acad. et une extérieure à Acad. pour  
à deux extérieurs et une de grande extérieure, le long  
de Acad. la extérieure de son extérieure extérieure à pied  
d'été. et extérieure en extérieure à son extérieure extérieure  
dans l'extérieure quelque extérieure, ou quelque extérieure d'extérieure  
et j'en ai vu deux à son extérieure extérieure de l'extérieure  
avec laquelle une extérieure extérieure à pied pour la extérieure extérieure  
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pour ce extérieure extérieure extérieure extérieure extérieure extérieure  
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dans l'extérieure que l'un extérieure extérieure extérieure extérieure extérieure  
que le extérieure extérieure extérieure extérieure extérieure extérieure extérieure  
ou le extérieure de l'extérieure, ou une extérieure extérieure extérieure extérieure  
pour une de extérieure extérieure extérieure extérieure extérieure extérieure extérieure

ce miracle de négligence. Dix-huit jours pour venir de Boston ! La seule manière d'expliquer l'énigme est que Poirey<sup>4</sup> est avec lui comme je l'ai appris par la gazette (car Poirey a été mis tout de son long dans les papiers) et Poirey fait une halte à chaque étonnement de tout ce qu'il voit ici. Je ne puis te dire combien ce retard m'afflige ; il y a mille choses publiques, service à part, que j'ai envie de savoir ; mais je te promets au moins que si j'ai des nouvelles je ne tarderai pas à t'en faire part.

Je suis bien fâché, mon cher frère, qu'une lettre où je croyais agir fort simplement ait pu le moins du monde indisposer vos généraux. J'aime le Cte de Broglie<sup>5</sup>, et ne peux pas me fâcher de lui être comparé. Mais si l'on entendait en me comparant cet espoir que ses ennemis lui donnent, mon Dieu, ces gens là ne sont pas physionomistes. Je te remercie de m'avoir défendu, et j'y comptais d'avance. Mande-moi si l'on en parle, car tout ce que je désire est qu'on n'en parle plus. Je ne connais pas M. de Ternay<sup>6</sup>, mais je compte sur l'amitié de M. de Rochambeau. D'ailleurs fût-on injuste, je n'en serais pas moins zélé à servir ma patrie et mes compatriotes. Le hasard m'en fournit ici quelques moyens ; si je n'en profitais pas mon cher ami, je me hairais moi-même, et me mépriserais tout à la fois. Si l'on n'en était pas persuadé, je tâcherais à force de soumission et de zèle de prouver qu'on ne me connaissait pas parfaitement. Car si comme officier, je n'ai point d'ordre à recevoir, comme particulier, je me mets de bon cœur à ceux de tout le monde. Voilà ma profession de foi, mon cher ami, dictée par la franchise que tu me connais, et la confiance que m'inspire ma tendre amitié.

Tu veux que je te parle du Sud, mon cher frère, et je le ferai volontiers, car l'inaction me tue tout aussi bien que toi. Si nous avons la supériorité maritime, cette expédition me paraît très possible pourvu qu'elle soit tenue secrète ; mais cette supériorité quand l'aurons-nous ? D'ailleurs, tu dois encore mieux que moi juger les sentiments des généraux français, et quoique généralissime, mon ami veut avec grande raison les consulter entièrement dans tous ses projets. Le Canada peut encore s'offrir à notre ambition ; le champ est vaste et les dispositions du peuple excellentes. Il faudra, je crois, des nouvelles d'Europe pour fixer même notre imagination. Mais prends garde, mon cher Vicomte, de faire une folie, et ne t'échauffe pas la tête. J'avoue cependant que ta position ici est parfaitement désagréable ; il n'y a que des coups de fusil qui la puissent changer et Dieu sait quand nous en verrons.

Adieu, mon cher Vicomte, mille compliments à Charlus, Damas, ainsi qu'au comte de Chastellux et à ces messieurs du club Lally Peters. M. Washington et Gimat t'en font mille, et moi je t'embrasse.

On dit que les ennemis préparent un mouvement prochain ; je voudrais qu'ils allassent se faire battre à Newport et nous agirions ici en même temps. Mais ils ne s'y fient pas.

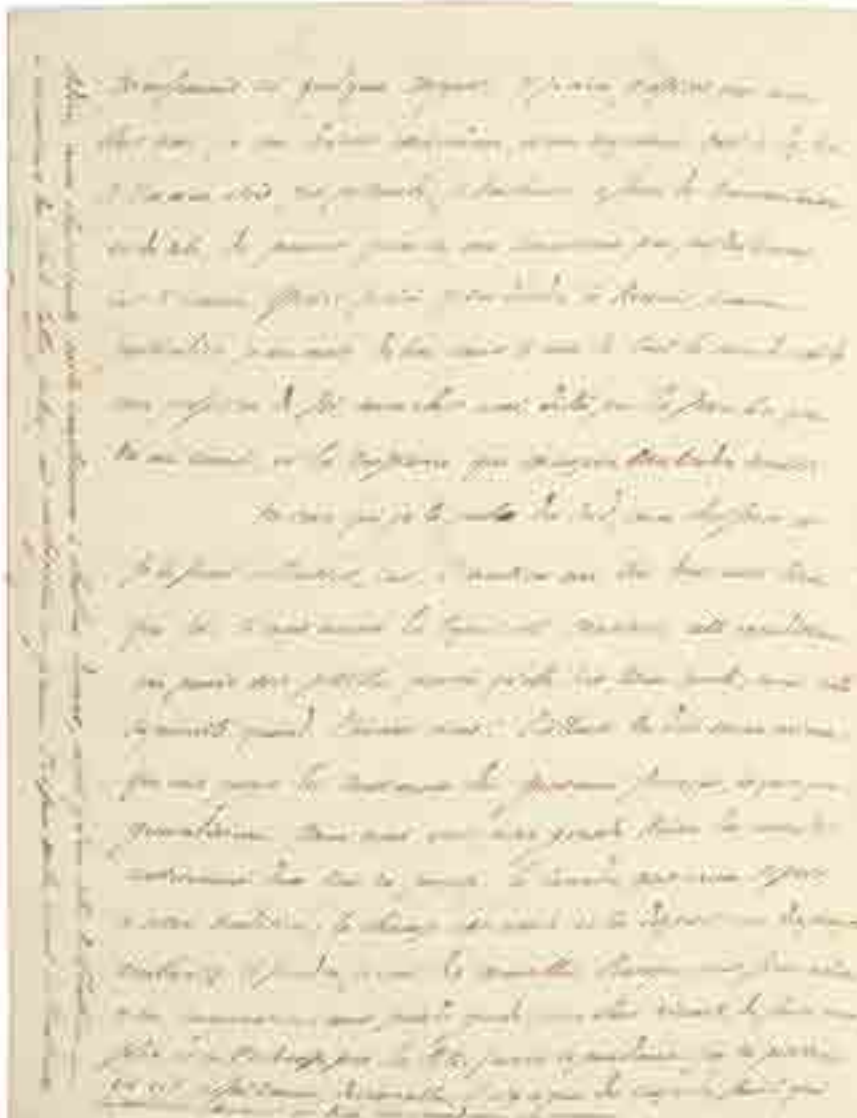
days to come from Boston! The only way to explain the enigma is that Poirey is with him, which I have learned from the gazette (because Poirey has been given full coverage in the papers), and Poirey stops at every wonder he sees here. I cannot tell you how much this delay distresses me. There are a thousand things apart from the public service that I would like to know ; but I promise you at least that if I have any news I will not delay in sharing it with you.

I am very angry, my dear brother, that a letter in which I thought I was acting quite simply could have indisposed your generals in the least. I like the Comte de Broglie and cannot be angry at being compared to him, but if they mean by this comparison that I have that hope his enemies attribute to him, my God, those people are not judges of appearance. Thank you for defending me ; I counted on it beforehand. Tell me if they discuss it, because all I want is that they not talk about it anymore. I do not know M. de Ternay, but I count on M. de Rochambeau's friendship. Even if they were unjust, I would be no less zealous to serve my country and my compatriots. Chance offers me some means to do that here. If I do not take advantage of them, my dear friend, I shall hate myself and scorn myself at the same time. If they were not persuaded by that, I would try by dint of obedience and zeal to prove that they do not know me well. For if I receive no orders as an officer, I gladly place myself under everyone's orders as a private person. This is my profession of faith, my dear friend, dictated by the frankness you know me to have and the trust that my tender friendship inspires in me.

You want me to discuss the South, my dear brother, and I shall do so willingly because inactivity kills me just as much as it does you. If we have naval superiority, this expedition seems very possible, provided it be kept secret, but when shall we have this superiority? In other respects, you must be able to judge the French generals' sentiments even better than I, and although he is commander in chief, my friend very rightly wishes to consult them fully in all his plans. Canada may yet offer itself to our ambition ; the field is vast and the disposition of the people excellent. It will require, I believe, some news from Europe even to settle our thoughts ; but beware, my dear vicomte, of committing some folly, and do not get excited. I admit, however, that your position here is perfectly disagreeable ; only gunfire can change it and God knows when we shall see any.

Adieu, my dear vicomte, a thousand compliments to Charlus, Damas, and also the Comte de Castellux and those gentlemen of the Lally Peters club. MM. Washington and Gimat send you a thousand compliments, and I embrace you.

It is said that the enemy is preparing for an impending movement ; I wish they would go attack Newport and we would take action here at the same time. But they have no confidence in that.]



1. Enoch Poor (1736-1780) et Edward Hand (1744-1802), deux généraux de l'Armée continentale
2. Le général George Lee (1731-1782) fut le candidat malheureux contre George Washington pour le poste de commandant en chef de l'Armée continentale
3. Charles Albert de Moré de Pontgibaud (1758-1837) fut l'aide de camp de Lafayette
4. Joseph-Léonard Poirey fut secrétaire et aide de camp de Lafayette
5. Charles-François de Broglie (1719-1781), fut chef du "cabinet secret" du roi Louis XV. Il organisa le fameux dîner de Metz au cours duquel le Duke of Gloucester convainquit Lafayette du bon droit de la révolte des *insurgents* américains
6. L'amiral Charles-Louis d'Arsac, chevalier de Ternay (1723-1780) transporta avec succès les troupes de Rochambeau en Amérique, en 1780

RÉFÉRENCES : *Lettres inédites du général de Lafayette au vicomte de Noailles*, Paris, 1924, p. 11 -- *Lafayette in the Age of the American Revolution*, Cornell University press, 1980, pp. 156 et 485

25 000 / 35 000 €

**LAFAYETTE**, Gilbert du Motier, marquis de  
*Lettre autographe à Louis Marie, vicomte de Noailles*  
 Au camp de la division légère, 10 septembre 1780  
 3 pp. in-4 [en français]

NOUVELLES DE PARIS ; NOUVELLES DU SUD.

NEWS OF PARIS ; NEWS OF THE SOUTH



Dans les lettres que m'a portées M. de la Colombe<sup>1</sup>, il y en a une de ta femme, mon cher ami, et elle me charge de te faire passer le paquet ci-joint. Tu sens bien que je ne tarde pas une minute à te dépêcher un exprès, et je trouve le public service fort intéressé à ce que tu saches comment se portent ces dames. On vous aura mandé les nouvelles de Paris, et comme mes plus fraîches lettres sont horriblement anciennes, j'ai peur de te dire ce que tu auras appris avant de quitter la France.

M. le Prince de Condé Colonel général de l'Infanterie, Monsieur le Prince de Montbarrey Grand... d'Espagne, M. le Prince de Poix prêt à voir partir le prince Vauban pour Rhode Island. Le Vte de Ségur toujours amoureux de Julie a dit à ces dames qui lui en faisaient des reproches : "Mesdames c'est Julie ou l'erreur d'un moment". Les couches de la ctesse Jules [de Polignac] ont fait une grande sensation à la Cour qui s'est établie à la Muette parce qu'elle n'a pas voulu rester à Versailles. Elle se porte parfaitement, et je te prie de faire mon compliment à Guillaume.

N'est-il pas piquant pour mon pauvre frère que Landais ait fait la folie de refuser M. de Vauban. Un mari qui va en Amérique ! Fais part à Charlus de ma réflexion.

Adieu, mon vicomte, adieu mon Charlus, adieu mon Damas, je vous embrasse de tout mon cœur.

Dis à Charlus que j'ai reçu une lettre pleine de bonté de son père. Nos nouvelles du sud quoique bien mauvaises ne sont pourtant pas aussi funestes qu'on l'avait dit d'abord. Rien de nouveau ici, que la mort d'un des Brigadiers généraux de ma division qui était un excellent officier, un fort honnête homme et que je vais enterrer avec tous les honneurs requis."

In the letters that M. de la Colombe brought me, there is one from your wife, my dear friend, and she asked me to pass on to you the attached packet. You know that I do not waste a minute to dispatch an express to you, and I find the public service very concerned that you know how these ladies are doing. You would have been given news of Paris, and as my most recent letters are horribly old, I'm afraid to tell you what you will have learned before leaving France.

The Prince of Condé Colonel General of the Infantry, the Prince of Montbarrey Grand... of Spain, the Prince of Poix ready to see the departure of Prince Vauban for Rhode Island. The Vicomte de Ségur still in love with Julie said to the ladies who were reproaching him ; Ladies, it was Julie or the error of a moment. The ctesse Jules's childbirth caused a big stir at the Court which took up residence with the pack because she did not want to stay on at Versailles. She is in perfect health, and I request you to kindly give my compliments to Guillaume.

Isn't it vexing for my poor brother that Landais was mad enough to refuse M. de Vauban. A husband who goes to America! Inform Charlus of my thoughts.

Farewell, my Vicomte, farewell my Charlus, farewell my Damas, I embrace you with all my heart.

Tell Charlus that I received a letter full of kindness from his father. Our news from the South although pretty bad is not however so disastrous as we had first said. Nothing new here, just the death of one of the Brigadier Generals of my division who was an excellent officer, a very honest man and that I will be burying with all the required honors.]

1. Louis Saint Ange Morel, chevalier de la Colombe (1755-1799), aide de camp de Lafayette

RÉFÉRENCES : *Lettres inédites du général de Lafayette au vicomte de Noailles*, Paris, 1924, p. 19  
 -- *Lafayette in the Age of the American Revolution*, Cornell University press, 1980, Appendix II, p. 551

On verra de la distance de  
à l'opinion pro-

*[Handwritten initials]*

Après les choses qui ont été dites de la liberté et  
de la justice de la religion, nous en venons à celle  
de la science, c'est-à-dire de la paucité; c'est-à-dire  
de la science qui ne se fait pas par un enseignement  
en classe et se fait par la lecture, les sciences  
à la que les gens de bien se font par eux-mêmes  
sans aucun maître. Les sciences de la morale et de la  
politique sont de ce genre. Les sciences de la physique  
sont de ce genre. Les sciences de la médecine et de  
l'agriculture sont de ce genre. Les sciences de  
l'art sont de ce genre.

Il y a encore de la liberté de penser, de  
l'opinion, de la science de la vérité  
grande. Les sciences de la morale et de la  
politique sont de ce genre. Les sciences de la  
physique sont de ce genre. Les sciences de la  
médecine et de l'agriculture sont de ce genre.

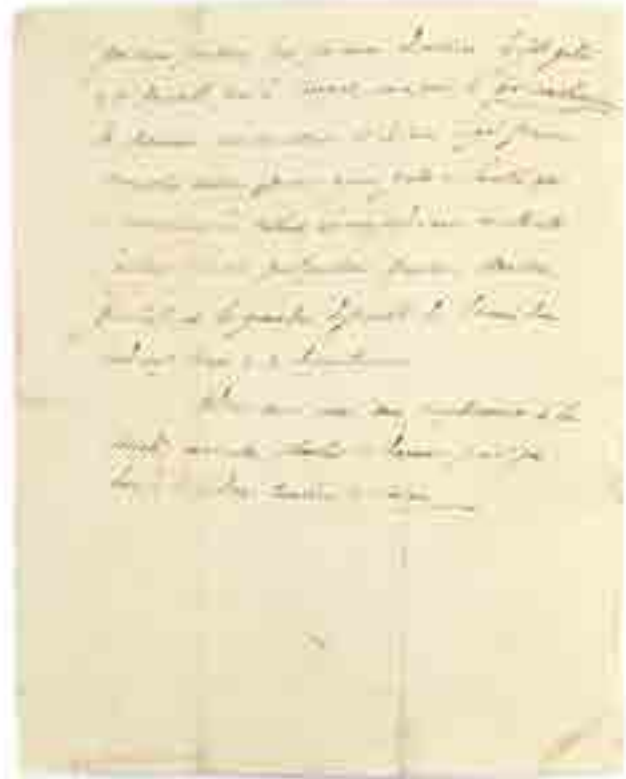


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**LAFAYETTE**, Gilbert du Motier, marquis de  
*Lettre autographe à Louis Marie, vicomte de Noailles*  
Au quartier général, Prakness [New Jersey], 18 octobre 1780  
2 pp. in-4 [en français]

LAFAYETTE ÉCRIT À NOAILLES DEPUIS LE QUARTIER GÉNÉRAL DE WASHINGTON : 3000 ANGLAIS "À LA VOILE" ET 2000 AUTRES ANGLAIS À NEW YORK "FAVORISENT LES OPÉRATIONS DE CORNWALLIS". LE GÉNÉRAL WASHINGTON NOMME LE GÉNÉRAL GREENE AU COMMANDEMENT DE L'ARMÉE DU SUD, EN GRANDE DIFFICULTÉ.

LAFAYETTE WRITES NOAILLES FROM THE WASHINGTON HEADQUARTERS : 3,000 ENGLISHMEN "ON SHIPS" AND 2,000 OTHER ENGLISHMEN IN NEW YORK "FACILITATE CORNWALLIS'S OPERATIONS." GENERAL WASHINGTON APPOINTS GENERAL GREENE AS COMMANDER OF THE SOUTHERN ARMY, IN GREAT DIFFICULTY

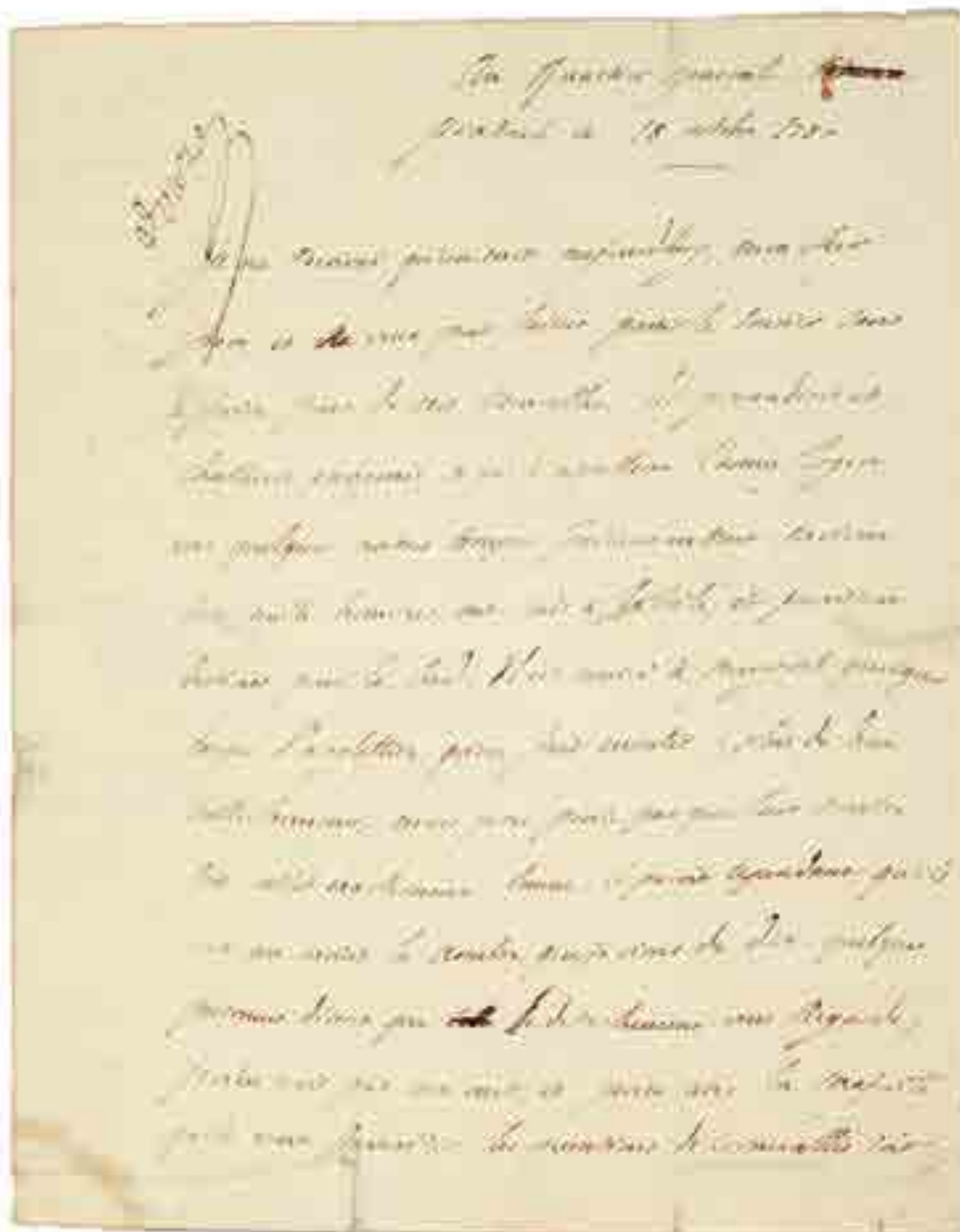


Je ne t'écrirai qu'un mot aujourd'hui, mon cher frère, et ne veux pas laisser passer le courrier sans te faire part de nos nouvelles. Les grenadiers et chasseurs ennemis, ce qu'ils appellent l'armée légère, avec quelques autres troupes faisant en tout environ trois mille hommes ont mis à la voile, et paraissent destinés pour le Sud. Il est arrivé à New-York quelques troupes d'Angleterre qu'on fait monter à plus de deux mille hommes, mais je ne pense pas que leur nombre soit assez exactement connu. Il paraît cependant qu'ils sont au moins le nombre que je viens de dire. Quelques personnes disent que le détachement vous regarde ; je n'en crois pas un mot, et pense avec la majorité qu'ils vont favoriser les opérations de Cornwallis soit par une jonction, soit par une diversion. Le général Gates<sup>1</sup> est rappelé par le Congrès ; on a prié le général Washington de nommer un successeur et ce sera le général Greene<sup>2</sup>, notre plus ancien officier après Gates et Heath<sup>3</sup>, qui a vraiment du talent, et une judiciaire excellente. D'ailleurs, il a été quelque temps quartier-maître général, et les grandes difficultés de l'Armée du Sud ont trait à ce département.

Adieu, mon ami, mes compliments à la société ; embrasse Charlus et Damas, je n'ai pas besoin de te dire combien je t'aime.

I shall write you just a word today, my dear brother, and do not want to let the courier go without informing you of our news. The enemy grenadiers and chasseurs (which are called the light army) and some other troops, making in all about three thousand men, have set sail and appear headed for the South. Some troops, estimated to be more than two thousand men, arrived in New York from England, but I don't think their number is precisely enough known. It appears, however, that they are at least the number I have just said. Some people say that the detachment is headed toward you ; I don't believe a word of it and think, with the majority, that they are going to promote Cornwallis's operations, either by joining him or by diversionary action. General Gates was recalled by Congress ; General Washington was asked to name a successor and it will be General Greene, our most senior officer after Gates and Heath, who really has talent and excellent judgment. Besides, he has been quartermaster general for some time, and the great difficulties of the southern army are in that department.

Farewell, my friend, my compliments to the "society". Embrace Charlus and Damas ; I need not tell you how much I love you.



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Une lettre autographe (non signée) de Lafayette à Noailles semble avoir manqué depuis longtemps aux archives de Chavaniac-Lafayette. Elle est datée du 3 octobre 1780 et a été écrite au camp de Harrington (« Tu auras su, mon cher Vicomte, tous les détails relatifs à l'affaire de West Point », Dean Collection, Cornell University Library, cf. Gottschalk, *Lafayette. A Guide*, p. 49)

1. Le général Horatio Gates (1727-1806) créa le système de rapports et d'ordres de l'Armée continentale balbutiante. Rival de Washington, il fut évincé après la défaite de Camden (1780).

2. Le général Nathanael Greene (1742-1786).

3. Le général William Heath (1737-1814).

RÉFÉRENCES : *Lettres inédites du général de Lafayette au vicomte de Noailles*, Paris, 1924, p. 21 -- *Lafayette in the Age of the American Revolution*, Cornell University press, 1980, pp. 202 et 508 ("The manuscript has not been found")

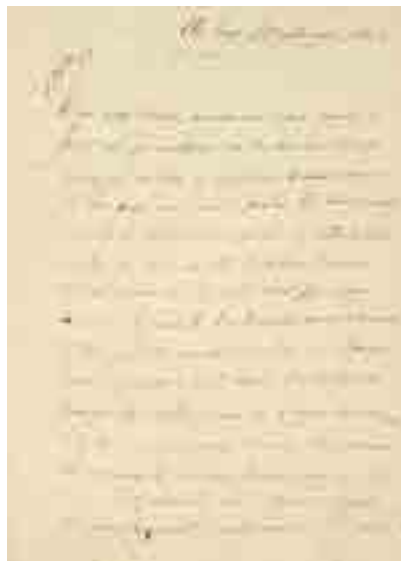
20 000 / 25 000 €

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**LAFAYETTE**, Gilbert du Motier, marquis de  
*Lettre autographe à Louis Marie, vicomte de Noailles*  
Au camp, Wagharough, 23 octobre 1780  
4 pp. in-4 [en français]

PRISE DE CINQUANTE-QUATRE BÂTIMENTS ANGLAIS PAR  
"L'ARMÉE COMBINÉE" FRANCO-AMÉRICAINE.  
CONSIDÉRATIONS TACTIQUES DE LAFAYETTE : IL BLOQUE  
DES PASSAGES DANS LES MONTAGNES SURPLOMBANT  
L'HUDSON RIVER.

THE FRENCH-AMERICAN "COMBINED ARMY" TAKES  
FIFTY-FOUR ENGLISH SHIPS. TACTICAL CONSIDERATIONS  
OF LAFAYETTE : HE BLOCKS SOME ROUTES IN THE  
MOUNTAINS OVER THE HUDSON RIVER



Il n'y a pas d'instant, mon cher ami, où je ne maudisse la fatale étoile qui nous sépare. Etre tous deux dans l'Amérique Septentrionale, être destinés à coopérer contre la même armée, et cela sans pouvoir causer ensemble pendant deux heures. En vérité il y a de la sorcellerie dans ce malheur là. A Dieu ne plaise cependant que j'accuse nos alliés, les ministres français et espagnols, ni même M. de Guichen<sup>1</sup> d'avoir agi comme des sorciers. La promenade de ce dernier me paraît inconcevable ; il faut qu'il fasse un beau coup d'épée pour réparer ce qu'il n'a pas fait ici, et la manière dont les frégates courent après lui semble prouver que le voyage est entièrement de sa façon. Un peu de patience, beaucoup d'ennui, et après cela nous aurons la consolation de savoir contre qui jurer.

Le général Clinton<sup>2</sup> est resté à New York ; il paraît qu'on peut faire monter les embarcations à trois ou quatre milles ; je ne crois pas les arrivants plus nombreux que quinze cent. J'attends ce soir quelques messieurs qui veulent bien se faire pendre par amitié pour moi, et je saurai plus parfaitement encore la situation des ennemis dont je te ferai part dans ma première lettre. Tu auras appris l'heureuse nouvelle du convoi anglais intercepté par notre flotte combinée. Je te prie de dire à M. de Rochambeau que les anglais en conviennent, du moins on nous l'assure ; ils disent seulement qu'au lieu de 54 bâtiments, ils n'en ont perdu que cinquante et un sur lesquels il n'y en avait que cinq chargés pour l'Inde. Nous pouvons, je crois, fort bien nous abonner à ce marché-là. J'espère que M. d'Estaing<sup>3</sup> commandait, mais n'en ai aucune certitude.

Notre armée, du moins la partie qui n'est pas à West Point, est campée près de cette chaîne de montagnes qui court dans une position à peu près parallèle à la Rivière du Nord. Vers notre gauche, on entre dans les montagnes par une gorge aisée à défendre en appuyant la droite à la Rivière de Pallaic

There is not a moment, my dear friend, when I do not curse the fatal star that separates us. For both of us to be in North America, destined to work together against the same army but unable to talk together a few hours, in truth there is sorcery in that misfortune. It does not please God, however, for me to accuse our allies, the French and Spanish ministers, or even M. de Guichen of having acted as the sorcerers. The latter's promenade seems inconceivable to me. He must make a fine attack to make up for what he has not done here, and the way in which the frigates pursue him seems to prove that the voyage is entirely his choice. A little patience, a lot of boredom, and after a while we shall have the consolation of knowing at whom to swear.

General Clinton has remained in New York. It appears that we can put the number of those embarking at three or four thousand ; I do not think the arrivals number more than fifteen hundred. This evening I am expecting some gentlemen who are quite willing to be hanged owing to their friendship for me, and I shall know still more exactly the enemy situation, of which I shall advise you in my first letter. You must have learned the happy news of the English convoy that was intercepted by our combined fleet. Please tell M. de Rochambeau that the English admit it, at least so we are assured. They say only that instead of fifty-four ships, they lost only fifty-one, out of which only five were loaded for the West Indies. We can, I think, very well agree to that bargain. I hope M. d'Estaing was commanding, but I am not at all certain about it.

Our army, at least the part not at West Point, is camped near that chain of mountains that runs roughly parallel to the North River. Toward our left one enters the mountains through a gorge that is easy to defend by positioning the right wing on the Passaic River and the left against the escarpment of the



et la gauche à l'escarpement de la Montagne. C'est en avant de cette gorge que toute ma division légère était campée. Elle couvrait toute la gauche et une partie du front de l'armée.

Mais si au lieu de prendre les routes de Paramus et Hackensack l'ennemi venait par Nordrech, il trouverait sur notre droite deux gorges qui donnent également entrée dans nos montagnes. C'est là que je vais m'établir demain, du moins pour quelques temps. Dans tous les cas, de quelque côté que l'ennemi vienne, je dois marcher aux passages où je puis le combattre avec avantage, et les mouvements de l'armée se régleront sur les circonstances. Voilà, mon cher ami, quelle est notre position actuelle.

J'ai des excuses à te faire d'avoir ouvert une lettre pour toi, mais elle m'est arrivée avec un paquet qui m'était adressé ; d'ailleurs cette lettre n'est pas fort intéressante pour les secrets qu'elle contient, elle est du chevalier du Buisson<sup>4</sup> quant à la signature, car la diction et l'orthographe de la lettre prouvent qu'il ne l'a pas écrite. Tu trouveras par le style que son amour propre est content de son existence actuelle. Mais dans le fond il s'est battu comme un diable à côté du Baron de Kalb. Il avait dans l'armée un rang sans commandement ; on lui en a donné un dans l'État du Nord Caroline qui, quoique civil, a un beau nom ; il faut tâcher que ce compliment fait à sa bravoure et à la mémoire du Baron de Kalb puisse lui être utile en France où l'on ne fera pas tant de différence entre la milice et l'armée. Mais j'ai peur que le malheureux ne meure car il crache toujours le sang. Parle de lui à M. de Rochambeau et présente lui ses respects.

J'espère, mon cher Vicomte, que nos maîtresses ne seront jamais assez exigeantes pour nous empêcher de faire un souper de filles, ni assez bêtes pour rompre une partie par obéissance. Si j'avais une maîtresse, mon sentiment serait en partie fondé sur la délicatesse ou fierté qu'elle montrerait à ne pas témoigner de jalousie, et sur la liberté que j'aurais de faire tout ce que je voudrais, même de la négliger, sans la trouver jamais exigeante. Cette maîtresse alors m'attacherait pour toujours, je le crois du moins ; si ce n'était plus par une passion violente au moins par l'attachement le plus tendre. Je n'aime pas les filles parce que la bêtise endort et l'impudence dégoûte ; mais tant qu'elles auront mes aimables amis pour amants, leur bon goût me raccommoiera avec elles.

Adieu, mille compliments à la société des soupers. J'embrasse Lauzun, Damas et Charlus qui peut lire cette lettre si elle l'intéresse. Dans trois ou quatre jours je t'écrirai encore.

mountain. It is in front of this gorge that my whole light division has been encamped. It has covered the whole left and part of the front of the army.

But if instead of taking the roads from Paramus and Hackensack the enemy came through Newark, they would find on our right two gorges that also give access to our mountains. That is where I am going to establish myself tomorrow, at least for a time. In any case, from whatever direction the enemy might come, I must march to the passes where I can fight them with advantage, and the army's movements will be adjusted to the circumstances. That, my dear friend, is our present situation.

I have an apology to make to you for having opened a letter for you, but it came with a packet addressed to me ; besides, this letter is not very interesting for the secrets it contains. It is from chevalier du Buisson, according to the signature, for the diction and the spelling of the letter prove that he did not write it. You will see by the style that his self-esteem is satisfied with his present existence. But in fact he fought like a devil beside the Baron de Kalb. He had a rank in the army without a command ; he was given a rank in the state of North Carolina which, although civilian, has a fine title. We must try to see that this compliment to his bravery and to the memory of the Baron de Kalb may be useful to him in France, where they do not make so much distinction between the militia and the army. But I fear that the poor man may die because he is always spitting blood. Mention him to M. de Rochambeau and present his respects.

I hope, my dear vicomte, that our mistresses will never be so demanding as to prevent us from having supper with other girls, or we so stupid as to break up a party out of obedience. If I had a mistress, my feelings would be partly based on the delicacy or pride she would display in not showing jealousy and on the freedom I would have to do anything I wanted, even to neglect her, without ever finding her demanding. That mistress then would bind me forever, at least so I believe, if not by a violent passion, at least by the most tender attachment. I don't like girls because silliness is boring and impudence disgusting ; but as long as they have my amiable friends for lovers, their good taste will reconcile me to them.

Farewell, a thousand compliments to the supper group. I embrace Lauzun, Damas, and Charlus, who may read this letter if it interests them. In three or four days I shall write you again.

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1. L'amiral Luc Urbain du Bouëxic, comte de Guichen (1712-1790).  
2. Le général Henry Clinton (1738-1795), commandant en chef des troupes britanniques.  
3. L'amiral Charles Henri d'Estaing (1729-1794).  
4. Charles-François, chevalier du Buisson des Aix (1752-1786), embarqua avec Lafayette, en 1777. Ils avaient servi ensemble dans le régiment des dragons de Noailles. Il fut aide de camp du général baron de Kalb durant la Guerre d'Indépendance.

RÉFÉRENCES : *Lettres inédites du général de Lafayette au vicomte de Noailles*, Paris, 1924, p. 2" -- *Lafayette in the Age of the American Revolution*, Cornell University press, 1980, pp. 204 et 508

**25 000 / 35 000 €**

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**LAFAYETTE**, Gilbert du Motier, marquis de

*Lettre autographe à Louis Marie, vicomte de Noailles*

Au camp de la division légère près de Crane's Town,  
28 octobre 1780

5 pp. in-4 [en français]

RÉCIT DE LA PRISE MANQUÉE DE STATEN ISLAND DONT LAFAYETTE POSSÈDE UNE CARTE. À LA FIN DE LA LETTRE, LAFAYETTE ANNONCE À NOAILLES QU'IL A TRANSMIS À WASHINGTON SA CARTE DE SAVANNAH.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE FAILED RAID ON STATEN ISLAND. LAFAYETTE GIVES WASHINGTON NOAILLES'S MAP OF SAVANNAH



Sais-tu, mon Vicomte, que j'ai la plus belle occasion du monde pour me pendre ? Je viens d'éprouver la plus piquante aventure qui puisse arriver à un officier. Je ne puis t'en écrire encore sans jurer entre mes dents, et tu vas plaindre ton pauvre frère quant tu sauras ce qu'il a manqué.

Tu as la carte de Staten Island, et quoi qu'elle ne montre pas les détails, tu verras à peu près les points intéressants. Par tous les espions dont j'avais rempli cette île, je découvris que ces messieurs se gardaient très négligemment, et sur cela était bâti un projet charmant sur lequel mon cœur s'extasiait depuis douze jours. Aux trois redoutes A-B-C il y a deux cents hessois et cent cinquante anglais baraqués à une distance des redoutes où ils ne laissaient que des sentinelles relevées pour la garde des barraques. A Richemont est la petite légion de Simcoe<sup>1</sup> de trois cents hommes au plus, cinquante *riflemen* à Deckers Ferry, et cinquante dragons dans un autre endroit. Je connaissais non seulement leurs postes, mais la place de chaque sentinelle, le chemin fait par chaque patrouille, le logement de chaque officier intéressant, et d'après cela il m'était prouvé clair comme le jour qu'on pouvait arriver aux forts A-B-C. et à Richemont sans donner aux ennemis le temps de sortir de leurs baraques. Mes espions devaient guider chaque corps sous condition de recevoir tant d'argent si nous surprinions les ennemis, ou d'être poignardés en cas que nous fussions découverts. J'avais des guides en sous ordre qu'on avait saisis dans leurs maisons au moment d'exécuter et dont j'avais appris le nom et le caractère.

Do you know, my vicomte, that I have the finest reason in the world to hang myself ? I have just met the most vexing accident that can happen to an officer. I still cannot write you about it without swearing through my teeth, and you are going to pity your poor brother when you know what he missed.

You have the map of Staten Island, and although it does not show the details, you will see nearly all the important points. Through all the spies with which I had filled this island I discovered that those gentlemen were guarded very negligently, and on that discovery was constructed a charming plan that my heart was ecstatic about for two days. At the three redoubts A, B, and C there are 200 Hessians and 150 British billeted at a distance from the redoubts, where they have left only some off-duty sentinels to guard the barracks. Simcoe's small legion of 300 men is at Richmond.<sup>1</sup> At the Narrows fort there are 300 men at most, 50 riflemen at Decker's Ferry, and 50 dragons in another place.

I knew not only their posts, but the position of each sentinel, the route taken by each patrol, and the quarters of each important officer, and from that it was shown to me as clear as day that one could reach forts a, b, and c and Richmond without giving the enemy time to come out of their barracks. My spies were to guide each corps on condition of receiving so much money if we surprised the enemy or of being stabbed if we were discovered. I had some subordinate guides who had been seized in their homes at the moment of the plan's execution and whose name and character I had learned.

De la copie de la dernière lettre, puis

le 2<sup>e</sup> volume de la 1<sup>re</sup> édition 1780

1781

Après la revue récente, qui fut la plus belle occasion  
de monde pour me rendre, je vins d'apprécier la  
plus piquante aventure qui puisse arriver à ces gens.  
Je ne puis leur en dire tant sans faire courir mes amis,  
et les voir plaindre le pauvre, sans qu'on ne dise  
qu'il a manqué.

La se la carte de l'Isle d'Island, or quoiqu'elle  
ne montre que les détroits, les rivières à peu près les  
points cardinaux, par les les lignes d'un planis-  
~~terre~~ <sup>terre</sup> cette île je découvre que les montagnes se  
poussent très hautement et sur cela être d'un  
pays abominable auquel nous leur l'histoire  
depuis nous par, aux deux Reduits A. B. C. D.  
E. F. G. H. I. J. K. L. M. N. O. P. Q. R. S. T. U. V. W. X. Y. Z.  
depuis à nos détroit des Reduits en ill. en l'histoire



On avait fait venir quelques bateaux auprès du camp sous différents prétextes. J'avais calculé la lune, la marée, la probabilité de brouillard, et la nuit du 26 au 27 avait été fixée pour l'opération.

Pour mieux cacher mon jeu, j'avais donné un dîner à M. de la Luzerne<sup>2</sup> et au général Washington dont la revue m'avait servi de prétexte pour nous mettre dans le meilleur état possible. Avant de nous mettre à table j'avais confié mon secret et donné l'ordre aux commandants de corps qui ne savaient rien auparavant. Tu juges de la joie universelle. A la nuit nous partons, et marchons dans un ordre et un silence qui t'auraient fait plaisir. Une chose seule ne dépendait pas de nous, et cette chose a manqué.

Une foutue bête de quartier maître général<sup>3</sup> et ses employés non moins bêtes que lui avaient été chargés par le général Washington d'avoir les bateaux à une certaine place, et une certaine heure. Les chiens ont fait tant de sottises que, quoiqu'ils eussent été demandés plus tôt qu'on n'en avait besoin, quoique j'eusse préparé des relais sur lesquels ils ne comptaient pas, quoique j'eusse envoyé au devant d'eux, ils sont arrivés trop tard. J'ai vu alors que je serais pris par le jour, que l'avantage dont je m'étais flatté était fondé sur la négligence de l'ennemi, et qu'au lieu d'une surprise je trouverais un assaut où je perdrais plus de monde que je n'en prendrais. J'ai donc renoncé à mon entreprise, et après avoir passé la nuit tout près de l'île sans être inquiété, je suis revenu le lendemain à mon camp.

Mon désappointement a été suivi d'une petite aventure qui m'a fait rire. Mes soldats avaient entendu dire que les bateaux avaient manqué : en revenant ils ont rencontré ces maudits bateaux, et en passant à côté d'eux tu n'as pas idée des injures qu'ils ont vomies contre les charretiers, les conducteurs, et tout ce qui était autour de ces bateaux. J'ai perdu une charmante occasion, mon ami, je n'y pense pas sans dépit. J'ai mis à l'ordre ma façon de penser sur ces messieurs. Mais cela ne me fera pas retrouver ce que leur stupidité m'a fait manquer. Le général Washington n'en a pas moins eu d'humeur que moi, car il avait de grandes espérances.

Les ennemis sauront en général qu'on avait envie de tenter contre eux. Il est à souhaiter qu'ils n'apprennent aucun des détails. Mais si tu crois qu'ils puissent intéresser mon ami Charlus ou le cher de Chastellux<sup>4</sup> tu peux leur dire ce que tu en sais.

J'ai donné au général Washington le plan de Savannah ; il m'a chargé de t'en faire un million de remerciements. Il a été vivement sensible à ton attention. Je l'ai prévenu que nous voyagerions ensemble quand on serait en quartier d'hiver et il m'a chargé de te dire combien il serait heureux de faire connaissance avec toi. Ton plan est parfait et m'a fait grand plaisir<sup>5</sup>.

Adieu, mon amitié se plaît à te faire part de tous les petits détails qui m'intéressent.  
Je t'embrasse.

We had had some boats come up near the camp under various pretexts. I had calculated the moon, the tide, and the probability of fog, and the night of the twenty-sixth to the twenty-seventh had been set for the operation.

To better conceal my intention, I had given a dinner for M. de La Luzerne and General Washington, whose review had served as my pretext for putting us in the best condition possible. Before sitting down to dinner I had confided my secret and given orders to the corps commanders, who knew nothing beforehand. You can imagine the universal joy. At night we leave and march in an order and a silence that would have given you pleasure. One thing alone did not depend on us, and that thing miscarried.

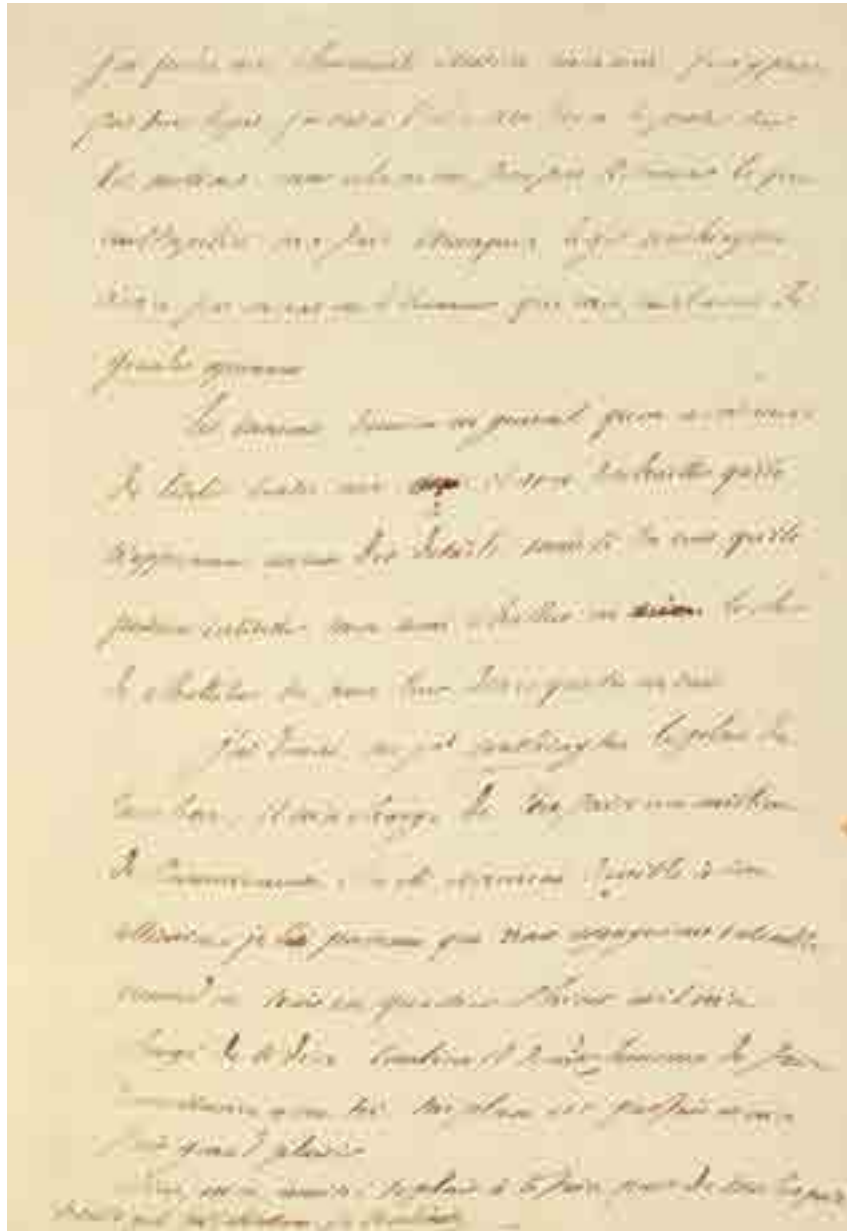
A worthless fool of a quartermaster general and his assistants, who were no less fools than he, had been instructed by General Washington to have the boats at a certain place at a certain time. The curs were so stupid that, although we called for them sooner than we needed them, although I had prepared some fresh horses that they were not expecting, and although I met them halfway, they came too late. I saw then that I would be caught by the daylight, that the advantage I had hoped for was based on the enemy's negligence, and that instead of a surprise I would find myself making an attack in which I would lose more men than I would take. I therefore gave up my enterprise, and after having spent the night right near the island without any alarms, I came back the next day to my camp.

My disappointment was followed by a little incident that made me laugh. My soldiers had heard talk that the boats had failed to come. On coming back they encountered these accursed boats, and as they passed alongside them you have no idea of the insults they hurled at the carters, the drivers, and everyone else around these boats. I lost a delightful opportunity, my friend, and cannot think of it without resentment. I have settled my thoughts on the subject of those gentlemen, but that does not give me back what their stupidity made me lose. General Washington was no less irritated by it than I, because he had great hopes.

The enemy will know in a general way that we wanted to try something against them. It is desirable that they not learn any of the details. But if you think it may interest my friend Charlus or the Chevalier de Chastellux, you can tell them what you know about it.

I have given General Washington the Savannah plan, and he has asked me to give you a million thanks for it. He was greatly touched by your thoughtfulness. I informed him that we would travel together when the army is in winter quarters, and he has asked me to tell you how happy he would be to make your acquaintance. Your plan is perfect and gives me great pleasure.

Farewell. Because of my friendship for you, I am please to share with you all the little details that concern me. I embrace you.



1. John Simcoe commandait une légion de loyalistes appelée les Queen's Rangers.
2. Anne-César chevalier de la Luzerne (1741-1791), second ambassadeur de France aux États-Unis, de 1779 à 1784.
3. Timothy Pickering.
4. François Jean de Beauvoir, marquis de Chastellux (1734-1788) servit sous les ordres de Rochambeau, notamment comme agent de liaison entre ce dernier et Washington.
5. La lettre contenant le plan de Savannah par Noailles n'a pas été retrouvée. Il a pu être dessiné par le cartographe et aide de camp de

Lafayette, le capitaine Michel du Chesnoy (voir l'article de Patricia van Ee, "Lafayette's Manuscript Maps", in *Library of Congress Information Bulletin*, juillet 2 000, vol. 59, no. 7).

RÉFÉRENCES : *Lettres inédites du général de Lafayette au vicomte de Noailles*, Paris, 1924, p. 27 -- *Lafayette in the Age of the American Revolution*, Cornell University press, 1980, pp. 209 et 511

20 000 / 30 000 €

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**LAFAYETTE**, Gilbert du Motier, marquis de  
*Lettre autographe à Louis Marie, vicomte de Noailles*  
Au camp, 3 novembre 1780  
1 p. in-4 [en français]

LAFAYETTE S'APPRÊTE À REJOINDRE SES QUARTIERS  
D'HIVER. IL ESPÈRE UNE VISITE DE NOAILLES ET VOUDRAIT  
LUI PRÉSENTER GEORGE WASHINGTON.

LAFAYETTE IS ABOUT TO TAKE UP HIS WINTER QUARTERS  
AND HOPES NOAILLES WILL VISIT HIM SO THAT HE COULD  
PRESENT HIM TO GEORGE WASHINGTON

---

Il me paraît, mon cher Vicomte, que vous entrerez bientôt en quartiers d'hiver, et si notre armée en faisoit autant dans ce moment-ci, je ne perdrais pas un instant pour t'aller voir à Newport. Mais nous resterons encore quelque temps sous la toile, et d'après cela je n'ai pas besoin de te dire combien je désire une visite de toi. Il est par trop piquant de courir les champs depuis quatre ans sans pouvoir nous rencontrer, et si tu as la permission de voir un peu le pays, je te conjure de ne pas tarder à venir voir ton frère. Je te ferai faire connaissance avec un ami<sup>1</sup> qui par conséquent sera charmé de devenir le tien ; ta route sera de passer par Hartford, King's Ferry et Kakiat. Mandes-moi, mon ami, si ce projet de mon cœur peut s'accomplir et quand il me sera permis de te dire combien je t'aime.

It appears, my dear vicomte, that you will soon go into winter quarters, and if our army were doing the same at this time I would not lose a moment in going to see you at Newport. But we shall stay a while longer under canvas, and because of that I need not tell you how much I am wishing for a visit from you. It is far too vexing to have wandered about for four years without our being able to meet, and if you have permission to see a bit of the country, I beseech you not to delay in coming to see your brother. I shall introduce you to a friend who, as a result, will be delighted to become yours. Your route will be to go by way of Hartford, King's Ferry, and Kakiat. Let me know, my friend, if this project of my heart can be carried out and when I shall be allowed to tell you how much I love you.

---

1. George Washington.

RÉFÉRENCES : *Lettres inédites du général de Lafayette au vicomte de Noailles*, Paris, 1924, p. 31 -- *Lafayette in the Age of the American Revolution*, Cornell University press, 1980, pp. 217 et 513

**10 000 / 15 000 €**

Alte l'emp. e. J. Bernabè 1811.

Non mi puoi mai veder lontano che con contenti biondi in  
 guappia d'abito e di anni come capisci ancora bene  
 che nessuno si se ne potesse per un istante per l'altro con  
 à sempre non non rubare con me per me non la  
 tua. e dopo che se non per bene di te non l'altro se  
 che è una carta di te. e se per me se quanto di non la  
 cambio dopo ~~che~~ quando non sono più con me nessuno  
 e se tu la permission di me non la puoi, se la capisci  
 che se per te che è una non la tua, se la puoi fare  
 l'occasione per un anno qui per l'altro non l'altro  
 di non la tua. te non la tua per l'altro  
 non la tua e l'altro. Ma non mi non mi se  
 proprio di non la tua per l'altro. e quando il me  
 non mi non di te non l'altro, se non la tua

**LAFAYETTE**, Gilbert du Motier, marquis de  
*Lettre autographe à Louis Marie, vicomte de Noailles*  
 Au camp, 4 novembre 1780  
 2 pp.1/2 in-4 [en français]

LE GÉNÉRAL GREENE NOMMÉ COMMANDANT EN CHEF  
 DE L'ARMÉE DU SUD PAR WASHINGTON. LE GÉNÉRAL  
 LAFAYETTE NOMMÉ COMMANDANT EN SECOND.

GENERAL GREENE IS APPOINTED AS COMMANDER  
 IN CHIEF OF THE SOUTHERN ARMY BY WASHINGTON.  
 GENERAL LAFAYETTE IS APPOINTED AS HIS SECOND IN  
 COMMAND



J'ai retardé ton exprès pendant deux jours, mon cher ami, et les ai employés à retourner les moyens de faire ce qui te peut convenir, en même temps que je te donnerais un conseil dicté par ma tendresse pour toi.

Je te dirai premièrement qu'ayant un grand nombre d'officiers plus anciens que moi dans l'armée, le choix du général Washington ne pouvait tomber sur moi sans faire un très mauvais compliment à tous les autres. D'ailleurs le général Greene, outre son ancienneté, a beaucoup d'esprit et de talents, et le général lui avait des obligations particulières. En étant le second de cette armée, je suis en liberté d'être ici ou là-bas suivant les circonstances.

Quelque soient tes projets, mon cher frère, tu sens que ni le Congrès ni le général Washington ne feront rien avant d'avoir consulté M. de Rochambeau, et tu le connais assez pour prévoir la réponse. Mais dans tous les cas, le premier pas est que tu viennes ici. Rien n'est plus simple que le voyage. Il ne peut donner aucun soupçon à vos généraux, et puis quand tu seras ici nous causerons bien mieux qu'on ne peut le faire par lettres sur le parti qu'il te conviendra de prendre, et sur le moyen de venir à bout de nos désirs.

Je ne partirai pas dans aucun cas avant les premiers jours de décembre. Je te prie de n'en pas parler ; il peut se présenter des circonstances qui changent mes projets ; mais je crois bien cependant aller passer mon hiver au Sud. Une de mes raisons pour désirer de causer est que je crains toujours de voir tomber ces diables de lettres en mains ennemies. Fais-moi savoir quand tu viendras. Charlus j'imagine et Damas, peut-être le chevalier de Chastellux t'accompagneront ; j'ai grande envie d'en être averti d'avance parce que je voudrais être chez moi ce jour-là et que souvent je cours les champs.

Viens, mon ami, dans le courant de ce mois ; c'est là le premier pas. D'ici tu pourras ou écrire ou aller parler suivant que nous le jugerons convenable. Je joins ici la lettre en question.

Adieu, je t'embrasse avec un cœur plein de ce que désires, et qui y pense à tous les moments de la journée.

I delayed your express for two days, my dear friend, and used the time to mull over the means of doing what may suit you and at the same time of giving you some advice dictated by my affection for you.

First I shall tell you that, as there are a great number of officers senior to me in the army, General Washington's choice could not have fallen on me without doing a very grave disservice to all the others.

Besides, General Greene has much spirit and talent, in addition to his seniority, and the general has special obligations to him. As I am the second in this army, I am at liberty to be here or there according to the circumstances.

Whatever your plans, my dear brother, you realize that neither Congress nor General Washington will do anything before consulting M. Rochambeau, and you know him well enough to predict the answer. In any case the first step is for you to come here. Nothing is more simple than the trip. It cannot cause your generals any suspicion, and then when you are here we shall talk much better than we can by letters about the course it is advisable for you to take and about the means of achieving our desires.

In any case I shall not leave before the early part of December. Please don't talk about it. Circumstances may arise to change my plans, but in the meantime I really believe I shall go to spend my winter in the South. One of my reasons for wanting to talk is that I am always afraid of seeing these confounded letters fall into enemy hands. Let me know when you will come. I imagine Charlus and Damas and perhaps the chevalier de Chastellux will accompany you. I would very much like to be notified in advance, because I would like to be at home that day and I am often wandering about the country.

Come, my friend, in the course of this month. That is the first step. From here you can either write or go to talk, as we shall deem appropriate. I enclose here the letter in question. Adieu, I embrace you with a heart full of what [you] desire, and as one who thinks about it every moment of the day.

1777  
 Le Camp de la Marais 1777

Monsieur le Comte de Noailles  
 J'ai l'honneur de vous adresser par ce courrier  
 deux lettres de M. de Mifflin le 26 de ce mois  
 par lesquelles on voit que le général Mifflin  
 n'a pu empêcher la marche de l'armée de  
 France, et qu'il a été obligé de se retirer  
 vers le sud-est de la Pennsylvanie. On croit  
 cependant que le général Mifflin n'a pas  
 encore été défait, et qu'il se tient dans  
 quelque lieu de sûreté. On attendra  
 avec impatience les nouvelles qui  
 parviendront de ce côté.

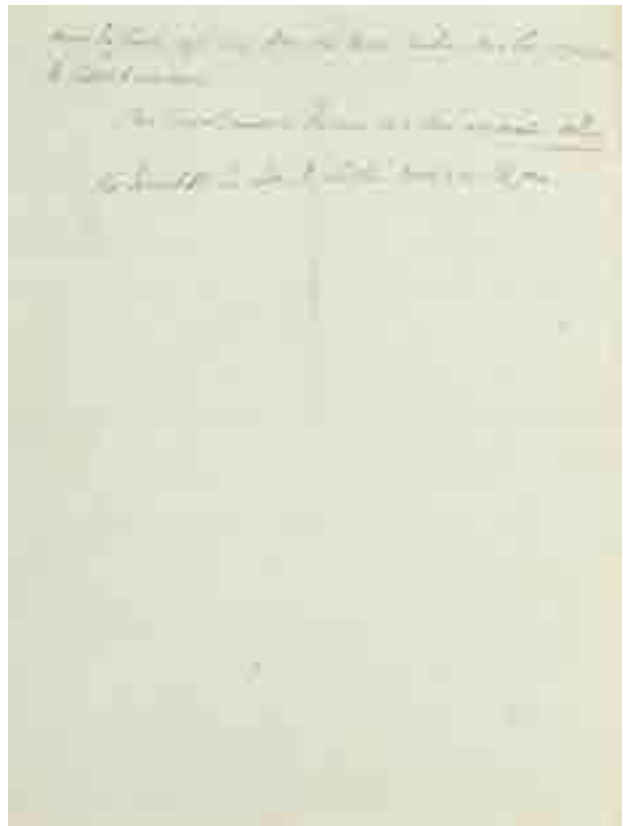
RÉFÉRENCES : *Lettres inédites du général de Lafayette au vicomte de Noailles*, Paris, 1924, p. 33 -- *Lafayette in the Age of the American Revolution*, Cornell University press, 1980, pp. 217 et 513

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**LAFAYETTE**, Gilbert du Motier, marquis de  
*Lettre autographe à Louis Marie, vicomte de Noailles*  
New Windsor, 19 février 1781  
1 pp.1/2 in-4 [en français]

LAFAYETTE EN CAMPEMENT AU NORD DE NEW YORK  
INFORME LE VICOMTE DE NOAILLES, QUI EST DÉJÀ PARTI  
POUR LA FRANCE AVEC LE COLONEL LAURENS, DES  
MOUVEMENTS DU FILS DE ROCHAMBEAU.

LAFAYETTE, CAMPING IN THE NORTH OF NEW YORK,  
UPDATES THE VISCOUNT OF NOAILLES, WHO HAS  
ALREADY LEFT WITH COLONEL LAURENS'S MISSION, ON  
ROCHAMBEAU'S SON MOVEMENTS



Le Vicomte de Rochambeau est arrivé à Cadix, mon cher  
Vicomte, l'Impératrice Reine<sup>1</sup> est morte, M. d'Estaing avait  
convoyé la flotte des isles dans le port de Brest, l'on parlait de  
votre seconde division, et l'on espérait de prendre Gibraltar ;  
voilà les nouvelles que porte un bâtiment d'Espagne.

Le moment de te revoir est retardé ; je donnerais cependant  
tout au monde pour causer avec toi ; cette lettre-ci va dans  
une dépêche du général à M. de Rochambeau ; j'ai causé avec  
M. de St-Victor<sup>2</sup> et il m'a dit ton avis sur les affaires présentes.  
J'ai tâché de rendre le voyage moins insipide à M. de St-Victor  
que la compagnie de son camarade devait lui faire craindre en  
lui donnant une lettre particulière pour MM. de la Luzerne et  
de Marbois<sup>3</sup>, et le recommandant comme il mérite dans mes  
lettres d'introduction.

Tu me mandes, mon cher Vicomte, que ton ardeur est telle  
que tu voudrais même croiser sur les vaisseaux. Si par hasard  
on en faisait sortir, je ne puis qu'approuver ton envie de faire,  
et je sais bien que tu ne perdras pas les occasions de sortir  
d'inaction.

Mes compliments à Damas et à tous nos amis. Adieu, j'ai  
décacheté la lettre de Charlus, mais je ne l'ai pas lue.

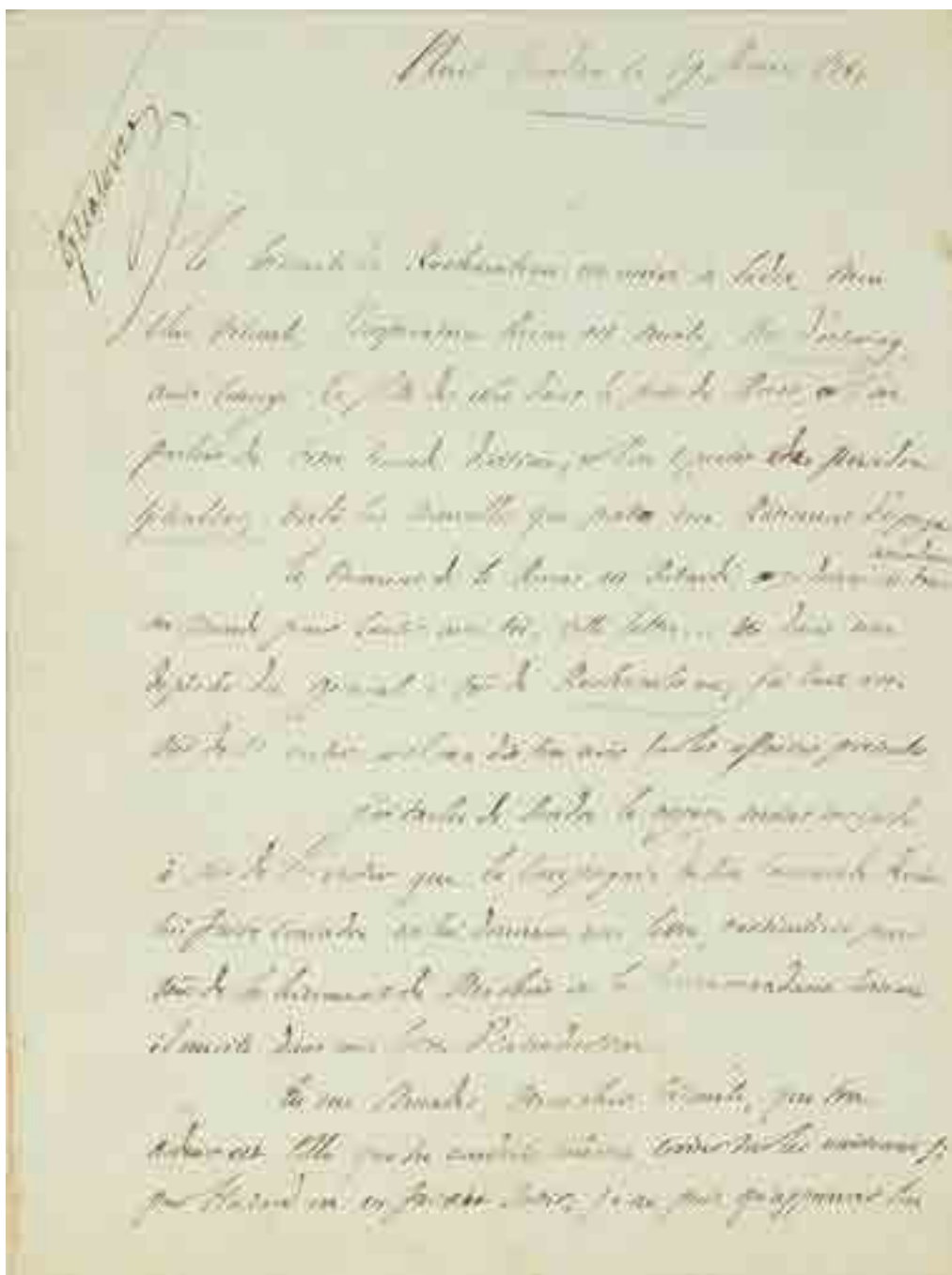
The Vicomte de Rochambeau has arrived in Cadix, my dear  
Vicomte, the Empress Queen is dead, M. d'Estaing had  
escorted the islands' fleet into the port of Brest, we spoke of  
your second division, and we hoped to take Gibraltar ; that is  
the news that was brought by a Spanish vessel.

The timing to see you again is delayed ; I would however give  
everything in the world to speak with you ; this letter is going in  
a dispatch from the General to M. de Rochambeau ; I chatted  
with M. de St-Victor and he told me your opinion on the current  
matters.

I tried to make M. de St-Victor's journey less insipid than he  
may have feared the company of his friend may have been  
by giving him a personal letter for Mssr. de la Luzerne and  
Marbois, and recommending him as he deserves to be in my  
letters of introduction.

You inform me dear Vicomte that your fervor is such that you  
would even wish to fight onboard the ships. If by chance we  
were to send them out, I could only approve of your urge to  
fight and I know that you would not miss the opportunities to  
come out of inaction.

My compliments to Damas and all our friends. Farewell,  
I unsealed the letter from Charlus, but I have not read it.



1. Marie-Thérèse d'Autriche.  
 2. Capitaine François Anselme de Saint-Victor, servant dans le régiment de Soissonnois.  
 3. François Barbé-Marbois (1745-1837) est consul général à Philadelphie en 1780. En 1803, il négociera le traité de cession de la Louisiane aux États-Unis.

RÉFÉRENCES : *Lettres inédites du général de Lafayette au vicomte de Noailles*, Paris, 1924, p. 35 -- *Lafayette in the Age of the American Revolution*, Cornell University press, 1980, Appendix 2, p. 554

15 000 / 25 000 €



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**LAFAYETTE**, Gilbert du Motier, marquis de  
*Lettre autographe à Louis Marie, vicomte de Noailles*  
Elk, 8 avril 1781  
3 pp. in-4 [en français]

“IL EST FÂCHEUX QUE CETTE EXPÉDITION-CI AIT SI MAL TOURNÉ, ET LES ÉTATS DU SUD S'EN SENTIRONT FORTEMENT” : ÉCHEC D'UNE OPÉRATION COMBINÉE DE LA MARINE ET DE L'ARMÉE DE TERRE. LAFAYETTE IGNORE QUE NOAILLES EST EN FRANCE.

“IT IS UNFORTUNATE, MY FRIEND, THAT THIS EXPEDITION TURNED OUT SO BADLY, AND THE SOUTHERN STATES WILL STRONGLY FEEL THE EFFECTS”



Après toute l'inquiétude que tu m'as donnée, mon cher frère, j'aurais mérité d'en être dédommagé par le plaisir de t'embrasser ; il est cruel d'avoir son ami sur une escadre, d'entendre dire qu'elle s'est vivement battue, de croire une autre fois distinguer des coups de canon, et de finir par n'apprendre qu'au bout d'un temps mille fois trop long quel a été le succès et quels sont les détails du combat. Charlus te fera ceux de nos préparatifs ; j'espère qu'on en aurait été contents. Il est fâcheux, mon ami, que cette expédition-ci ait si mal tourné, et les États du Sud s'en sentiront fortement ; mais vous avez fait tout ce que vous avez pu et nous aussi, vous avez battu une escadre supérieure et nous nous sommes rassemblés de tous les coins pour coopérer. Après cela, mon cher Vicomte, il faut se soumettre aux caprices de la fortune, et espérer dans une autre occasion.

Quand Charlus m'a laissé, mon ami, nous étions bloqués dans le port d'Annapolis ; je ne savais comment m'en tirer, et tentai l'expédient de mettre deux pièces de dix-huit sur un bateau. La crainte de ce calibre nous a ouvert pour quelque temps un passage, et nous sommes arrivés ici dans le projet de rejoindre tout de suite l'armée. Je crains cependant que nous ne soyons obligés de nous rendre au Sud, et dans le manque absolu de tout où se trouve un détachement qui croyait être trois jours dehors, nous aurons bien des difficultés à éprouver dans le voyage.

After all the worry you gave me, my dear brother I would have deserved to be compensated by the pleasure of embracing you ; it is cruel to have a friend on a squadron, to hear that it fought a vigorous battle, to believe another time hearing cannon blasts, and to finish by learning only after a very long while what the success and the details of the fight were ; Charlus will give you those of our preparations ; I hope they will have been happy with them ; it is unfortunate, my friend, that this expedition turned out so badly, and the Southern States will strongly feel the effects ; but you did what ever you could and so did we, you beat a superior squadron and we assembled from all four corners to cooperate ; after this, my dear Vicomte, we must submit to the whims of fortune, and hope on another occasion.

When Charlus left me, my friend, we were blocked at the port of Annapolis ; I did not know how to get myself out of that, and attempted the expedient of putting two pieces of eighteen on a boat. The fear of this caliber opened up a passage for us for a while, and we arrived here with the project of rejoining the army right away ; I am afraid however that we may be obligated to go to the South, and with the absolute scarcity of everything in which we find ourselves, since we believed we were three days away we are bound to encounter many difficulties to endure during the trip.

La route de la Calédonie nous a servis pour quelque temps un passage  
et nos premiers amis en dans le projet de retourner à la  
ville de Louis, j'étais cependant qu'on ne se fût allé de  
plus à la recherche au sud, et dans le cas où on ne  
trouve un détachement qui croise en trois jours de nos jours  
aucune des difficultés à éprouver dans le voyage

Je te parlerai de tout cela dans l'ouvrage de  
la lettre de Paris, il sera bien en effet quand il apprendra ce  
que nous avons manqué, dans tous ces projets il y a de  
bien de l'incertitude pour toi que dans la lettre de la Suisse, je  
te le dirai, et si tu ne le vois pas dans les autres, les autres  
et toujours dans les mêmes termes, et la route de l'Espagne est  
qu'elle a augmenté au plus haut point possible, j'étais en  
travaux de la route avec une destination pour se diriger  
sur les points les plus de l'Espagne pour venir ici, j'étais en  
tout un monde pour voir le monde, pour la Suisse de la route  
de l'Espagne, et au point de vue de l'Espagne, qui se trouve à la suite  
de la route de l'Espagne, j'étais en tout un monde pour  
l'Espagne de la route

Je te pardonne de tout mon cœur l'ouverture de la lettre du Prince, il sera bien en colère quand il apprendra ce que nous avons manqué. Dans tous mes paquets il n'y a de bien intéressant pour toi qu'une lettre de M. de Boufflers ; je te l'envoie, et te prie de me la rendre après l'avoir lue. La faveur est toujours dans les mêmes mains et la seule différence est qu'elle a augmenté au plus haut point possible. Je crois que tu troqueras de bon cœur notre ami Montbarrey<sup>1</sup> pour M. de Ségur<sup>2</sup> ; son fils profitera sûrement de l'occasion pour venir ici ; je donnerais tout au monde pour voir le Vicomte faire les honneurs de la maison du Ministre. On me parle d'une méchanceté que la société a la bonté de faire à une personne que j'aime ; j'en causerai avec toi, mais il est difficile d'en écrire.

Comment trouves-tu M. le colonel Armand<sup>3</sup> qui reste onze jours à se rendre de la Rivière du Nord à Boston et par conséquent mes lettres ne partent pas par l'alliance. À propos de M. Laurens<sup>4</sup> je sais fort bon gré à Mme de Lafayette d'avoir écrit au Père Laurens au moment qu'elle l'a su enfermé à la Tour de Londres. On lui a renvoyé la lettre ainsi que la lettre de crédit qui y était jointe, mais quoique la malhonnêteté anglaise n'ait pas permis que les offres de service soient parvenues, je lui suis infiniment obligé de cette attention qui est fort aimable. Voilà donc Vauban de ce côté-ci de l'eau ; je souhaite que notre ami profite de l'occasion. On me mande que M. de Castries a une maison très agréable. Fais moi part, mon ami, de toutes les nouvelles que tu pourras accrocher et je t'en promets tout autant.

Adieu, mon cher Vicomte, fais mes compliments à Charlus et à nos autres amis, ainsi qu'à Laval et St.-Même. Je t'embrasse d'aussi bon cœur que je t'aime.

Forgive me with all my heart for opening the letter from the Prince, he will be quite angry when he learns all that we missed ; in all my packages the only thing of interest for you is a letter from Mme de Boufflers ; I am sending it to you, and ask that you send it back to me after reading it ; good grace is always in the same hands and the only difference is that it has increased to the highest point possible ; I think you will gladly swap our friend Montbarrey for M. de Ségur ; his son will surely take advantage of the chance to come here ; I would give everything in the world to see the Viscount do the honors in the house of the Minister ; I have been told of a malice that society had the goodness to do to a person that I love ; I will speak of it with you but it is difficult to write about.

How do you like Colonel Armand who took eleven days to go from the North River to Boston and as a consequence my letters do not leave with the alliance ; concerning M. Laurens I am grateful that Madame de Lafayette had written to Father Laurens when she heard he had been locked away in the Tower of London ; he was sent the letter along with the letter of credit which was attached, but while English dishonesty did not allow him to receive these offers of service I am most obliged for this attention which was very kind. So Vauban is on this side of the water ; I hope that our friend takes advantage of the occasion ; I have been told that M. de Castries has a very nice house ; let me have, my friend, all the news that you can get ahold of and I shall promise you as much.

Farewell, my dear Vicomte, give my compliments to Charlus and our other friends, as well as to Laval and St.-Même. I embrace you heartily as I love you.

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1. Alexandre-Marie-Léonor de Saint-Maurice, Prince de Montbarrey, Secrétaire d'État à la Guerre de 1777 à 1780.

2. Philippe Henri, marquis de Ségur, Secrétaire d'État à la Guerre de 1780 à 1787. Son fils Louis Philippe, comte de Ségur, suivit Rochambeau en Amérique en 1783.

3. Armand-Charles Tuffin, marquis de La Rouërie, dit « Colonel Armand » (1751-1793) participa activement à la bataille de Yorktown (28 septembre-19 octobre 1781).

4. Henry Laurens (1724-1792), négociant en riz, fut président du

Congrès de 1777 à 1778, avant d'être fait prisonnier par les Anglais. Son fils, le colonel John Laurens, participa au siège de Yorktown. Il fut tué en Caroline du Sud, en 1782.

RÉFÉRENCES : *Lettres inédites du général de Lafayette au vicomte de Noailles*, Paris, 1924, pp. 37-39



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**LAFAYETTE**, Gilbert du Motier, marquis de  
*Lettre autographe à Louis Marie, vicomte de Noailles*  
Richmond, 22 mai 1781  
7 pp. 1/2 in-4 [en français]

LA FAYETTE ISOLÉ ÉCRIT CE REMARQUABLE JOURNAL DE  
LA CAMPAGNE DE VIRGINIE EN MAI 1781.

“MA FORCE RÉGULIÈRE ÉTAIT DE 900 HOMMES ET 30  
DRAGONS ... JE NE SAVAIS PAS LA FORCE DE CORNWALLIS”

AN ISOLATED LAFAYETTE WRITES THIS REMARKABLE  
DIARY OF VIRGINIA'S CAMPAIGN IN MAY 1781



Me pardonneras-tu, mon cher frère, d'avoir été si longtemps sans t'écrire ? Il y a des siècles que je n'ai reçu de tes nouvelles, et les lettres que tu m'écrivais par M. le Camus ont été brûlées dans la supposition qu'il ne me trouverait pas. Je vais réparer mes torts, mon ami, et te donner une courte histoire de nos affaires en Virginie. Le journal n'est pas bien brillant, mais les embarras que j'éprouve n'en ont pas moins demandé toute mon attention.

Lorsque j'étais à Baltimore, tu sais que les préparatifs du général Phillips<sup>1</sup> à Portsmouth m'engagèrent à faire une marche forcée sur Richmond. Nous allâmes grand train et arrivâmes la veille du jour où le général Phillips se posta à Manchester vis-à-vis de Richmond où il y avait beaucoup de tabacs et des magasins publics. Une assez ridicule sommation avait annoncé son projet de nous attaquer. L'arrivée du détachement continental que peut-être il crut plus fort l'engagea à se rembarquer, et à redescendre James River. Le projet du général Phillips était alors de s'arrêter à Williamsburg où il devait recevoir des contributions. Nous prîmes une position à une marche de Richmond, deux de Williamsburg, trois de Fredericksburg et j'envoyai quelques milices pour s'opposer au débarquement des ennemis. Dans le moment qu'ils s'y préparaient, ils reçurent un avis chargé de dépêches de lord Cornwallis<sup>2</sup>. Ils remontèrent la rivière à toute voile, et la crainte de me voir dérober une marche sur Richmond me fit sur le champ retourner à cette ville. Ayant appris le lendemain que le général Phillips avait débarqué à Brandon sur la rive

Will you forgive me, my dear brother, for having been so long without writing you ? It has been an age since I have had news from you, and the letters that you wrote to me through M. le Camus were burned under the supposition that he would not find me ; I shall repair my wrongdoings, my friend, and give you a short history of our undertakings in Virginia ; the news is not brilliant, but the difficulties that I am experiencing have nonetheless required all my attention.

When I was in Baltimore you know that the preparations of General Phillips at Portsmouth urged me to make a forced march on Richmond ; we went at great speed and arrived the day before General Phillips stationed himself at Manchester opposite Richmond where there were lots of tobaccoconists and public storehouses ; a ridiculous summation had announced his plan to attack us ; the arrival of the continental detachment that he perhaps believed to be stronger made him re-embark, and go back down the James River. General Phillips's project was then to stop at Williams Burg where he was to receive reinforcements ; we took up position within a march of Richmond, two of Williams Burg, three of Fredericks Burg and I sent some militias to oppose the landing of the enemies ; at the time they were preparing themselves, they received a dispatch boat with messages from Lord Cornwallis ; they went up the river at full sail, and the fear of seeing me lose this area of Richmond made me immediately return to it. Having learned the next day that General Phillips had landed in Brandon on the southern bank, and also having some

le general philips avec 2800 hommes sous le commandement de la  
levante, sa force de garnison avec 4000 <sup>ou 5000</sup> hommes d'armes, la milice avec  
2000 hommes et avec toutes les armes de guerre. ~~Il y a~~ la première  
puissance de la ville, je n'ai vu que la force de la garnison et appreni  
d'ailleurs qu'une troupe d'officiers au general qu'il avait pris  
la garnison de Burlington, il avait 3000 hommes d'armes, et leur  
seigneur la levante fait tout, si j'entre marche vers le Sud, j'aurais  
~~la même~~  
~~intention~~ de la servir, mais que je dois attendre, et la ville sur  
laquelle nous avons nos magasins et allouons nos troupes, tout  
concordé avec les autorités, mais on ne le dit au public, mais on ne  
sait pas de la servir, et les commandements militaires en général  
à jamais de servir la patrie.

Il a donc fallu me contenter de faire gâter le chemin, j'étais  
à leur quelque autres que dans le premier et je n'ai pu aller  
le general philips avec la force levante par le grand River, les  
jours par l'apparence, et les seigneur sont à la gauche qu'on  
passe par un grand lac qui est très mauvais, voyant que  
par la position il y avait un fort à une certaine distance que j'ai vu  
par le même voyage je n'ai pu aller, mais j'en suis à l'abri

méridionale, et ayant aussi quelques nouvelles de la marche de Lord Cornwallis lequel jusqu'alors on m'avait assuré être embarqué pour la Caroline du Sud à Willmington. Nous passâmes James River et prîmes la position occupée par les Anglais à dix milles de Petersburg. Je comptais réparer le pont d'Appomatox qu'ils avaient détruit, et établir une communication sur James River. Mais le général Phillips au lieu de marcher au Sud prit possession de Petersburg, et Lord Cornwallis marcha sur Halifax sans rencontrer la moindre opposition, sans même qu'on pût ramasser plus de 150 fusils de ce côté-ci du Rocnoke.

Le général Phillips avait 2.400 hommes sous les armes et de la cavalerie. Ma force régulière était 900 [hommes], et 30 dragons. La milice peu nombreuse et mal armée, comme Charlus, Dillon et St.-Même pourront te le dire. Je ne savais pas la force de Cornwallis et apprenais seulement qu'aux troupes opposées au général Greene il avait joint la garnison de Willmington. Il avait 300 hommes montés, et dans ce pays-ci la cavalerie fait tout. Si j'eusse marché vers le Sud, j'abandonnais ce côté-ci de la Rivière, l'État que je dois défendre, et la Rive sur laquelle nous avons nos magasins et attendions nos renforts. Lord Cornwallis aurait pu m'éviter, mais était sûr de me battre. L'autre armée aurait marché derrière moi, et leur commandement maritime me défendait à jamais de repasser la Rivière.

Il a donc fallu me contenter de faire gêter les chemins, d'exhorter à lever quelques milices que dans ce pays-ci il faut un siècle pour assembler. Le général Phillips avait sa droite couverte par James River, son front par Appomatox, et l'on ne pouvait arriver à la gauche qu'en passant par un grand détour des gués très incertains. Voyant que par la position il pouvait me forcer à une action tandis que je n'avais pas le même avantage, je repassai James River mais demeurai à Milton d'où, après l'arrivée des Pennsylvaniens, j'aurais tâché d'engager une action avec le général Phillips.

Ayant reçu une lettre du petit corps établi sur Rocnoke pour me mander qu'ils manquaient absolument de poudre, je leur envoyai un petit convoi, couvert pour quelques milles par un détachement, et pour attirer l'attention des ennemis le bataillon de Gimat et quatre pièces de canon prirent poste sur ce côté-ci d'Appomatox pour quelques heures, ce qui les empêcha de détacher après notre poudre.

Le général Phillips, avec qui je n'étais pas trop bien pour avoir très sèchement répondu à des lettres ridicules, est mort dernièrement de la fièvre. Arnold<sup>9</sup> prit le commandement de l'armée et a tâché d'ouvrir une correspondance avec moi, mais j'ai renvoyé ses lettres sans les ouvrir et avec toutes les marques du mépris.

Lord Cornwallis est arrivé à Petersburg. L'on ne doit pas trop blâmer les habitants pour la tranquillité avec laquelle il a marché ; il n'y a point d'armes dans le pays, pas plus que dans les provinces de France, et j'ai grand peine, même ici, à rassembler ce qui est nécessaire pour armer le peu de milices que nous avons.

news of Lord Cornwallis's march whom until then I had been assured had been shipped off to Willmington, South Carolina ; we passed James River and took up position occupied by the English ten miles from Peters Burg. I intended to repair the Appomatox bridge that they had destroyed and establish communication on James River ; but General Phillips instead of marching to the South took possession of Peters Burg, and Lord Cornwallis marched on to Halifax without meeting with the least opposition, without us even being able to pick up more than 150 guns on this side of Rocnoke.

General Phillips had 2,400 armed men and cavalry ; my regular force was 900, and 30 dragoons ; the militia few in number and badly armed, as Charlus, Dillon and St.-Même could tell you ; I did not know Cornwallis's strength and only learned that adding to the troops opposed to General Greene he had joined the garrison at Willmington ; he had 300 mounted men, and in this area the cavalry does everything ; had I marched to the South, I would have abandoned this side of the River, the State that I had to defend and the Bank on which we had our supply stores and where we would receive our reinforcements ; Lord Cornwallis could have avoided me, but was sure of beating me ; the other army would have marched behind me, and their maritime command would stop me from ever crossing back over the River.

I therefore had to content myself by destroying roads, rousing some militia that in this region you need a century to assemble ; General Phillips had his right covered by James River, his front by Appomatox, and we could only reach the left by doing a large detour over some very uncertain fords ; seeing that by the position he could force me into action while I did not have the same advantage I crossed over James River but remained in Milton from where after the arrival of the Pennsylvaniens I would have attempted to take action with General Phillips.

Having received a letter from the small company established on Rocnoke informing me that they were absolutely in need of powder I sent them a small convoy, covered for a few miles by a detachment, and to attract the attention of the enemies the battalion of Gimat and 4 pieces of canon took position on this side of Appomatox for a few hours, which prevented them from going after our powder.

General Phillips, with whom I was not on too good terms for having responded very drily to his ridiculous letters, died recently of a fever ; Arnold took command of the army and had tried to start a correspondence with me, but I returned his letters without opening them and with all the marks of contempt.

Lord Cornwallis has reached Peters Burg ; we should not blame the people too much for the peaceful way in which he marched ; there are few weapons in the region, no more than in the French provinces and I have much difficulty, even here, to gather what is necessary to arm the few militias that we have.





La force du général Phillips était, je crois, environ 2.300 hommes, ils ont reçu un petit renfort de Portsmouth. Je ne sais pas le nombre d'hommes qu'a Cornwallis, car, à tous nos embarras, se joint l'impossibilité d'avoir de bonnes intelligences. Mais un officier qui était dans Halifax après eux m'assura qu'ils ont passé le Roaknoke, dans l'ordre suivant : la légion de Tarleton, le corps du colonel Hamilton, 23<sup>e</sup>, 11<sup>e</sup>, 33<sup>e</sup> régiments anglais, 200 Tories, un régiment hessois, la brigade des gardes et quelque infanterie légère, le tout avec six pièces de canon. On me mande qu'il est arrivé dans Hampton Road un nombre de bâtiments de transport dont une partie remonte la rivière.

Je ne sais ce que sera ce renfort, mais, jusqu'à présent, les ennemis ont quatre ou cinq contre un en infanterie réglée, et dix contre un en troupes à cheval, attendu que nous avons quarante dragons. Je ne puis comprendre ce qu'est devenu le détachement pennsylvanien. A leur arrivée, nous serons en état d'être battus plus décemment. Mais à présent, nous ne pouvons que courir. Quand les ennemis marcheront ici, je tâcherai cependant de tirer quelques coups de fusil, mais sans nous engager au point de rendre la retraite trop meurtrière. Attendu qu'avec la milice, une retraite devient bientôt déroute, et la perte des armes est irréparable en Virginie.

Le général Greene est devant Camden. Dieu veuille qu'il prenne le poste, et une partie de son objet sera rempli. Sa manœuvre était destinée à reporter le théâtre de la guerre dans la Caroline du Sud. Mais avec si peu de forces, il est difficile de venir à bout d'aucun projet. Le baron de Strüben va le joindre avec quelques recrues continentales et en prendra d'autres dans la Caroline du Nord.

Je suis destiné jusqu'à nouvel ordre à commander dans ces États-ci. Les différents départements me donnent plus de peine que Lord Cornwallis. Nous n'avons pas un écu, faisons des dépenses immenses, et manquons de tout. Je tâche de corriger les abus et d'employer des gens sur qui je compte. De tous nos besoins, le manque de cavalerie est le plus funeste, et sans cavalerie, ce pays-ci ne peut pas se défendre.

Excepté le général Washington, aucun de mes amis du Nord ne me donne des nouvelles. Si l'on n'en sait pas davantage sur ce qui nous regarde, je crains d'être jugé sévèrement, même injustement. Si j'ai tort, je ne demande pas mieux que d'être blâmé et je passerai condamnation sur manque de talent, manque d'expérience, et même sur tous les deux à la fois. Mais comme ma disproportion est immense, et nos difficultés inexprimables, j'espère que tu communiqueras ce que tu en sais à nos amis, de manière qu'étant condamné, je ne sois au moins qu'autant que je le mérite.

Si tu écris en France, mon ami, donne-leur de mes nouvelles, car il n'y a point d'occasions dans ce pays-ci. Dis-leur que ton pauvre frère est diablement occupé à se faire rosser. J'ai à te parler d'une méchanceté qu'on a faite à une personne que j'aime. La suite de cette plaisanterie sera vraisemblablement de la rendre à jamais malheureuse et de me faire couper la gorge avec un homme contre lequel je ne puis en conscience

The strength of General Phillips was, I believe, around 2,300 men, they received a small reinforcement from Portsmouth ; I do not know how many men Cornwallis has, as on top of all our troubles, there is the impossibility of finding good intelligence ; but an officer who was in Halifax after them assured me that they had passed Roaknoke, in the following order : Tarleton's legion, Colonel Hamilton's corps, the 23<sup>rd</sup>, the 11<sup>th</sup>, the 33<sup>rd</sup> English regiments, 200 Tories, a Hessian regiment, the brigade of the guards and some light infantry, all with six cannons ; I was informed that a number of transport ships had arrived in Hampton Road some of which were going up-river.

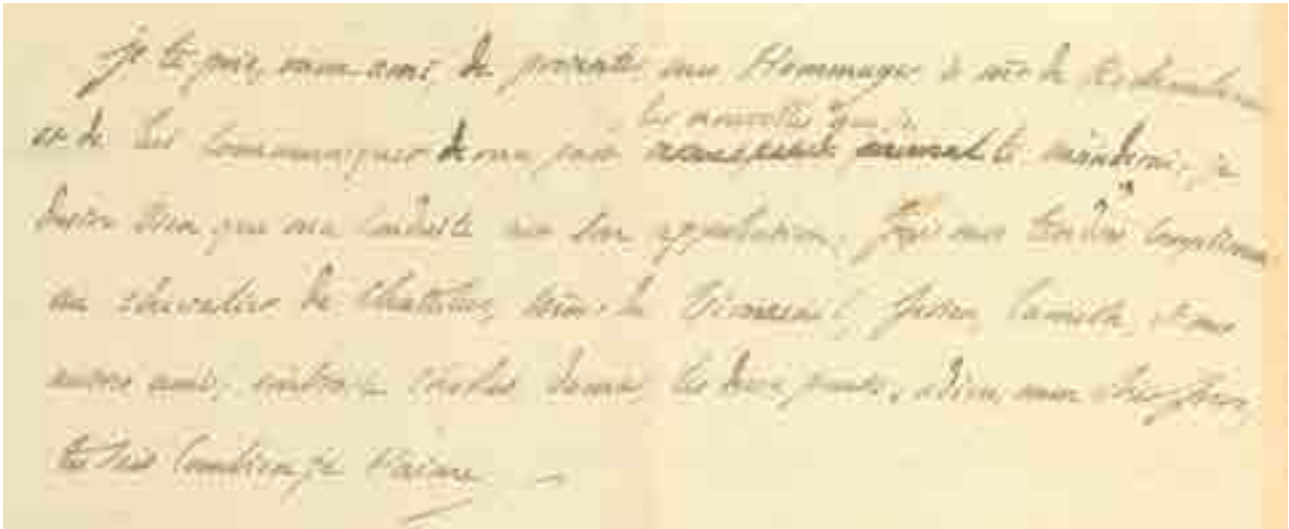
I do not know what this reinforcement will be, but until now, the enemies were four or five against one with the synchronized infantry, and ten against one in mounted troops knowing that we had forty dragoons ; I do not understand what happened to the Pennsylvanian detachment ; when they get here we will be in a state to be beaten more decently ; but for now we can only run ; when the enemies march here, I will nevertheless try to fire a few gunshots, but without involving ourselves to the point of making the retreat too deadly ; keeping in mind that with a militia, a retreat soon turns to mayhem, and the loss of weapons is irreparable in Virginia.

General Greene is outside Camden ; God grant that he takes the position, and one part of his purpose will be fulfilled ; his maneuver was meant to transfer the battlefield to South Carolina ; but with such few forces it is difficult to overcome any project ; Baron de Strüben will join him with a few continental recruits and take others in North Carolina.

I am destined until further notice to command in these States. The various departments give me more trouble than Lord Cornwallis ; we do not have a crown, are making huge expenses, and lack in everything ; I am trying to rectify the misuses, and to employ people who I can trust ; of all our needs, the lack of cavalry is the most dire, and without cavalry, this region cannot be defended.

Except for General Washington none of my friends from the North give me any news ; if one does not know more about our affairs, I am afraid of being severely judged, even unjustly ; if I am wrong, I ask nothing better than to be blamed and I shall put my sentence down to the lack of talent, lack of experience, and even both at the same time ; but as the disproportion of troops is huge, and our problems inexpressible, I hope that you will communicate what you know to our friends, in a way that if I am sentenced, it is only as much as I deserve.

If you write to France, my friend, give them my news, for there are few opportunities in this country ; tell them that your poor brother is damn busy getting thrashed ; I need to speak to you of a malice that was done to someone that I love ; the result of this joke will most likely make her forever unhappy and force me to have my throat cut with a man against whom I cannot in all good conscience defend myself properly ; but Paris society will console itself with a song, and private misfortunes affect



me défendre qu'à demi. Mais la société de Paris s'en consolera par une chanson, et les malheurs particuliers la touchent médiocrement. Il est piquant qu'on vienne me chercher à deux mille lieues pour être le héros de l'histoire du jour, et une femme qui est à deux mille lieues des coquetteries et intrigues de Paris, pour en faire la victime de quelque méchante imagination. Mande-moi, mon cher frère, si l'on t'en parle en plaisantant ou si vraiment on en fait une sérieuse méchanceté.

Par les dernières nouvelles, l'armée française devait s'approcher de la nôtre. Peut-être es-tu à New Windsor, mais notre mauvaise fortune veut toujours que nous soyons séparés. Si Lauzun<sup>4</sup> venait ici, et que tu l'accompagnas avec un bataillon, nous pourrions travailler ensemble. Je n'ai pas besoin de te dire à quel point je serais heureux de servir avec toi. S'il ne vient pas de seconde division, la campagne du Nord sera bientôt inactive. S'il en vient une, il faudra bien rassembler toutes nos forces.

Je te prie, mon ami, de présenter mes hommages à M. de Rochambeau et de lui communiquer de ma part les nouvelles que je te manderai. Je désire bien que ma conduite ait son approbation. Fais mes tendres compliments au chevalier de Chastellux, MM. de Viomenil, Fersen, Lameth, et mes autres amis. Embrasse Charlus, Damas, les Deux-Ponts. Adieu, mon cher frère, tu sais combien je t'aime.

it poorly ; it is ironic that I am being chosen two thousand leagues away to be the hero of the day, and a woman who is two thousand leagues from the vanities and intrigues of Paris, to be made the victim of some wicked imagination ; tell me, my dear brother, if you are told of it jokingly or if it is really made into a serious malice.

From the latest news, the French army should be getting close to ours ; perhaps you are at New Windsor, but our bad luck would always have us separated ; if Lauzun came here, and you accompanied him with a battalion we could work together. I do not need to tell you how happy I would be to serve with you ; if the second division does not turn up, the North campaign will soon be inactive ; if this should arise we would have to assemble all our forces.

I request you, my friend, to pay my respects to M. de Rochambeau and give him on my behalf the news I will send you ; I hope my conduct has his approval ; give my tender compliments to the chevalier de Chastellux, MMrs. de Viomenil, Fersen, Lameth, and my other friends ; embrace Charlus, Damas, the Deux-Ponts ; farewell, my dear brother, you know how much I love you.

1. William Phillips (1731-1781), général britannique. Ses derniers mots, sur son lit de mort, le 13 mai 1781, auraient été pour Lafayette dont il entendait les canons : « Won't that boy let me die in peace ? ».  
 2. Charles Cornwallis (1738-1805), général britannique qui commanda les troupes britanniques lors du siège de Yorktown.  
 3. Benedict Arnold (1741-1801), en livrant le fort américain de West Point aux Anglais, devint l'un des traîtres les plus connus de l'histoire des États-Unis.  
 4. Armand-Louis de Gontaut Biron, duc de Lauzun (1747-1793), au

service de Rochambeau, commanda une légion des volontaires étrangers lors de la bataille de Yorktown. Il fut chargé de porter la nouvelle de la victoire à Louis XVI.

RÉFÉRENCE : *Lettres inédites du général de Lafayette au vicomte de Noailles*, Paris, 1924, pp. 41-48 -- *Lafayette in the Age of the American Revolution*, Cornell University press, 1980, IV, p. 121

30 000 / 40 000 €

**LAFAYETTE**, Gilbert du Motier, marquis de

*Lettre autographe signée à Louis Marie, vicomte de Noailles*  
Williamsburg, 9 juillet [1781]

1 pp. 1/2 in-4 [en français]

DERNIÈRE LETTRE À NOAILLES QUE LAFAYETTE VA RETROUVER BIENTÔT.

« J'AVAIS PEUR D'UNE BATAILLE MAIS J'AI TÂCHÉ DE LA FAIRE CRAINDRE À LORD CORNWALLIS ... MON BEAU CHEVAL A ÉTÉ TUÉ SOUS MON PALEFRENIER, ET UN AUTRE A EU LA MÂCHOIRE ENDOMMAGÉE »

THE LAST LETTER TO NOAILLES THAT HE WILL SOON MEET AGAIN WHEN THE TWO ARMIES WILL MAKE THEIR JUNCTION



Tu n'auras qu'un mot aujourd'hui, mon cher frère, et je te renvoie à ma lettre publique. Denis va partir pour Philadelphie, et je lui donnerai une plus longue épître. J'avais peur d'une bataille et pour cause, mais j'ai tâché de la faire craindre à lord Cornwallis, et tout bien considéré j'aime mieux qu'il nous ait fait l'avantage de se retirer au moment que notre petite armée s'avancait sur lui. Sa retraite depuis Elk-Island a été de 120 milles. Tu as su la petite affaire avec Simcoe, l'escarmouche de Green Spring a été suivie d'un mouvement de retraite lequel nous a laissé possesseurs de tout ce qui est de ce côté-ci de James-River ; ces sacrés chevaux d'artillerie qui se sont fait tuer ont perdu deux canons, je m'en suis consolé avec quelques magasins et les chevaux que les ennemis ont laissés ; lord Cornwallis a traité les blessés tombés en ses mains avec toutes les recherches de la bonté et de la politesse pour notre armée.

Ce diable de Cornwallis en sait plus long que les autres généraux avec qui j'ai eu affaire. Il m'inspire une peur sincère, et son nom a beaucoup troublé mon sommeil. Cette campagne est une bonne école pour moi ; Dieu veuille que le public ne paie pas mes leçons. Poirey s'est conduit comme un brave à trois poils, et je t'assure qu'il a eu un moment très vif ; mon beau cheval de M. Holker, a été tué sous mon palefrenier et un autre a eu la mâchoire endommagée. Adieu, mes compliments à tous nos amis. Embrasse Damas et Charlus, Deux-Ponts. Dieu veuille que nous puissions mener à bien la barque virginienne et que je puisse vous rejoindre à New-York. Ton ami.

You will have just one note today, my dear brother, and I'll refer you to my public letter ; Denis is leaving for Philadelphia, and I will give him a longer epistle ; I was afraid of a battle and for good reason, but I tried to make Lord Cornwallis afraid of it, and all things considered I prefer that he gave us the advantage of pulling back when our small army was moving ahead on him ; his retreat from Elk-Island was of 120 miles ; you knew of the small matter with Simcoe, the skirmish of Green Spring was followed by a movement of retreat which left us in possession of everything on this side of James-River ; these damn artillery horses that got themselves killed lost two canons, I consoled myself with a few storerooms and the horses that the enemies left ; Lord Cornwallis treated the wounded that had fallen in his arms with all the goodness and civility possible for our army.

This devil of a Cornwallis knows a lot more than the other generals I have dealt with ; he inspires a sincere fear in me and his name has really troubled my sleep ; this campaign is a good school for me ; God grant that the people shall not pay for my lessons ; Poirey behaved like a very brave man and I assure you that he had a very intense time of it ; my beautiful horse from M. Holker, was killed under my groom and another one had its jaw damaged. Farewell, my compliments to all our friends ; embrace Damas and Charlus, Deux-Ponts ; God grant that we may properly carry out the Virginian endeavor and that I may join you in New York. Your friend.

RÉFÉRENCES : *Lettres inédites du général de Lafayette au vicomte de Noailles*, Paris, 1924, pp. 49-50 -- *Lafayette in the Age of the American Revolution*, Cornell University press, 1980, IV, p. 240

25 000 / 35 000 €

Williamsburg le 9 juillet

Gentles

La nouvelle que je me voyez, mon cher père, est de recevoir  
à ma lettre postique; ainsi va pour les autres lettres et  
j'ai écrit encore une plus longue epître, j'ai écrit pour l'une bataille  
et pour l'autre, mais j'ai écrit de la plus grande à l'autre comme  
et les deux courtes, ainsi mieux qu'il nous ait fait l'honneur  
de le servir au moment que notre petite amie s'en va au lieu.  
La Nouvelle Angles est un grand et est de <sup>la ville</sup> de New York; la petite  
après avec nous, et l'importance de grand-spring de est l'aire  
de deux nouveaux <sup>de l'année</sup> ~~ceux-ci~~ est lequel nous a fait l'honneur  
de tous ce qui est le côté de la jeune River; et ainsi comme  
l'assemblée qui se sont fait sur en parle deux heures de l'année.  
Je m'en suis écrit avec quelques voyageurs et les chevaux qu'ils  
travaillent en l'air; et l'assemblée a traité les mêmes choses en la  
même avec toute les recherches de la santé et de la politique par  
notre amis  
Le Siècle de l'assemblée est plus long que les autres gouvernements

# Statement of the Liquidated and Status to 31<sup>st</sup> Decemr

Credits of sundries on the Treasury Books agreeably

Loan Office certificates in specie issued in 1781 by the L.

Credits passed on the Fund Books at the Treasury settled

State Commrs. Commiss<sup>rs</sup> of Army Accounts, Staff Dept.

Foreign Officers, the Interest which is payable at the House of

of an Act of Congress of the 3. of Feb<sup>y</sup> 1784.

Drafts drawn by Major Gen. Lincoln & Brig Gen. Moultrie for

Note And probably there may be drafts outstanding not in

Certificates now in circulation issued by the following Com.

By Joseph Pennell late Commiss<sup>rs</sup> for the Treasury

Jonathan Burtall Commiss<sup>rs</sup> for the Comptrolery

William Manning late Commiss<sup>rs</sup> for the Land

Joseph Binden late Commiss<sup>rs</sup> for the War

Edward Fox late Commiss<sup>rs</sup> for the Hospital Dept.

Benjamin Walker — Commiss<sup>rs</sup> for Marine, &c.

Certificates now in circulation issued by the late Commiss<sup>rs</sup> for

By Gen. Gorham, Commiss<sup>rs</sup> for & Massachusetts.

Imley and Hunt Commiss<sup>rs</sup> for & Massachusetts

William Thomson, Commiss<sup>rs</sup> for Connecticut.

Edward Chinn, Commiss<sup>rs</sup> for Rhode Island.

Will<sup>m</sup> Barber, Commiss<sup>rs</sup> for New York.

Benj<sup>m</sup> Thompson, Commiss<sup>rs</sup> for New Jersey.

Stell<sup>e</sup> & Storey Commiss<sup>rs</sup> for New Jersey.

William Winder, Commiss<sup>rs</sup> for Delaware.

George White, Commiss<sup>rs</sup> for Maryland.

Turner & Punscomb, for Virginia.

James Henderson, Commiss<sup>rs</sup> for North Carolina.

Guellinm. Hertsen, Commiss<sup>rs</sup> for South Carolina.

John Sumner, Commiss<sup>rs</sup> for Georgia.

Certificates now in circulation issued by John Ponce Comiss<sup>rs</sup>

Loan Office certificates, all Comiss<sup>rs</sup> reduced to specie &c.

# Loan Office Debt of the United States - Dec 1787. -

	Dollars	Cents
to Acts of Congress	204	770
now in circulation	111	719
Accounts upon cancelling Certificates found by the several Loan Officers	208	029
Monsieur Grand in Paris on 1 <sup>st</sup> Jan <sup>y</sup> annually in pursuance of a support of the Government being comprising upwards of 35 y <sup>rs</sup> in the above	145	257
performed -	43	882
and Dr. M. Dupont	471	354
Dr. M. Dupont	30	185
Department	22	624
	51	977
King and Hospital Dupont	147	238
Accounts between the U.S. and Citizens. Viz <sup>t</sup>	217	530
	6	089
	196	488
	26	087
	87	134
	1230	047
	670	093
	406	740
	43	975
	687	537
	139	786
	8	335
	65	-
	2377	433

Détail du lot suivant

to Dr. King & Accounts  
see accessible to the State made by Congress by taking the



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**NOURSE, Joseph**

"Statement of the liquidated and loan office debt of the United States to 31<sup>st</sup> Dec. 1787"

Document signé

Philadelphie, Registered Office, 1<sup>er</sup> janvier 1788

1 p. in-folio, encre brune

EXEMPLAIRE DE LAFAYETTE. BEAU DOCUMENT MANUSCRIT PRÉSENTANT LA DETTE DES ÉTATS-UNIS EN DÉCEMBRE 1787, SIGNÉ PAR JOSEPH NOURSE.

LAFAYETTE'S COPY. FINE MANUSCRIPT DOCUMENT SHOWING THE UNITED STATES' DEBT IN DECEMBER 1787, SIGNED BY JOSEPH NOURSE

Joseph Nourse (1754-1841) was the first United States Registrar of the Treasury whose career spanned forty years and six presidential administrations. He played a key role in administering the finances of the new Republic. Lafayette had loaned money to the young Republic and may be included in the line : "Foreign officers, the interest whereof payable at the House of Mr Grand in Paris". An unsigned version of that document can be found at Harvard University [*Arthur Lee Paper* (1740-1792), Serie VIII. bMS Am 811.7 (115)]

**3 000 / 5 000 €**

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**SHARP**, Granville

*Lettre autographe signée au marquis de Lafayette ; et huit autres lettres (9)*

Londres, 2 août 1789

4 pp. in-4, déchirures et quelques manques, papier bruni, difficilement lisible

RARE LETTRE DE L'UN DES GRANDS ABOLITIONNISTES ANGLAIS

"The wonderful Revolution which has so unexpectedly taken place in France, demonstrates a peculiar providence in favor of popular Right, and inclines me to hope, that it may perhaps, lead to that glorious Establishment of Republicness"...

2. L.a.s. de Thomas Crewe Dod au marquis de Lafayette, "on reading a Letter which (...) gave us to opened only at Calais we fond that it was you to whom we werer obliged for £200"..., 3 pp. in-4, très abîmée avec quelques manques, Ostende, 8 août 1779

3. L.a.s. d'Edward Livingston (1764-1838), Maire de New York, Sénateur de Louisiane, Secrétaire d'État d'Andrew Jackson, adressée à Aimé-Joseph Masclat, "I receive with great pleasure the letter with which you have honored me, and I have perceived with extreme emotion your affecting and energetic address to the people of Great Britain on the subject of M. de Lafayette", 2 pp. in-4, quelques déchirures et manques, New York, 9 novembre 1796

4. L. a.s. de Mme G. N. Edwards à Lafayette (?), "the letter you have written to my sister is in so good English"... Elle lègue £1. 000 au général Lafayette en juillet 1793, 5 pp. in-4, Strafford place, [juillet 1793]

5. L.a.s. de Mickael Joy à un destinataire inconnu, "I have at length the pleasure of taking General Lafayette by the hand"..., rapport circonstancié de l'arrivée de Lafayette à Hambourg, de sa réception par le Consul à bord d'un vaisseau américain, 4 pp. in-4, Hambourg, octobre 1797

6. Une lettre, anonyme et en anglais, sur la captivité d'Olmütz

7. L.a. [Bolman ? Huger ?] sur un projet d'évasion [sans doute vers 1794], en anglais avec un *post scriptum* en français, parle de Latour Maubourg et Pussy, de chevaux à louer, etc., 4 pp. in-4

8. L.s. de Henry George, Lord Grey [1764-1845], "Lord Grey has the honour of acknowledging the receipt of General Lafayette's letter"..., 4 pp. in-4, Londres, Downing street, 2 juin 1832

9. Et trois autres documents : un imprimé (ode : Lafayette en Amérique, 6pp.) ; une copie manuscrite d'une dépêche ; une l.a.s. d'Albert Dormann, en français, au général de Lafayette, "un nouveau spectacle s'offre à l'oeil", Norfolk, 25 octobre 1824

**300 / 500 €**

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**[LAFAYETTE**, Gilbert du Motier, marquis de].

*Copie manuscrite.*

Cirey, 21 juin 1801

2 pp. in-4, encre brune, mention "copie" en haut à gauche", APOSTILLE AUTOGRAPHE DE LAFAYETTE : "M. Jefferson"

EXEMPLAIRE DE LAFAYETTE : COPIE PERSONNELLE DE LA FAMEUSE LETTRE DE LAFAYETTE ÉCRITE À THOMAS JEFFERSON, DEPUIS CIREY, POUR LE FÉLICITER DE SON DISCOURS

LAFAYETTE PERSONNAL COPY OF HIS FAMOUS LETTER TO THOMAS JEFFERSON. HE CONGRATULATE HIM FOR HIS SPEECH

"My dear Friend, I had been a long while without hearing from you when your welcome hand appeared again"

Thomas Jefferson was elected to the Presidency in February 1801. This is a copy of the very famous letter that Lafayette wrote to Jefferson from Cirey (Lorraine) ; the original being kept in the Library of Congress : "Your speech has had among the friends of Liberty and the pretenders to be so the great success it deserves. Every eyes are fixed upon you and from my rural retirements the heart goes with them"

RÉFÉRENCE : L. Gottschalk, *Guide*, p. 127

**800 / 1 200 €**

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**LADY MORGAN SYDNEY**

*Lettre autographe signée à Lafayette*

Dublin, décembre 1822 ; 17 et 26 septembre 1830

10 pp. in-4, encre brune, dont deux avec suscription

TROIS LETTRES DE LA ROMANCIÈRE IRLANDAISE, LADY MORGAN SYDNEY, À LAFAYETTE

Sydney Owenson, Lady Morgan (1783-1859), was an Irish novelist close to the liberals. She was a friend of Benjamin Constant and spent a month in La Grange in September 1818. For her relationship with France, see *Passages from my autobiography* (London, 1859).

**200 / 300 €**





Alexander Hamilton par John Trumbull



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**HAMILTON, Alexander**

*Lettre autographe signée au marquis de Lafayette*

New York, 29 avril 1798

4 pp. in-4, suscription : "the Marquis de la Fayette, By Mr de Bonname, near Hamburgh", petit trou, sans manque dû à l'ouverture du cachet

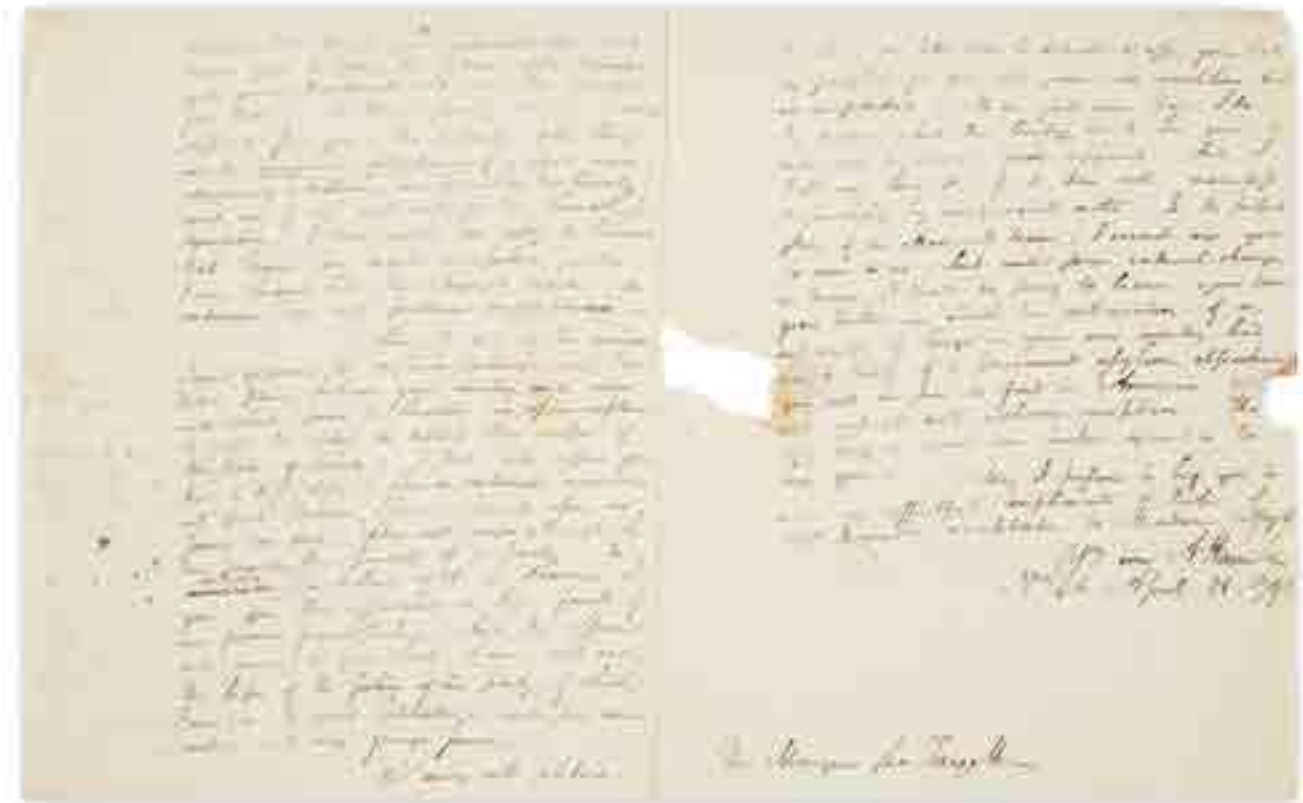
REMARQUABLE ET RARE LETTRE POLITIQUE D'ALEXANDER HAMILTON, L'UN DES SEPT PÈRES FONDATEURS DES ÉTATS-UNIS.

HAMILTON REPREND, POUR LAFAYETTE, L'AFFAIRE DES FUSILS DE BEAUMARCHAIS ; IL LUI EXPLIQUE LES RAISONS DU DÉSACCORD ENTRE LES ÉTATS-UNIS ET LA FRANCE FONDÉ SUR SON OPPOSITION AU COURS VIOLENT PRIS PAR LA RÉVOLUTION FRANÇAISE. IL LUI CONSEILLE DE NE PAS RENTRER EN FRANCE, EN LAQUELLE IL NE CROIT PLUS.

REMARKABLE AND RARE POLITICAL LETTER BY ALEXANDER HAMILTON, ONE OF THE SEVEN FOUNDING FATHERS OF THE UNITED STATES.

FOR LAFAYETTE, HAMILTON REOPENS THE CASE OF BEAUMARCHAIS' GUNS ; HE EXPLAINS TO HIM THE REASONS FOR THE DISAGREEMENT BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND FRANCE FOUNDED ON HIS OPPOSITION TO THE VIOLENT COURSE TAKEN BY THE FRENCH REVOLUTION. HE ADVISES HIM NOT TO RETURN TO FRANCE, IN WHICH HE NO LONGER BELIEVES

"I am very happy, My Dear Marquis, to receive lately a letter from you. It enclosed one from General Dumas, which also gave me pleasure (...) As to the affaire of M. de Beaumarchais, while I was in the office of Secretary of the Treasury [1789-1795], I procured his account to be settled provisionally and asked an appropriation for the balance to depend for its application on the event of an inquiry then making concerning a certain million of livres of what you have no doubt heard. The results of this inquiry was not had when I left the Department but it has since been obtained, and I am informed that it traces to M. de Beaumarchais the missing million which I believe extinguished his balance. This is the state of the business according to my information ; but I presume before this, M.



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Beaumarchais, has information more precise through the agency of a Mr Cazenove whose application for that purpose to the actual Sec[retary] of the Treasury was supported by all my influence and who wrote me that it had been effectual.

Your letter implies, as I had before understood, that though your engagement did not permit you to follow the fortunes of the Republic yet your attachments had never been separated from them. In this I frankly confess I have differed from you. The suspension of the King and the massacre of September (of which events contemporary intelligence was received in this country) cured me of my good will for the French Revolution. I have never been able to believe that France can make a Republic and I have believed that the attempt while it continues can only produce misfortunes.

Among the evils of this Revolution, I regret extremely the misunderstanding which has taken place between your country and ours and what seems to threaten an open rupture. It would be useless to discuss the causes of this state of things. I shall only assure you that a disposition to form an intimate connection with Great Britain, which is charged upon us, forms no part of the real causes, though it has

served the purpose of a party to impose the belief of it on France. I give you this assurance on the faith of our former friendship (...) The basis of the policy of the party, of which I am, is to avoid intimate or exclusive connection with any foreign forces. But away with politics.

The rest of my letter shall be dedicated to assure you that my friendship for you will survive all Revolutions & all vicissitudes. No one feels more than I do the motives which this country has to love you, to desire and to promote your happiness. And I shall not love it, if it does not manifest its sensibility by unequivocal acts. In the present state of our affairs with France, I cannot urge you to come to us - but until some radical change in France, I shall be sorry to learn you have gone thither - should the continuation of an evil course of things in your country lead you to think of a permanent asylum elsewhere, you will be sure to find in America a most cordial and welcome reception" (...)

No letter between Alexander Hamilton and Lafayette has ever been recorded by APBC.

**5 000 / 8 000 €**



William Wilberforce par Karl Anton Hickel

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**WILBERFORCE**, William

*Lettre autographe signée au général Lafayette*

Sandgate, Kent, 25 octobre 1814

3 pp. in-8, à l'encre brune. Adresse et cachet de cire

REMARQUABLE LETTRE DU GRAND ABOLITIONNISTE ANGLAIS À LAFAYETTE, AUTRE OPPOSANT DE TOUJOURS À LA TRAITE DES NOIRS, ESPÉRANT POUR LE MONDE : "THE COMPLETENESS OF OUR WISHES FOR ABOLITION". CETTE LETTRE EST CITÉE PAR LAFAYETTE DANS SES *MÉMOIRES*. WILBERFORCE LE REMERCIE AUSSI DE LUI AVOIR PRÉSENTÉ HUMBOLDT.

A REMARKABLE LETTER FROM THE GREAT ENGLISH ABOLITIONIST TO LAFAYETTE, A FELLOW LIFELONG OPPONENT TO BLACK SLAVERY WHO HOPED FOR THE WORLD :

"THE COMPLETENESS OF OUR WISHES FOR ABOLITION". THIS LETTER IS QUOTED BY LAFAYETTE IN HIS MEMOIRS. WILBERFORCE ALSO THANKS HIM FOR INTRODUCING HUMBOLDT TO HIM

"I have often thought of addressing a few lines to you, if it had been only to return you thanks for having done me the honor to introduce me to Monsieur Alex Humboldt (...) a man whom I have a long so highly respected (...) The public, at least all who where acquainted with our Parliamentary proceedings, knew how much I condemned your unprincipled imprisonment [1792-1797] and damned it but congratulate you on surviving it (...) Happily the moral state of this country (for thou that we really owe our Victory) has enabled us (...) to witness the completion of our wishes for abolition (...) M. Humboldt has convinced me that it would be mischievous to establish any committee in Paris at present, highly mischievous"

Lafayette cite cette lettre de Wilberforce dans ses *Mémoires* (1829) :

« Le Congrès de Vienne a fait un grand bien : l'abolition de la traite des noirs. On pourrait observer que, de toutes les puissances influentes, l'Angleterre était la seule qui eût des colonies [...] C'est à l'état moral du pays, sous la protection de la divine Providence, que nous devons notre victoire, m'écrivait M. Wilberforce, en octobre 1814 ».

Dès 1786, Lafayette se lia avec les abolitionnistes anglais dont William Wilberforce. Ceux-ci fondèrent l'année suivante la *Société des Amis des Noirs*. En février 1788, Brissot créa à Paris une association semblable, à laquelle Lafayette et sa femme adhérèrent aussitôt et où ils retrouvaient un certain nombre de leurs amis libéraux.

La *Pierpont Morgan Library* conserve une lettre de Lafayette à Wilberforce, datée de 1818.

RÉFÉRENCES : *Mémoires, correspondance et manuscrits du général Lafayette*, Bruxelles, 1839, II, p. 34 -- L. Gottschalk, *Guide*, Cornell University Press, 1975, p. 168

4 000 / 6 000 €

The public, at least all who were acquainted  
our Parliamentary proceedings, knew,  
much I condemned your imprincipled  
imprisonment & I cannot but congratulate  
you on surviving it, & on your still  
as I trust in the enjoyment of the  
comfort. I happen to be so much,  
for time, that I cannot enlarge yet I  
be tempted to trespass on your time  
entertaining of discussion of a subject  
I am happy to know to be no less  
necessity to you than to myself. The  
the moral state of this country

Necessary to me of my duties again the country that has enjoyed the  
happy days to last the first of which I have happily repaired from  
the previous position of one to this day, before you, sir and thus in the  
course to take my cordial expression of every one of the sentiments which  
is in your last daily expressions published to take from the time when  
your benevolent prediction, my old brother in arms and friend transmitted to  
me the smooth invitation of Congress, to this time when you, my dear  
sir, whose friendly assurance with me dates from the joyful days  
are going to accompany me, about the Atlantic, to the publication of the  
 heroic national flag, on board the splendid ship, the name of which  
has been one of the most flattering and kind names that ever  
imposed upon me.

God bless you, sir, and you all who surround me, God bless the  
American people and their state, and their federal government! May the  
peace <sup>as we say</sup> of the world be in our hearts and in our hands.

# Préface au *Farewell Tour*

## Foreword to the *Farewell Tour*

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Le retour triomphal de Lafayette aux États-Unis en 1824-1825 n'est pas une commémoration de l'histoire américaine. Il fait lui-même partie de cette histoire. Lafayette, considéré comme le « fils adoptif » de Washington, est, en 1824, le seul général de la Révolution américaine qui soit encore en vie. A ce moment-là et à l'exception de la Suisse, les États-Unis sont la seule république dans un monde occidental dominé par le retour des royautés. Cette tournée des vingt-quatre États marque donc le moment où la jeune République américaine fait le point sur elle-même et consolide le mythe de sa création :

« Ce qui devait être initialement une visite de quatre mois est devenu un spectacle extraordinaire de treize mois marqué par l'apparat, la construction de monuments, les efforts nouveaux pour préserver les reliques du patrimoine révolutionnaire de l'Amérique, et une explosion de portraits publics. La tournée, qui couvrait les vingt-quatre États constituant alors la nation, dépassait de loin la portée et l'intensité de toutes les célébrations politiques précédentes en Amérique » (Marc H. Miller, *Lafayette, Hero of Two Worlds : The Art and Pageantry of His Farewell Tour of America, 1824-1825*, 1989).

« En célébrant Lafayette comme un des derniers Pères Fondateurs, les Américains ont également célébré la Révolution américaine. Son *Farewell Tour* est devenu l'occasion d'une nouvelle dramatisation de la Révolution, (...) en vénérant Lafayette comme l'un des derniers Pères Fondateurs, les Américains saluaient en lui l'un des principaux divulgateurs des principes républicains partout dans le monde (...) Le tour de Lafayette a également engendré une poussée remarquable de patriotisme et de ferveur républicaine en encourageant le sens américain de la mission. Un dernier effet notable de cette visite fut celui d'unifier les Américains autour d'un passé commun au moment de la campagne présidentielle. James Fenimore Cooper écrit que la visite de Lafayette "a paralysé toute l'ardeur électorale". En septembre 1825, le Président John Quincy Adams tient son discours d'adieu au général Lafayette : sa visite a ravivé l'idée d'une continuité historique et les valeurs partagées par le peuple américain. » (Anne C. Loveland).

Cet ensemble d'archives a été organisé par Lafayette lui-même. Ce sont les souvenirs de sa tournée qu'il a conservés et qui complètent le journal de son secrétaire Auguste Levasseur. La chemise d'origine est toujours présente, titrée par une main du XIX<sup>e</sup> siècle : "papiers relatifs au voyage de mon grand-père en Amérique". Ces archives sont, dans l'ensemble, en bon état, à part quelques documents « mouillés » qui ont certainement connu le naufrage du bateau à vapeur de Lafayette sur l'Ohio, à mi-parcours de sa tournée.

Lafayette's triumphant return to the United States in 1824-1825 was not just a commemoration of American history – Lafayette's outstanding role in the American Revolution where he was widely seen as Washington's "adopted son" and of which he was the only surviving Major General – but has of itself become part of that history. His tour of all twenty-four states is widely seen as marking the moment when the young republic took stock of itself and formulated, or rather consolidated, its own creation myth. There have been many studies and accounts of the tour.

"When Lafayette accepted President James Monroe's invitation to revisit the United States, he told a reporter that he did not expect "anything more than a generous and quiet welcome". His return, however, proved to be much more than that. From the moment Lafayette landed in New York, Americans exhibited a fervid desire to see and applaud the returning hero. What was meant to have been a four-month visit became a thirteen-month extravaganza marked by pageantry, monument building, new efforts to preserve the relics of America's revolutionary heritage, and a burst of public portraiture. The tour, which covered all 24 states that then made up the nation, far exceeded in scope and intensity all previous political celebrations in America" (Marc H. Miller)

"By celebrating Lafayette as one of the last of the Founding Fathers, Americans also commemorated the American Revolution... Lafayette's tour became an occasion for a kind of redramatization of the Revolutionary War, such as the ceremonies commemorating the battles of Yorktown and Bunker Hill... Besides venerating Lafayette as one of the last Founding Fathers, Americans also recognized him as an agent of the American mission, helping to spread republican principles throughout the world... Thus one effect of Lafayette's visit was a renewal of the American sense of mission... Besides encouraging the American sense of mission, Lafayette's visit also generated a remarkable surge in patriotism and republican fervor... Yet another effect of the visit was to unify Americans. Lafayette arrived in the United States while a presidential campaign was going on... The visit not only distracted attention from the political squabbles, but offered Americans an opportunity to put aside factional differences and unite as good republicans in welcoming their former benefactor. James Fenimore Cooper wrote that Lafayette's visit "paralysed all the electoral ardour"... In September 1825 President John Quincy Adams delivered the farewell address to General Lafayette... As Adams suggested, Lafayette's visit inspired a sense of historical continuity and shared values among the American people. By reviving memories of the Revolution, by renewing faith in republican principles and the American mission, by unifying Americans and stimulating pride in themselves and their country, Lafayette's triumphal tour of 1824-25 provided a crucial impetus to American nationalism" (Anne C. Loveland).

Le point culminant de la tournée est la présentation de Lafayette au Congrès. C'est la première fois qu'un étranger était invité par cette institution (lot 190). Lafayette a non seulement conservé l'invitation portant la trace du sceau officiel de la Chambre des Représentants, signée par son Greffier : "Qu'à cet effet, le général Lafayette soit invité, par un comité, à assister à la Chambre vendredi prochain, à une heure ; qu'il soit présenté par le comité et reçu par les membres debout et découverts, et accueilli par le Président, au nom de la Chambre, en application de la résolution qui précède". (lot 185). Mais il a également conservé le brouillon autographe de sa réponse soi-disant improvisée (lot 145), et la copie faite par son fils et son secrétaire (lot 191). Dans ces archives se trouvent également la relation d'autres grands événements, tel que le discours d'adieu de Lafayette en réponse au Président John Quincy Adams (lot 296). Presque aussi émouvante est la transmission officielle de l'Ordre n° 64 de l'Armée : "Le Président des États-Unis donne ordre que le général Lafayette, quand il arrive dans ce Pays, soit reçu à tous les Postes Militaires avec les honneurs dus au plus haut grade" (lot 160). Se trouvent encore ici les honneurs civils, militaires, parfois maçonniques, rendus pas les villes de Boston, New York, Philadelphie et jusqu'aux plus modestes villes et villages.

Les commémorations des batailles sont toujours au premier plan, en particulier la célébration de l'anniversaire de la capitulation britannique à Yorktown et la pose de la première pierre du grand monument de Bunker Hill. Encore plus poignantes sont les nombreuses lettres des vétérans de la Révolution, des vieux soldats anonymes et de leurs descendants formant un tableau de l'Amérique des années 1820.

Pour l'anniversaire de George Washington, en 1825, un groupe d'Américains à bord de la frégate *United States* envoie une lettre à Lafayette. Un des signataires est le Commodore Isaac Hull, célèbre capitaine de l'*USS Constitution*, "Old Ironsides", durant la guerre de 1812. A bord de l'*United States* se trouve alors "Son Excellence le général Bolivar", le *Liberator* lui-même, qui propose un toast à son camarade libérateur, Lafayette (lot 223). Un autre document est une lettre commerciale signée "Bakewell Page & Bakewell" dans laquelle Lafayette reçoit "un petit témoignage du sens profond que nous entretenons, en commun avec nos concitoyens, des obligations que nous devons à votre valeur généreuse" (lot 239). Ce « petit témoignage » a la forme de deux vases en verre fabriqués par Bakewell de Pittsburgh, l'un gravé avec une vue de La Grange (le château de Lafayette), l'autre avec l'aigle américain. Un des deux vases qui accompagnait cette lettre fut récemment vendu aux enchères pour plus de \$250.000.

Ces archives portent un poids émotionnel et exercent sur leur lecteur une fascination que possèdent peu d'archives par le cliché extraordinaire qu'elles dressent de la jeune Amérique des années 1824-1825, du regard que celle-ci porte sur son passé et sur son avenir, dans un mélange d'humilité et de grandeur, d'anonymat et de gloire.

The present archive was put together by Lafayette himself. It is his own record of the tour, his own collection of souvenirs (thus supplementing the well-known diary kept by his secretary Auguste Levasseur). Its original folder is still present, inscribed in a nineteenth-century hand : "Tous les papiers que le Général de Lafayette avait conservés relatifs à son voyage triomphal 1824-25/ 154 letters" and in a later hand : "papiers relatifs au voyage de mon grand-père in Amérique". The papers in the archive are generally in fine and fresh condition, apart from a few dozen or so which have been subjected to dampness and have consequently been stained brown. This damage is almost certainly a result of the sinking of Lafayette's steamboat on the Ohio River halfway through his tour.

A highpoint of the tour was Lafayette's appearance before Congress (lot 190), the first time that any foreign guest had been invited. Not only did Lafayette preserve within this archive the document bearing the official seal of the House of Representatives and signed by its Clerk, that invited him to appear before them : "That for this purpose, General Lafayette be invited by a Committee to attend the House on Friday next at one o'clock ; that he be introduced by the Committee and received by the members standing uncovered, and addressed by the Speaker in behalf of the House, in pursuance of the foregoing resolution". (lot 185). But also his autograph draft (lot 145), and the fair copy made therefrom by his son and by his secretary, of his supposedly extemporary reply (lot 191). Also present are records of other great events, such as Lafayette's farewell speech in reply to President John Quincy Adams on bidding farewell to America (lot 296). Nearly as stirring is the official transmission to him of Army Order N°64 : "The President of the United States directs that General Lafayette, when he arrives in this Country, be received at all Military Posts, with the honors due to the highest military rank in our service" (lot 160). We find like civic, military, sometime Masonic, honors being paid him by the cities of Boston, New York, Philadelphia and many humbler villages, towns and cities, the latter often reflecting the astonishing growth experienced by the United States since his last visit forty years before.

Also, as one would expect, memories of the Revolutionary are always at the forefront, especially the celebration of the anniversary of the British surrender at Yorktown and his laying of the foundation stone of the great Bunker Hill Monument. Even more moving perhaps are the many letters in this archive from veterans of the Revolution, not least Bunker Hill itself, or by their descendants – here we have the authentic voice of humble soldiers and their families to add to that of official commemoration. Indeed, it could be said that each of these letters and documents represents a story in itself. To take but two examples, the first representative of the wider political era in which Lafayette made his tour and the political impact that his tour had ; the second of the burgeoning industrial might of the young republic.

On George Washington's birthday 1825 a group of Americans on board the frigate *United States* sent a joint letter to Lafayette.

One of the signatories is Commodore Isaac Hull, famous as the captain of the USS Constitution, “Old Ironsides”, during the War of 1812. Sharing in their toasts on board the United States was “His Excellency General Bolivar and suite”, the Liberator himself proposing a toast to his fellow liberator, Lafayette (lot 223). On a less exalted – albeit no less intriguing – level is a humble commercial letter signed “Bakewell Page & Bakewell” in which Lafayette is presented with “a small token of the deep sense we entertain, in common with our fellow Citizens, of the obligations we owe to your generous valour” (lot 239). This small token took the form of two glass vases made by Bakewell’s of Pittsburgh, one engraved with a view of Lafayette’s chateau, La Grange, the other with the American Eagle. Bakewell’s was the company which, that same year, took out a patent for what was in effect the world’s first method of mass-producing glassware. And as a pendant to this particular story, one might note that one of the vases that accompanied this letter recently was sold over over \$250,000 at auction.

In his letter inviting Lafayette to Michigan, the explorer Lewis Cass highlights one extraordinary quality that pervades these papers, the sense that this was one of those very few times in history when history itself was revisited, a sense almost of resurrection. Lafayette is hailed as “the only Surviving Major General of the revolutionary army among us”, and told that he lives “in the midst of posterity (...) you hear the judgment of history upon your life and actions”. This archive provides us not only with an extraordinary snapshot of young America as it was in 1824-1825, of its own view of its glorious past and burgeoning future, but in its mingling of the humble and the grand, the well-known and obscure, it could be said to carry an emotional weight, a fascination, possessed by few other archives.





# Itinéraire du général Lafayette

## *Farewell Tour of general Lafayette*

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### 1824

13 juillet 1824 : embarquement au Havre ; arrivée à Staten Island le 15 août, à New York le 16 août.  
20 août : Bridgeport, Harlem, Nouvelle-Rochelle, Putnam Hill à Greenwich, Stamford, Norwalk, Saugatuck (Westport) et Fairfield  
21-24 août : New Haven (Connecticut), Providence Rhode Island, Stoughton (Massachusetts), Boston  
25 août : Harvard, Cambridge (Massachusetts)  
31 août. : Lexington : Concord, Salem, Marblehead, Newburyport  
1er septembre : Portsmouth (New Hampshire)  
2 septembre : Boston, Lexington (Massachusetts)  
3 septembre : Worcester (Massachusetts), Tolland (Connecticut)  
4 septembre : Hartford, Middletown (Connecticut)  
5-11 septembre : New York  
28 septembre : Philadelphie  
6 octobre : Wilmington (Delaware)  
12-15 octobre : District de Columbia  
17 octobre : Mont Vernon (Virginie)  
18-19 octobre : Petersburg (Virginie)  
19-22 octobre : Williamsburg  
22 -26 octobre : Norfolk, Portsmouth (Virginie)  
Fin octobre : Richmond (Virginie)  
4 novembre : Monticello  
8 novembre : Charlottesville (Virginie)  
Début décembre : Washington  
15 décembre : Washington  
17 décembre : Annapolis (Maryland)  
24 décembre : Frederick (Maryland)

### 1825

19 janvier : Baltimore  
26 février : Murfreesboro (Caroline du Nord)  
27 février : Northampton Court House (Caroline du Nord)  
28 février : Raleigh  
1er mars : Fayetteville  
2-3 mars : Raleigh  
15 mars : Charleston (Caroline du Sud)  
18 mars : Beaufort (Caroline du Sud)  
19 mars : Savannah (Géorgie)

21 mars : Augusta  
25 mars : Warrenton (Géorgie)  
26 mars : Sparta (Géorgie)  
27 mars : Milledgeville (Géorgie)  
29 mars : Mâcon (Géorgie)  
30 mars : Chattahoochee (Géorgie)  
31 mars : Alabama  
3 avril : Montgomery  
4-6 avril : Selma  
7 avril : Mobile (Alabama)  
8 avril : Mobile Point (Alabama) puis Nouvelle-Orléans  
11 avril : Chalmette (Louisiane)  
16 avril : Duncan, Bâton Rouge  
29-30 avril : Saint Louis (Missouri)  
4 mai : Nashville  
11-13 mai : Louisville  
14 mai : Frankfort (Kentucky)  
15 mai : Lexington (Kentucky)  
18 mai : Georgetown (Kentucky)  
19-20 mai : Cincinnati (Ohio)  
21 mai : Maysville (Kentucky)  
24 mai : Wheeling (Virginie-Occidentale)  
25 mai : Washington (Pennsylvanie)  
29 mai : Braddock (Pennsylvanie)  
30-31 mai : Pittsburgh  
1 er juin : Butler (Pennsylvanie)  
7 juin : Rochester (New York)  
17 juin : Charlestown (Boston)  
27 juin : Claremont (New Hampshire)  
28 juin : Montpellier  
29 juin : Burlington (Vermont)  
14 juillet : Morristown (New Jersey)  
15 juillet : Bottle Hill (New Jersey)  
20 juillet : Philadelphie  
25 juillet : Wilmington et Chester (Delaware)  
26 juillet : West Chester (Pennsylvanie)  
27 juillet : Lancaster  
Fin juillet : Baltimore (Maryland)  
Fin août : Mont Vernon (Virginie)  
6 septembre : Washington  
8 septembre : embarquement sur la frégate *Brandywine*  
4 octobre : arrivée en France



Water Route  
Land Route  
Mail Line

CARTE GÉNÉRALE  
DES  
ETATS-UNIS  
DE LAUVETTE

G O L F E

D U

M E X I Q U E

141

[LAFAYETTE, Gilbert du Motier, marquis de]

*Document manuscrit, signé par Daniel Brent, Clerc*

Washington, 4 février 1824

*1 page in-folio, abîmée, petite perte de papier*

LAFAYETTE INVITÉ PAR LE CONGRÈS. "GRATEFUL AND AFFECTIONATE ATTACHMENT STILL CHERISHED FOR HIM BY THE GOVERNMENT OF PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES". LAFAYETTE'S COPY

Official promulgation submitted to Lafayette, certified by the Chief Clerk of the Department of State.

"Resolution, in relation to an intended visit of the Marquis de Lafayette to the United States", par le Sénat et la Chambre des Représentants en Congrès assemblés : "the President be requested to communicate to him the assurances of grateful and affectionate attachment still cherished for him by the Government and people of the United States (...) a National Ship, with suitable accommodation be employed to bring him to the United States", en-tête : "[E]ighteenth Congress of the United States At the first Session Begun and held at the City of Washington in the Territory of Columbia on Monday the first day of December one thousand eight hundred and twenty three", signature : "The foregoing is a true Copy, faithfully compared with the Roll in this offic[e] [...] Department of State, 7<sup>th</sup> Februar[y] 1824], Daniel Brent"

Daniel Brent (1774-1841) was Chief Clerk at the Department of State, who the previous May had put in hand Stone's facsimile of the Declaration of Independence. The damage to this manuscript and damp-staining to about a dozen others in the archive – clearly at one time all filed together – was very possibly caused by Lafayette's Ohio shipwreck midway through his tour. President Monroe was to write to Lafayette on 24 February, informing him of this resolution :

"My dear General, I wrote you a letter about fifteen days since, by Mr Brown, in which I expressed the wish to send to any port in France you should point out, a frigate to convey you hither, in case you should be able to visit the United State. Since then, Congress has passed a resolution on this subject, in which the sincere attachment of the whole nation to you is expressed, whose ardent desire is once more to see you amongst them".

The original signed by President James Monroe and approved at Washington on 4 February 1824, certified by the Chief Clerk at the Department of State, Washington, 7 February 1824.

RÉFÉRENCES : Auguste Levasseur, *Lafayette in America in 1824 and 1825*, 1829, I, p.10

**800 / 1 200 €**

142

[LAFAYETTE, Gilbert du Motier, marquis de]

*Lettre signée par Josiah Quincy, maire de Boston*

Boston, 20 mars 1824

*4 pp. in-folio, abîmé. Filigrane C Wilmott/ 1819'*

L'INVITATION DU MAIRE DE BOSTON, FUTUR PRÉSIDENT DE HARVARD (1829-1845), FAITE À LAFAYETTE ENCORE EN FRANCE : "YOUR EARLY ZEAL AND SACRIFICES IN THE CAUSE OF AMERICAN FREEDOM". LAFAYETTE'S COPY

"you could find no where hearts more capable of appreciating your early zeal and sacrifices in the cause of American Freedom"

Letter signed by Josiah Quincy, as Mayor of Boston, to Lafayette in France, inviting him to his city. Lafayette replied to this letter, stating : "Whatever port I first attain, I shall with the same eagerness hasten to Boston, and present its beloved, revered inhabitants, as I have the honor to offer it to the City Council and to you, Sir (quoted by Marian Klamkin, *The Return of Lafayette : 1824-1825*, 1975, p.20). Quincy was to write again on 17 August and Lafayette made his triumphal entry into Boston on the 24<sup>th</sup> (cf. infra). The author of this letter, Josiah Quincy (1772-1864), was an early political ally of John Adams and had been elected Mayor of Boston in 1823, a post to which he was to be re-elected five times. He is perhaps best-known as the historian of Harvard, of which he was President from 1829 to 1845

**300 / 500 €**

143

[LAFAYETTE, Gilbert du Motier, marquis de]

*Copie autographe signée de la lettre adressée au maire de Boston Paris, 26 mai 1824*

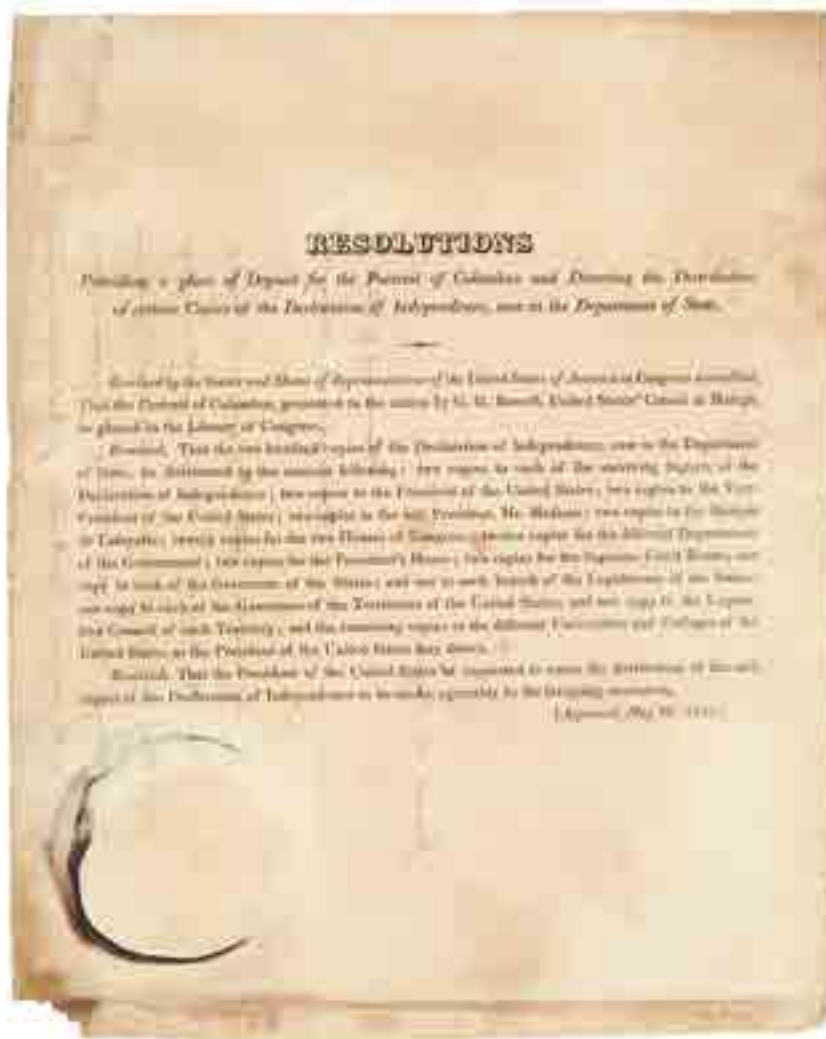
*1/2 page in-folio, traces d'humidité, avec la mention autographe "copy" en haut à gauche*

LAFAYETTE REFUSE LE NAVIRE DE GUERRE OFFERT PAR LE GOUVERNEMENT ET PRÉFÈRE PARTIR AU PLUS VITE. EXEMPLAIRE DE LAFAYETTE

LAFAYETTE REFUSES THE WARSHIP OFFERED BY THE GOVERNMENT AND PREFERS TO LEAVE AS SOON AS POSSIBLE. LAFAYETTE'S COPY

"Amidst the new and big marks of Benevolence the people of the United States and their representatives have lately deigned to confer upon me, I am proud and happy to recognise the particular sentiments of the Citizens of Boston which have blessed and delighted the five years of my public carrier and the grateful sense of which has ever since been to me a most valued reward and support. I joyfully anticipate the day, not very remote, thank God, when I may revisit the Glorious cradle of American, and future I hope, of universal liberty. Your so honorable and gratifying invitation would have been directly complied with in the case to which you are pleased to allude. But while I profoundly feel the Honor intended by the offer of a National ship, I hope I will incur no blame by the determination I have taken to embark as soon as it is in my power on board a private vessel. Whatever I first attain, I shall with the same eagerness hasten to Boston and (...) his beloved revered inhabitants, as I have now the Honor to offer it to the Citizen Council and to you, Sir, with the Homage of my affectionate gratitude and devoted respect"

**3 000 / 5 000 €**



144

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[UNITED STATES, CONGRESS HOUSE].

[Imprimé]. Resolutions providing a place of Deposit for the Portrait of Columbus and Directing the Distribution of certain Copies of the Declaration of Independence, now in the Department of State

[Washington], [26 mai 1824]

1 p. in-4, légèrement bruni et effrangé, trace du sceau

EXEMPLAIRE DE LAFAYETTE. LA DISTRIBUTION DES EXEMPLAIRES DE LA DÉCLARATION D'INDÉPENDANCE (1824)

The *Declaration of Independence* was engraved on copper in 1824, printed on parchment or on paper and distributed following that resolution. This printed copy of the "Resolutions" seems of excessive rarity (no copy on Worldcat, nor in the *Library of Congress*). Lafayette's owned a copy on parchment of the 1824's *Declaration of Independence* which was sold at Christies, New York, on March 22, 1985. It had been previously several time exhibited : in the *Exposition du Centenaire* (1934, n° 54) and in *Lafayette. Archives nationales* (1957, n 26).

6 000 / 8 000 €

145

**LAFAYETTE**, Gilbert du Motier, marquis de

*Copie autographe signée de la lettre adressée au Congrès*

Paris, 10 mai 1824

*1 page in-folio, traces d'humidité, quelques déchirures*

RÉPONSE DE LAFAYETTE À L'INVITATION DU CONGRÈS. EXEMPLAIRE DE LAFAYETTE.

LAFAYETTE REPLIES TO THE INVITATION OF CONGRESS

"The high favor conferred upon me by the Representatives of the people of the United States, the testimonies of public benevolence contained in their Resolution have filled my heart with feelings of respectful, affectionate and patriotic gratitude (...) No answer can I find more congenial to those feelings than to embark as soon as possible for the blessed shores I have for so many years longed to revisit. Nor can I fear impressed as I am with a pride sense of the Honor to be on board a national ship that it will appear irreverent on my part, when I beg leave not to trail myself of the flattering offer in which in their extreme kindness Congress have deigned to bestow. The Summer will not be over before I enjoy the delight to find myself under an American flag, on my way to the beloved land of which it has been my happy lot to become an early Soldier and an adopted Son. Be pleased, Sir, to accept my affectionate and grateful respects".

The heartfelt welcome extended to Marquis de Lafayette upon his return to the United States in 1824-25 was testimony to his unique status as the last living Major-General of the American Revolution. As the young Republic anticipated the Fiftieth Anniversary of its Independence in 1826, all those who had commanded its Revolutionary arms had faded into history, save one : the dashing, young French nobleman and volunteer, the Major-General and Marquis de Lafayette. By that letter posted Paris, May 10, 1824, Lafayette, then sixty-six years of age, accepted the invitation of Congress to visit the United States as the Nation's Guest.

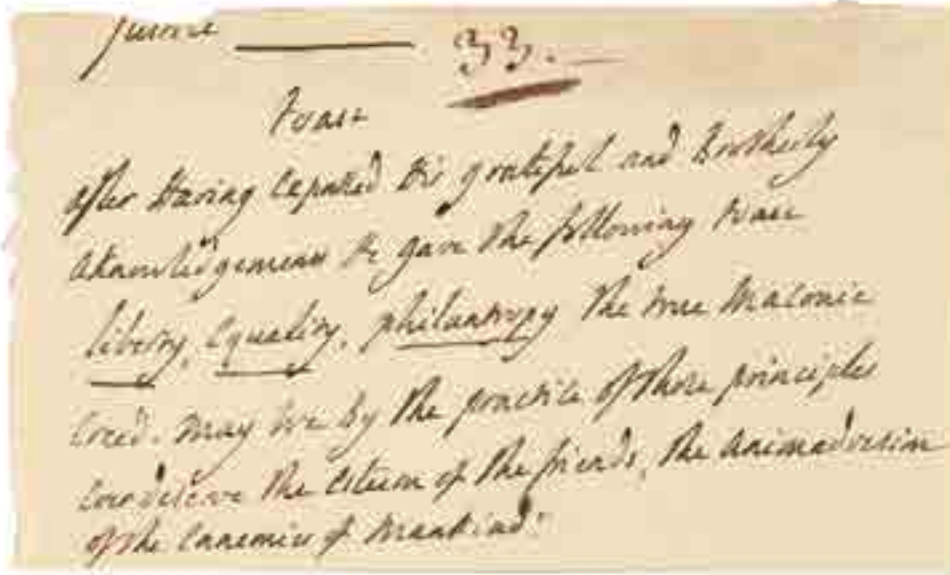
Il s'agit de la copie autographe conservée par Lafayette de sa réponse à l'invitation officielle formulée par James Monroe, Président des États-Unis, dans une lettre datée du 7 février 1824, et confirmée par une résolution particulière du Congrès.

RÉFÉRENCE : pour l'invitation de James Monroe, cf. Levasseur, pp. 2-3

**12 000 / 16 000 €**

I have had some letters from you by the messengers of the  
 post of the 15th Inst. the business of public instruction abroad  
 which he writes on the 25th day, more with feelings of reciprocal  
 affection and justice, and that I have required words to report  
 the nature of the <sup>20th</sup> day of my visit to the factory, when he returned at  
 five o'clock, for the first time, in a few days, longed to  
 visit him as of your interest as of our side a good part of the month  
 I found a national plan, and he had agreed to come on his part, but  
 I had time to visit before the departure of the 15th day and  
 indeed found that he had departed to the east. The summer will be the best  
 time for the visit, I had before had to leave on the 15th day, the  
 second part of which is the same by Paris. I am very anxious to see you  
 and should be

I should be very happy to see you in the fall  
 in the month of September



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**LAFAYETTE**, Gilbert du Motier, marquis de  
 [Toast 33] Document autographe  
 New Hampshire, 8 juin 1824  
 6 lignes

ASSEMBLÉE MAÇONIQUE : COMME DANS TOUS SES TOASTS, LAFAYETTE PARLE ICI À LA TROISIÈME PERSONNE.

MASONIC ASSEMBLY : AS IN ALL HIS TOASTS, LAFAYETTE SPEAKS IN THE THIRD PERSON

"Toast.

After having expressed his grateful and brotherly acknowledgments, he gave the following toast :  
 Liberty, Equality, Philanthropy, the true Masonic creed. May we, by the practice of these principles, ever deserve the esteem of the friends, the animadversion of the enemies of mankind".

"In the Grand Lodge of New Hampshire, June 8, 1824, R. W. Hubbard offered resolutions respecting General Lafayette, which were adopted unanimously" (Robert D. Ward, *An Account of Lafayette's visit to Virginia*, pp. 356)

**1 500 / 2 000 €**

147

**[IMPRIMÉS]**. Le général Lafayette adresse la lettre suivante à M. Lloyd, membre du Congrès des États-Unis. Et cinq autres imprimés (6)  
 [29 mai 1824]  
 1 p. in-12

DIVERS EXEMPLAIRES D'IMPRIMÉS AYANT APPARTENU À LAFAYETTE

- 2. : 5 coupures de presse : lettre de Lafayette au maire de Washington, 22 février 1825 ; annonce du naufrage du *Mechanic* ; Columbia, 12 mars 1825 ; une lettre de Lafayette de Philadelphie, datée Louisville, 12 mai ; et une autre coupure de presse sur le naufrage de l'Ohio
- 3. : *Le Général Lafayette est attendu ici d'un moment à l'autre...*, 1 p. in-8, non rogné, New York, 15 juillet 1824
- 4. : *Catalogue of the Members of the Troy femal seminary...*, 1 p. in-folio, encadrement gravé sur bois, New York, 2 août 1824
- 5. : *United States, August 10, 1801. To General Lafayette : proposing to adress some serious expostulations...*, extrait des *Memoirs of the Military career of the marquis de Lafayette*, in-8, 14 pp., Boston, 1824
- 6. : *Military Lottery Office, Union Canal Lottery*, petite affiche avec le portrait gravé de Lafayette, 24 juin 1828

**300 / 500 €**

148

**[LEVASSEUR**, Auguste]  
 Document manuscrit  
 New York, 15 juillet 1824  
 2 pp. in-4

UN ARTICLE DU "NATIONAL ADVOCATE" TRANSCRIT PROBABLEMENT PAR LEVASSEUR FAIT LE RÉCIT DE LA TRAVERSÉE DE L'ATLANTIQUE EFFECTUÉE PAR LAFAYETTE

"From the national advocate New York July 15. 1824", commençant par : "Lafayette. The ship *Harmony* has arrived at Norfolk from Havre. Capt Humphries informed the editor", l'anglais est transcrit et les voyelles portent des accents français

An English transcription of a newspaper with French accents, probably by Levasseur.

**100 / 150 €**

149

**LABORDE**, Alexandre, marquis de

*Lettre autographe signée*

[15 juillet 1824]

2 pp. in-8, légères traces d'humidité

#### EXEMPLAIRES DE LAFAYETTE

"le porteur de cette lettre [un dénommé Sconnert], mon respectable général, désire que je le recommande à votre bienveillance. Il va dans le pays de la liberté et de l'industrie chercher un emploi et s'il vous est possible de lui être utile" etc.

2. Autre lettre de recommandation, l.a.s. d'Ogden Edwards, Juge de New York, 13 juillet [1825], 1. p. in-8

3. L.a.s. (sign. illisible) à George Washington Lafayette. "Monsieur, je sais mieux que personne combien votre temps est précieux". La lettre évoque la Louisiane, la Nouvelle Orléans, le nouveau code en discussion et le futur Gouverneur Derbigny, Donaldson, 13 juillet [1825], 3 pp. in-4

**200 / 300 €**

150

[**LAFAYETTE**, Gilbert du Motier, marquis de]

*Document manuscrit de la ville d'Albany, signé par le Clerc*

Albany, "In Common Council", 26 juillet 1824

1 p. in-folio

#### EXEMPLAIRE DE LAFAYETTE DE SON INVITATION PAR LA VILLE D'ALBANY : "OUR REVOLUTIONARY STRUGGLE FOR FREEDOM AND INDEPENDANCE"

Promulgation officielle transmise à Lafayette de la résolution prise par le "City and County Clerk of Albany, Law L.V. Kleeck" ; il est invité à cause des "patriotic disinterested & distinguished services rendered by Genl Lafayette to the people of the United States during our Revolutionary struggle for freedom & independence"

Lafayette et ses amis arrivèrent à Albany le 17 septembre. Cette invitation leur avait été faite en juillet.

RÉFÉRENCE : Levasseur I, p.113

**200 / 300 €**

151

[**LAFAYETTE**, Gilbert du Motier, marquis de]

*Document manuscrit de la Corporation de New York ; Document signé par J. Morton Clerck de cette même corporation (2)*

New York, 19 juillet 1824

4 pages in-4, marked in top left-hand corner "21", paper watermarked 'D Ames', New York, 19 July 1824

LA CRÉATION D'UN COMITÉ PRÉVOIT LE CONFORT FRUGAL DE LAFAYETTE ORGANISÉ PAR LE CONSEIL MUNICIPAL DE NEW YORK. "THE AMERICAN PEOPLE CHOOSE TO POUR FORTH THEIR FEELINGS"

La municipalité a réservé un "spacious apartments in the North Wing of the City Hotel (...). In the execution of the duties assigned to them they have avoided all unmeaning pomp or parade, Vain and Ostentatious ceremonies would be equally unacceptable to our illustrious Visitor, as opposed to our republican habits..."

2. D.s. par J. Morton, émis par la "Corporation of the City of New York (...). will receive and treat the Marquis de Lafayette, as a Guest of the Nation", New York, In Common Council, 21 juin 1824, 2 pp. in-4

Official promulgation submitted to Lafayette of the report submitted to the Common Council of the City of New York by the committee appointed to arrange accommodation for Lafayette's visit. Written in a scribal hand similar to the resolution of 21 June, preceding ; and also From the docket, it would appear that this was handed to Lafayette by the Mayor together with that paper.

**200 / 300 €**

152

[**LAFAYETTE**, Gilbert du Motier, marquis de]

*Document signé par Thomas Bradford, "Clerk of Select Council"*

Philadelphie, 29 juillet 1824

2 pp. in-4

INVITATION FAITE PAR LA VILLE DE PHILADELPHIE : "THE CITY WHERE THAT DECLARATION WAS FRAMED WHICH GAVE FREEDOM TO THE NEW WORLD".

#### EXEMPLAIRE DE LAFAYETTE

"The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia" invitent Lafayette : "it particularly becomes the City where that declaration was framed which gave freedom to the new world to receive with affection and with honour the brave man whose devotion to liberty and whose gallantry as a soldier so greatly contributed to the acquisition and establishment of that blessing", et instituant un committee pour recevoir "this companion of Washington and friend of America"

Cette résolution est une pièce jointe à la lettre du maire Watson adressée à Lafayette le 31 juillet (voir lot suivant)

**300 / 500 €**



153

[LAFAYETTE, Gilbert du Motier, marquis de]

*Lettre autographe de John T. Kirkland, Président de Harvard, et document signé par J. T. Kirkland (3)*

Harvard College, 21 août 1824

EXEMPLAIRE DE LAFAYETTE : INVITATION DU PRÉSIDENT DE HARVARD JOINTE À LA DÉCISION DE LA CORPORATION DE L'UNIVERSITÉ, SIGNÉE PAR LE PRÉSIDENT, RECONNAISSANT AU GÉNÉRAL LE MÉRITE D'AVOIR APPORTÉ AUX ÉTATS-UNIS : "THE BLESSING OF EDUCATION IN A LAND OF FREEDOM."

LAFAYETTE'S COPY : INVITATION FROM THE DEAN OF HARVARD, ATTACHED TO THE DECISION OF THE HARVARD CORPORATION SIGNED BY THE DEAN, PRAISING THE GENERAL FOR BRINGING TO THE UNITED STATES "THE BLESSING OF EDUCATION IN A LAND OF FREEDOM"

Lettre autographe à la troisième personne écrite par le Président de Harvard à Lafayette : "The President of the University has the honor of transmitting to Genl Lafayette the official copy of the Vote of the Corporation inviting him to Commencement, & begs leave to add to it the expression of personal gratification in the duty" ; il lui demande s'il accepterait d'être à Harvard "by nine o'clock nearly", adressant son compliment à Georges Washington Lafayette, 1 p. in-4, avec l'adresse au verso ("Major Genl Lafayette")

2. Document signé par John Thornton Kirkland, Président de Harvard : promulgation officielle et certifiée, jointe à la lettre précédente, du vote par la "Corporation of Harvard" invitant Lafayette au moment de la rentrée universitaire "the approaching commencement (...) and thereby favour the University with his company on that occasion ; and thereby afford to the members of the University, & to those, who are candidates for it's honors, the opportunity of seeing & honoring the distinguished patriot & Soldier, whose willing sacrifices & valuable services were devoted to the cause, which has secured to the successful races of American youth the blessings of education in a land of freedom ; & whose virtuous & glorious career holds forth to the rising generation a bright example of the qualities, which ought to adorn those, who aspire to aid in the councils, or maintain the rights & interests of a free people", signé "John T. Kirkland President", 1 p. in-4

3. [Imprimé ; texte latin]. *Illustrissimo Gulielmo Eustis... Honoratissimo Marco Morton... Caeterisque Universitatis Harvardianae Curatoribus... Johanni Thornton Kirkland praesidi... exexercitationes hasce Juvenes in Artibus initiati...*, Cambridge, 25 août 1824, 4 pp. in-4

The unnamed author of this letter is John Thornton Kirkland (1770-1840), who served as fifteenth President of Harvard from 1810 to 1828. A period seen as the Augustan Age of Harvard during which its influence was felt throughout the nation and could be said to have attained the pre-eminent reputation that it holds to this day. Lafayette's son, Georges Washington Lafayette, was a graduate of Harvard ; while Lafayette had received an honorary degree during his earlier return visit of 1784. Miss Quincy followed Lafayette to Harvard and records that : "He paid the strictest attention to each of the speakers and whenever the tenor of an oration showed that a complement was about to be paid to himself, he has a conscious apprehensive, yet pleased expression of countenance which seemed to say, "now it is coming"" (cf. Klamkin, *Return of Lafayette*, p. 34).

5 000 / 7 000 €

Harvard College 21 Aug 1784

The President of the University has the honor of transmitting to you La Fayette the official copy of the vote of the Corporation inviting him to Commencement & begs leave to add that the appearance of personal qualification in the duty. The President would inform the General that if he shall do us the favor to accept our invitation, we hope he will find it convenient to be at the College by next of week evening.

With the transmission of this document, the President asks leave to present his respectful compliments to Mr George W. Fayette.

[LAFAYETTE, Gilbert du Motier, marquis de]

*Document manuscrit signé par Andrew J. McConnico et Joseph Marks (2)*

Norfolk, 19 juillet 1824

*2 pp. in-4, encre brune, chiffré "30" dans le coin gauche du document*

LAFAYETTE INVITÉ À L'ANNIVERSAIRE DE LA CHUTE DE YORKTOWN PAR DES VOLONTAIRES DU COMTÉ DE NORFOLK

Promulgation officielle transmise à Lafayette de la résolution prise par les "Junior and Independent Volunteers of the Borough of Norfolk (...) the Volunteer Corps of Virginia be requested to assemble on the plains of York on the 19<sup>th</sup> of October, the Anniversary of the surrender of the British forces under Cornwallis, and that the same be celebrated as a national festival, in honor of General Lafayette who so signally and heroically contributed to the glory of that event", signé par le "Chairman", et le "Secretary". Cet exemplaire doit être transmis au "Governor of Virginia with a request that he will forward the same to General Lafayette, on his arrival in the United States", avec une invitation "to honor the contemplated festival at York Town with his company"

[JOINT :] la version imprimée de ce manuscrit

Lafayette visited the site of the battle on 19 October as the stop after his visit to Washington's grave at Mount Vernon. Lafayette's participation in the anniversary celebrations at Yorktown marked one of the highpoints of his visit – for, of course, not only was he the only surviving general from the Revolution, but he had played a distinguished part in the battle that secured final American victory.

Although the battle had taken place forty-three years earlier, the town had not been rebuilt since then :

"Lafayette was conducted amid the acclamations of the people, to the head quarters prepared for him. It was in the very house that Cornwallis inhabited during the siege of Yorktown, forty-three years previous. Yorktown, which has never recovered from the disasters of the Revolutionary war (...) appeared from its actual condition very properly adapted to the celebration which was to take place the following day : houses in ruins, blackened by fire, or pierced by bullets ; the ground covered with fragments of arms, the broken shells, and overturned gun-carriages (...) The manner in which we were lodged, tended to keep up the illusion ; a single bed for General Lafayette ; all who accompanied him, officers, generals, and the governor, placed themselves at random on mattresses or straw, in the half open and unfurnished apartments (...) We were awakened at day-break on the 19<sup>th</sup>, by the cannon thundering from the plain, calling all the surrounding troops to arms. General Lafayette, accompanied by the committee of arrangement, went to Washington's marquee, which had travelled with us, and was erected at some distance from the head quarters : there he received the different corps of officers from the surrounding regiments. During this presentation we were witness to the most affecting scenes : two old Revolutionary soldiers fainting away in shaking hands with the general (...) At eleven o'clock the troops approached the head quarters

near which they formed two columns, and some moments after they marched to conduct General Lafayette under a triumphal arch erected over the situation of the English redoubt which he formerly carried, at the head of the American troops he commanded during the siege of Yorktown. His march now took place through a double row of ladies whose vivid joy and elegant costume singularly contrasted with the warlike arrangements around us'. After speeches, at which Lafayette was 'profoundly moved', general festivities took place, lit by a cache of candles found that same day in a chest in Cornwallis's house : 'A ball in York-town in 1824 by the light of Cornwallis's candles, appeared so pleasant an occurrence to our old Revolutionary soldiers, that notwithstanding their great age, and the fatigue of the day, most of them were unwilling to retire until the candles were entirely consumed (Levasseur, *Lafayette in America*, I, pp. 183-185).

**500 / 800 €**

[LAFAYETTE, Gilbert du Motier, marquis de]

*Trois copies de lettres sans doute par Levasseur*

À bord du *Cadmus*, au Havre, ou au large de Long Island, 26 juillet 1824 ; 14 août ; 4 septembre

*3 pp. in-4*

À BORD DU *CADMUS*.

EXEMPLAIRES DE LAFAYETTE : PRÉCIEUSE COPIE, SANS DOUTE DE LA MAIN DE LEVASSEUR, DE DEUX LETTRES DU GÉNÉRAL ET DE SON FILS À LEUR AMI BARNET ÉCRITES "AFTER NEAR FORTY YEARS ABSENCE BLESSED WITH A SIGHT OF THE AMERICAN SHORE".

LETTRE NE FIGURANT PAS DANS GOTTSCHALK

Sans doute de la main de Levasseur : Lafayette à son ami Barnett, du *Cadmus* devant Long Island, 14 août 1824 (en anglais) ; de Georges Washington Lafayette au même, du *Cadmus*, 26 juillet et 19 août 1824 (en français) ; et Henry Robinson au même, Le Havre, 4 septembre 1824.

It appears that the originals of Lafayette and his son's letters were entrusted to Henry Robinson to deliver to M. Barnett on his return to France ; Lafayette writing in his letter that "I must however close my letters as the packet of the 19 sails in the morning and our chance is to catch her in the bay", while Robinson writes of his safe arrival at Le Havre on 4 September "with 19 passengers", before going on to describe what he had witnessed of Lafayette's arrival in America. Robinson's letter, at least, was written with publication in mind : "the following particulars please to give to the editor of *the constitutional*, with any remarks you may think proper to add". This possibly being a reference to the oft-suppressed French liberal newspaper *Le Constitutionnel*. Lafayette's letter opens : "I am now after near forty years absence blessed with a sight of the American shore..."

RÉFÉRENCE : non mentionné dans le calendrier des lettres fixé par Gottschalk, *A Guide...*, 1975

**200 / 300 €**

[LAFAYETTE, Gilbert du Motier, marquis de]

Lettre signée par Joseph Watson, maire de Philadelphie  
Philadelphie, "Mayors office", 31 juillet 1824

2 pp. in-4

EXEMPLAIRE DE LAFAYETTE, ENCORE EN FRANCE, DE LA LETTRE D'INVITATION DU MAIRE DE PHILADELPHIE, JOSEPH WATSON : "BY ALL YOU ARE ANXIOUSLY EXPECTED"

"It is with the utmost pleasure I fulfill the duty enjoined upon me by an unanimous vote of the Council of Philadelphia, in inviting you to become the guest of the City. The enclosed resolutions faithfully represent the feelings of all classes of our Citizens – By all you are anxiously expected – and to all your presence will be most welcome. In their name therefore, and on their behalf, I beg you Sir to gratify this universal desire ; and give the City of Philadelphia a participation in the joy which your arrival in America will produce. To me personally Sir, it will ever remain a subject of pride that it has fallen to my lot to be the medium of this Communication"

Philadelphie n'entendait pas demeurer en reste après les réceptions somptueuses que New York et Boston avaient orchestrées pour le général. Le 28 septembre 1824 fut un triomphe avec une procession énorme, un arc triomphal et de nombreuses illuminations. Lafayette resta huit jours à dans l'ancienne capitale des États Unis :

"Never could it be more truly said, that a whole population came out to meet Lafayette ; none remained at home but those whom age and feebleness detained. Stages had been erected on each side of the streets, as high as the eaves of the houses, for the accommodation of spectators. In the principal street of the suburbs by which we entered, the different trades were drawn up in line, at the head of each corps was a workshop, in which were workmen at their employment ; a banner accompanied each of these workshops, containing portraits of Washington and Lafayette...After passing through the principal streets, and under thirteen triumphal arches, we halted and alighted before the senate house. While we rested there a few moments, the representatives and senators of Pennsylvania, the city councils, judiciary, and military officers, assembled in the principal hall, and a few minutes after, under a salute of thirteen guns, we were conducted into the Hall of Independence, and the general having been led to the foot of the statue of Washington, was impressively addressed by the mayor./ In listening to this address, and recognizing this hall in which the declaration of independence of the United States was signed ; this hall at whose door he had waited in 1777, with so much impatience to devote his life and fortune to an almost desperate cause, Lafayette felt an emotion he could scarcely conceal, and which several times shewed itself in his eloquent answer./ The people were then admitted to take the guest of the nation by the hand ; this greeting lasted for several hours, and presented a picture of the most perfect equality that can be imagined. mechanics with their hardened hands and uprolled sleeves, advanced to Lafayette ; the magistrate and plain clad farmer stood together ; the clergyman and player moved side by side, and children sure of having their rights and feebleness respected, marched

boldly along before soldiers and sailors... At night, a population of one hundred and twenty thousand souls, augmented by forty thousand strangers from various parts of the union, walked about by the light of an illumination" (Levasseur, *Lafayette in America*, i, pp. 141-143).

Joseph Watson (1784-1841) was Mayor of Philadelphia from 1824 to 1828. He was, as Levasseur records, particularly pleased by the way things had gone and the good order preserved :

"The next morning the mayor, Joseph Watson, came to visit General Lafayette. He brought in his hand the report from the high constable, which he showed us. "See there," said he with an expression of lively satisfaction, "see how freemen behave ! More than forty thousand strangers have come to participate in the rejoicings of my fellow citizens, and I have not found it necessary to increase the number of watchmen. We have but a hundred and sixty, who are unarmed, and they have not a single tumult to repress in this night of joyous and popular effervescence! Examine these reports! not a single complaint – not the slightest trouble," and joy sparkled in the eyes of this virtuous magistrate, whose chief happiness has its source in the excellence of those over whom he presides (...) In my opinion the mayor of Philadelphia would make a very bad prefect of police in Paris" (pp. 143-144).

RÉFÉRENCE : une grande partie de la correspondance de Joseph Watson est conservée à la Louisiana University (Bâton Rouge)

**800 / 1 200 €**

[LAFAYETTE, Gilbert du Motier, marquis de]

Lettre signée par Benjamin R. Morgan, "Secretary"  
Philadelphie, The Library Company, 5 août 1824

1 p. in-4

L'UNE DES PLUS ANCIENNES BIBLIOTHÈQUES DES ÉTATS-UNIS, FONDÉE PAR BENJAMIN FRANKLIN EN 1731 ET FONCTIONNANT ENCORE AUJOURD'HUI, AUTORISE LAFAYETTE À EMPRUNTER DES LIVRES

Promulgation transmise à Lafayette, certifiée par le Secrétaire, de la résolution prise par "the Library Company of Philadelphia" ; Lafayette a le droit d'utiliser la bibliothèque : "he be presented with a copy of the Catalogues, upon his arrival : and, that Thomas Parke M.D. and William Rawle Esquire, be a committee, to carry this Resolution into effect"

Founded in 1731 by Benjamin Franklin, the *Library Company* is America's oldest cultural institution and served as the *Library of Congress* from the Revolutionary War to 1800. The *Library Company* was the largest public library in America until the Civil War.

**1 200 / 1 800 €**

158

[LAFAYETTE, Gilbert du Motier, marquis de]

*Document signé par Joshua Prentiss, Town Clerk*

Marblehead, 9 août 1824

*1 p. in-folio*

EXEMPLAIRE DE LAFAYETTE : INVITATION DE MARBLEHEAD FAITE AU "VETERAN SOLDIER OF THE REVOLUTION"

Promulgation officielle faite à Lafayette, attestée par Joshua Prentiss, Town Clerk, de la résolution passée par les habitants de ville de Marblehead (Massachusetts) invitant le "General Lafayette the Gallant Volunteer, whose Sword and purse so materially aided Our Fathers of the Revolution, in establishing the independence of the United States", créant un comité pour organiser recevoir "this distinguished friend of America", et préparant un bataillon d'artillerie pour accueillir "this Veteran Soldier of the Revolution"

Joshua Prentiss (1745-1837), signatory of this Resolution, was a Marblehead merchant and owner of several fishing boats, serving as Inspector of the Port of Marblehead from 1804 to 1829.

"At Marblehead I was aroused from the profound reverie into which the circumstances at Concord had plunged me, by the sound of cannon, and the shouts of the people, who rushed to meet Lafayette. Brilliant preparations had been made to receive him, although it was known that he could only stop for breakfast. In ascending Washington Hill, we were met by the pupils of eleven public and twenty private schools... There were nine hundred children of both sexes. A deputation, formed by a representative from each class, approached the carriage, and presented an address to Lafayette, in which the children expressed to him their gratitude for the services he had rendered their parents" (Lefevre, *Lafayette in America*, I, p. 71).

**200 / 300 €**

159

[LAFAYETTE, Gilbert du Motier, marquis de]

*Lettre autographe signée de James Pleasants*

Richmond, Virginie, 10 août 1824

*2 pp. in-4, suscription "General Lafayette New York" au verso du dernier feuillet, en haut à gauche mention autographe de Lafayette : "answr"*

EXEMPLAIRE DE LAFAYETTE, ALORS À NEW YORK, DE L'INVITATION ÉCRITE PAR LE GOUVERNEUR DE LA VIRGINIE LUI DEMANDANT DE SE RENDRE À YORKTOWN LE 19 OCTOBRE POUR FÊTER : "THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE SURRENDER OF THAT PLACE OF THE BRITISH ARMY"

"to attend the celebration of the Anniversary of the surrender of that Place of the British Army to the combined Armies of America and France [and assuring him that with his name is associated in the minds of fellow citizens] every recollection that is dear to them, of the war of the Revolution, of the blessings under free governments of their own choice, in the establishment of which you acted so conspicuous a part ; and of the uniformity beauty and consistency of your character, bottomed on a just regard to their rights of mankind and endeavours to secure to them the blessings of national liberty [he also encloses] certain resolution entered into by the Volunteer Companies of the Borough of Norfolk and city of Richmond"  
(ces résolutions du 19 juillet figurent au lot 154)

The writer of this letter, James Pleasants (1769-1836), served as Governor of Virginia from 1822 to 1825, being succeeded by the future President John Tyler : for the celebrations at Yorktown, see the *Resolutions of the Virginia Volunteers* passed on 19 July 1824, above.

On rappellera que les articles de la capitulation de Yorktown furent rédigés par le colonel John Laurens et le vicomte de Noailles.

**500 / 800 €**

160

[LAFAYETTE, Gilbert du Motier, marquis de]

*Document signé par Edward George Washington Butler*

Washington, 11 août 1824

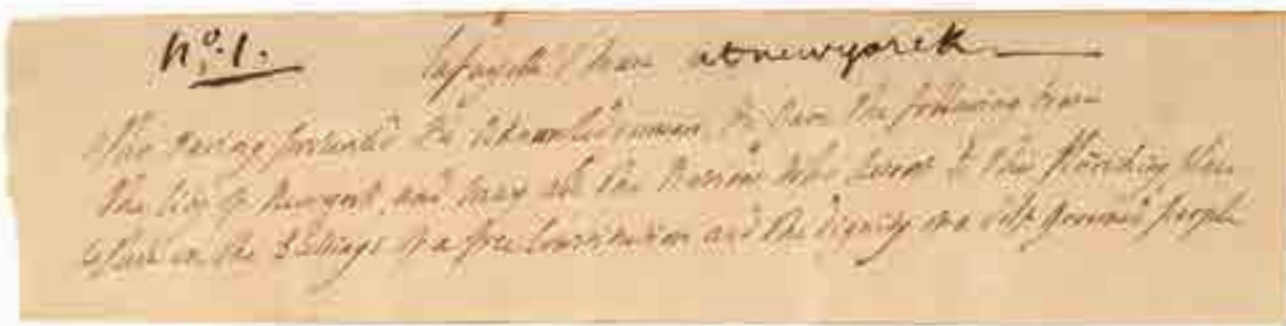
*1 p. in-4, papier filigrané "S&A Butler/ US"*

EXEMPLAIRE DE LAFAYETTE : L'ORDRE DONNÉ AUX DIFFÉRENTES TROUPES DE RENDRE LES HONNEURS LES PLUS ÉLEVÉS AU GÉNÉRAL FRANÇAIS

"The President of the United States directs that General Lafayette, when he arrives in this Country, be received at all Military Posts, with the honors due to the highest military rank in our service"

Edward George Washington Butler (1800-1888), whose signature certifies this official promulgation, was son of Colonel Edward Butler, one of the 'Five Fighting Butlers' of Revolutionary War fame, becoming a ward of General Andrew Jackson on his father's death. He was at this time Acting Assistant to the Adjutant General, Eastern and Western Department.

**300 / 500 €**



162

161

[LAFAYETTE, Gilbert du Motier, marquis de]

*Copie manuscrite d'une lettre de Lafayette, probablement de la main d'Auguste Levasseur*

A bord du *Cadmus*, en vue de Long Island, 14 août 1824  
4 pp.

#### RÉCIT DE LA TRAVERSÉE ENTRE LE HAVRE ET NEW YORK. EXEMPLAIRE DE LAFAYETTE

"A bord du *Cadmus*, en vue de Long Island, 14 août 1824

Nous voici presque arrivés, mon cher hôte et quoique nous soyons pas sûrs d'être en ville demain, nous comptons profiter du paquebot qui sort le 15 (...) ce qui nous fait fermer dès aujourd'hui nos paquets (...) Notre traversée a été fort heureuse. Les circonstances du départ nous avaient porté bonheur ; la bonne ville du Havre nous a fait entendre de doux accents d'adieu du rivage français – ils sont profondément gravés dans mon cœur. Je vous dois le compte de notre navigation. Nous avons été charmés du capitaine Allyn sous tous les rapports – nos quatre camarades, passagers américains, sont très aimables – l'équipage est excellent de zèle et de manières – le bâtiment est fourni de tout ce qu'on peut désirer ; mais les soins de notre bon capitaine ne suffisent pas pour guérir le mal de mer – nous en avons presque continuellement été tourmentés George et moi. Levasseur en a eu sa part (...) Je quitterai bientôt New York pour une visite à Boston (...) Cette lettre adressée à M. Philippion a été envoyée par l'estafette de M. André, négociant à Paris, avec prière de l'envoyer ici par un exprès. Un fermier a fait partir à midi deux jeunes gens en poste et nous avons eu d'excellentes nouvelles avant 5 heures"

2. Copie manuscrite d'une seconde lettre de Lafayette, probablement de la main d'Auguste Levasseur. 7 pp. :

"Notes et détails extraits de la correspondance particulière. Après une traversée de 30 jours, le général Lafayette est arrivé le 14 août en vue de New York. Le 2e jour du départ *Le Cadmus* a été assailli par un coup de vent qui lui a enlevé deux mats de perroquet (...) le 1er août l'équipage aperçut une chaloupe qui se dirigeait vers le *Cadmus* (...) quelques officiers vinrent faire une visite aux passagers du

*Cadmus*. A leur aspect les jeunes américains semblèrent se rappeler l'incendie du Capitole, mais le capitaine les reçut avec la plus grande politesse, et répondit à leurs nombreuses questions en leur montrant le général Lafayette. Le 15, de grand matin, le pilote était à bord, et, approchant de la baie de New York, les voyageurs aperçurent le fort Lafayette qui tira treize salves d'artillerie en mémoire des treize États qui primitivement composaient la République (...) Depuis ce moment jusqu'au retour du général à New York, après la tournée dans les états de New York, Connecticut, Massachusetts, et New Hampshire, il a été l'objet constant des plus touchants hommages (...) un homme emporté par le désir de voir le Général s'est précipité dans l'estuaire, il est un peu froissé mais il répond à ceux qui lui reprochent son imprudence : « Ne puis-je pas risquer un membre pour voir celui à qui nous devons plus que la vie ? »

800 / 1 200 €

162

[LAFAYETTE, Gilbert du Motier, marquis de]

[*Toast 1*] Document autographe signé

New York, [15 août 1824]

5 lignes

#### L'ARRIVÉE À NEW YORK. EXEMPLAIRE DE LAFAYETTE QUI PARLE DE LUI-MÊME A LA TROISIÈME PERSONNE

#### THE ARRIVAL IN NEW YORK. LAFAYETTE'S COPY, IN THE THIRD PERSON

"Lafayette's toast.

after having presented his acknowledgements, he gave the following toast :

The city of New York and may all the nations who resort to this flourishing place reflect on the blessings of a free constitution and the dignity of a self governed people"

1 500 / 2 000 €

163

**GEER, W.**

*Tribute of respect to Major General Lafayette, by... an old Revolutionary soldier*  
New York, 16 août 1824

*1 p. in-4, portrait de Lafayette gravé sur bois et imprimé en haut de l'affiche, encadrement d'un bandeau gravé sur bois*

RARE ET SUPERBE AFFICHE IMPRIMÉE À NEW YORK LORS DE L'ACCUEIL DE LAFAYETTE EN AOÛT 1824. EXEMPLAIRE DE LAFAYETTE : "THE GALLIC HERO"

"Let us with reverence adore him as the father of our country"

**1 000 / 1 500 €**

164

**[LAFAYETTE, Gilbert du Motier, marquis de]**

Lettre autographe signée de Josiah Quincy, maire de Boston  
Boston, 17 août 1824

*2 pp. in-4*

LE MAIRE DE BOSTON ACCUEILLE LAFAYETTE : "THE GENERAL JOY, WHICH PERVADES THE CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES, AT YOUR ARRIVAL"

"The City Council of Boston impressed with the general joy, which pervades the citizens of the United States, at your arrival in this country, have requested me to take measures to be informed at what period it will suit Your convenience, to gratify those wishes, at once so ardent and so general, to welcome you, personally, to this city"

This letter was delivered in person by Boston's City Marshal, Benjamin Pollard, charged therein by Quincy with receiving "any commands or communications, you may be pleased to give". A lawyer and graduate of Harvard, Pollard had been appointed the city's first Marshal in 1823, his successors heading the police department after its formation in 1838. Quincy's eldest daughter, the diarist and amateur artist Eliza Susan Quincy, has left a description of Lafayette's triumphal entry into the city on 24 August :

"Boston presented a most animated scene, crowds of people in their best dresses were already moving through the streets, the military manoeuvring on the common and an immense cavalcade of citizens on horseback, among whom were two hundred truckmen dressed in their white frocks, who made a fine appearance. A barouche drawn by four white horses had previously been sent out to the Governor's seat for the General. At nine o'clock the procession moved and preceded by the City Authorities, who occupied a long train of carriages, the whole cavalcade advanced through Washington Street, and across the neck, to the lines of the city... The Mayor then entered the barouche of the General, and the procession moved." (cf. Klamkin, *Return of Lafayette*, pp. 33-34)

**800 / 1 200 €**





165

[LAFAYETTE, Gilbert du Motier, marquis de]

*Document signé par William Richmond, Chairman, et Walter R. Danforth*

Providence, Rhode island, 20 août 1824

1 p. in-4

EXEMPLAIRE DE LAFAYETTE : INVITATION DU CONSEIL MUNICIPAL ET DES CINCINATI DE PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND.

“SERVICE HE RENDERED THIS COUNTRY IN THE GLOOMY SEASON OF HER REVOLUTIONARY STRUGGLE”

Promulgation officielle et transmise à Lafayette, certifiée par le Chairman et le Secrétaire, de la résolution prise par “the Town Council of the Town of Providence and others, members of the Rhode Island-State Cincinnati, associated with them”, chargeant le colonel Ephraim Bowen et Zachariah Allen (un industriel) d’accueillir Lafayette : “tender the affectionate regards of the citizens of this Town, who cherish a grateful recollection of the disinterested service he rendered this Country in the gloomy season of her Revolutionary struggle, and invite him to honour the Town of Providence with a visit”

**200 / 300 €**

166

[LAFAYETTE, Gilbert du Motier, marquis de]

*Lettre signée par Edmund Fanning, George Hubbard, Silas E. Burrows, William R. Palmer, William H. Fanning et Thomas Noyes*

Stonington Borough, Connecticut, 21 août 1824

1 p. in-4

EXEMPLAIRE DE LAFAYETTE : INVITATION DE STONINGTON SIGNÉE PAR L’UN DES GRANDS EXPLORATEURS AMÉRICAINS : EDMUND FANNING

On salue l’arrivée du “companion & compatriot of our immortal Washington”

The principal signatory of this letter is the well-known explorer Edmund Fanning of Stonington (1769-1841), known as the “Pathfinder of the Pacific”, responsible during his voyage in the *Betsy* for discovering three South Pacific islands, Fanning (or Tabuaeran), Washington (or Teraina) and Palmyra. He published his memoirs (*Voyage around the world*, New York, 1833).

**200 / 300 €**

167

[LAFAYETTE, Gilbert du Motier, marquis de]

*Lettre autographe signée par David Francis, secrétaire*

Boston, 21 août 1824

1 p. in-4

EXEMPLAIRE DE LAFAYETTE : INVITATION DE LA MASSACHUSETTS CHARITABLE ASSOCIATION OF BOSTON

Promulgation officielle de l’invitation à dîner et de la création d’un comité d’accueil comprenant : John Cotton, Samuel Perkins, Jonathan Hun[n]ewell, Benjamin Russell et John P. Thorndik, écrit comme “a true copy of the record, attested [by] David Francis, Secretary”

Lafayette was to be guest of the MCMA the following July, after laying the foundation stone of the Bunker Hill Monument. For the Resolution enrolling Lafayette in the MCMA, see under 28 September, below :

“Yielding to the wishes of the inhabitants of Boston, General Lafayette remained several days in their city after the ceremonies at Bunker’s hill... On the 20<sup>th</sup> he accepted a dinner given him by the Mechanics’ Society, where he met all the public functionaries, and the most distinguished personages of the state, who had accepted the invitation with equal warmth, so great is the deference paid by every one in the United States to the useful classes of society’ (Levasseur, *Lafayette in America*, ii, 207).

The Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association (est.1795) of Boston, Massachusetts, was “formed for the sole purposes of promoting the mechanic arts and extending the practice of benevolence.” Founders included Paul Revere, Jonathan Hunnewell, and Benjamin Russell. Through much of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, the association organized conferences and exhibitions devoted to innovation in the mechanical arts. It is still existant today (cf. <http://www.masshist.org/>)

**200 / 300 €**

168

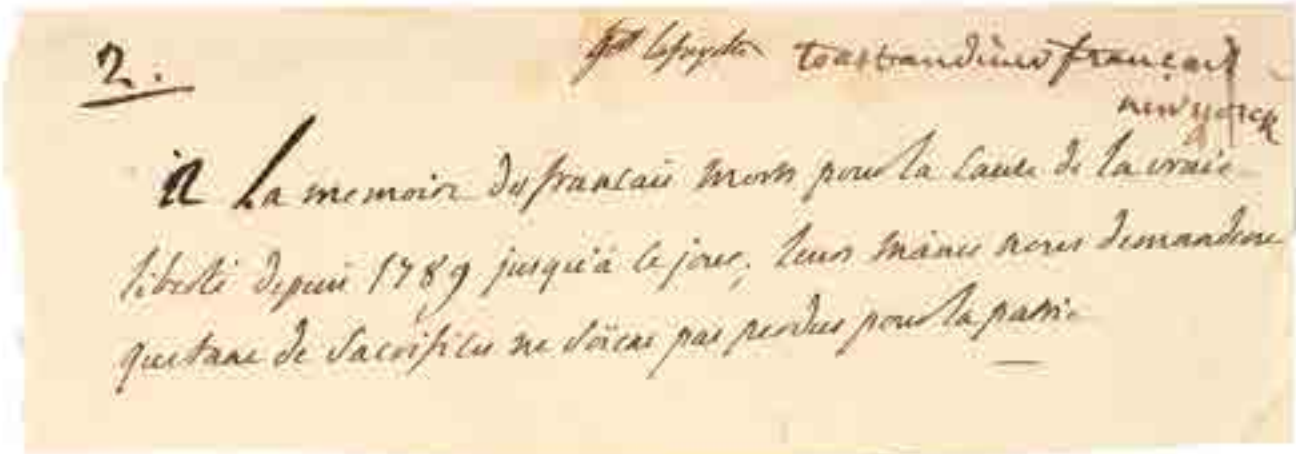
[LAFAYETTE, Gilbert du Motier, marquis de]

*Document signé par John Fitz, Town Clerk, et lettre autographe signée du même (2)*

Boston, 24 août 1824

2 pp. in-4, comprenant la Résolution et sa lettre d’accompagnement avec l’adresse suivante : “For General Lafayette (now at) Boston”

EXEMPLAIRE DE LAFAYETTE : INVITATION DE NEWBURYPORT FAIT AU “BRAVE SOLDIER, WHO DEVOTED HIS PERSON & HIS FORTUNE TO OUR COUNTRY’S CAUSE”



169

Promulgation officielle de l'invitation, transmise à Lafayette, attestée par le *Town Clerk*, de la résolution des citoyens de Newburyport, d'accueillir Lafayette aux États-Unis pour fêter "the brave soldier, who devoted his person & fortune to our country's cause, & their gratitude to the early, zealous & constant Friend of Liberty & of America ; la création d'un comité d'accueil comprenant "the Hon Samuel S. Wilde, Hon William Bartley, Hon Josiah Smith, Hon William B. Banister, Hon Nathan Noyes, William Farie, William Cross, Thomas M. Clark, John Coffin and Caleb Cushing, signed and attested John Fitz, Town Clerk"

Lafayette replied on 27 August, the original of which is now on deposit at the Newport Historical Society (Gottschalk, *Guide*, p.186). The General and his party reached Newburyport on the night of 31 August 1824 :

"it was late at night when we arrived at Newburyport. The brilliance of the illuminations, and the fires lighted in appropriate places in the street, the uninterrupted sounds of cannon, bells, the shouts of people, and the sight of armed troops advancing rapidly to the sound of the drum, might have led one to suppose we were entering a town taken by storm, and delivered to the flames, of the words Liberty, Country, Washington, Lafayette, which incessantly fell upon our ears, had not reminded us that we were present at a truly national and popular festival. Although the night was so far advanced, we were obliged to devote a considerable time to the reception of the citizens who pressed forward in crowds to greet him. We stopped at Tracy's inn, which had been prepared for our reception. General Washington had stayed there in 1789... From the joy which appeared to sparkle in the eyes of our host, it was easy to divine the sentiments that animated him, and how difficult it would be to induce him to part with the furniture which had served Washington and Lafayette" (Levasseur, *Lafayette in America*, I, pp. 72-73).

200 / 300 €

169

**LAFAYETTE**, Gilbert du Motier, marquis de  
[Toast 2] Document autographe signé  
New York, Wahington Hall, [11 septembre 1824]  
3 lignes

TOAST EN FRANÇAIS POUR LES FRANÇAIS DE NEW YORK.  
EXEMPLAIRE DE LAFAYETTE.

TOAST IN FRENCH TO NEW YORK'S FRENCH COMMUNITY.  
LAFAYETTE'S COPY

"Gal Lafayette.

A la mémoire des français morts pour la France de la vraie liberté depuis 1789 jusqu'à ce jour ; leurs mânes nous demandent que tant de sacrifices ne soient pas perdus pour la patrie"

"The general and his son were present at a masonic celebration at the Knights Templars, who admitted them to their lodge, and conferred upon them the highest honours, of which they presented them the richly wrought badges. In the evening, we dined with the French residents of New York, who wished to celebrate the 47<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the battle of Brandywine. The dinner was prepared at Washington Hall, and this patriotic and family festival was marked by a character both happy and original ; many Americans, who were present, were struck with astonishment (...). To this toast the general replied by the following : To the memory of the French who died in the cause of true liberty, from 1789 to the present day. Their names demand of us, that so many sacrifices should not be lost for the country". (Levasseur, *Lafayette in America*, I, pp. 95-97)

1 500 / 2 000 €

170

[LAFAYETTE, Gilbert du Motier, marquis de]

*Lettre signée par Henry Dearbon, membre de la Bunker Hill Monument Association  
Boston, 26 août 1824*

*1 p. in-4*



EXEMPLAIRE DE LAFAYETTE : "THE ERECTION OF A NOBLE STRUCTURE AT BUNKER HILL". PRÉVUE POUR LE 17 JUIN 1825, JOUR DU CINQUANTIÈME ANNIVERSAIRE DE LA BATAILLE DE BUNKER HILL ; LA POSE DE LA PREMIÈRE PIERRE DE CE CÉLÈBRE MONUMENT DONNA LIEU À UNE GRANDE FÊTE MAÇONNIQUE À LAQUELLE ASSISTÈRENT PLUS DE 200.000 PERSONNES

Promulgation officielle annonçant à Lafayette qu'une "Society has lately been formed in Boston, for the purpose of commemorating the early events of the American Revolution, and especially for the erection of a noble structure on Bunker hill, in honour of the illustrious action fought on that spot, and of the heroes, who were engaged in it", demande est faite à Lafayette de s'enregistrer comme "the first on the books of the Association, as a patron of the object (...) During your visit to Boston we shall beg the favour, when your other engagements permit, of accompanying you to the field, rendered glorious by the events of the 17<sup>th</sup> of June 1775", signé par Henry Dearborn et sans doute de la main de George Blake et au nom de J.C. Warren, E. Everett et S.D. Harris ; avec une mention de Levasseur annonçant que "ils voulaient seulement le nom de Lafayette, sans argent"

The fiftieth anniversary celebrations of the Battle of Bunker Hill and Lafayette's laying of the foundation stone of the celebrated Memorial was in many ways the culminating event of his tour of America, and one around which his other commitments were arranged. The ceremony took place on 17 June 1825. After an enormous process had made its way to the site of the proposed monument :

"silence was established throughout the innumerable crowd, who waited in religious meditation for the commencement of the ceremony, the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, accompanied by the Principal of the Order, Brother Lafayette, Mr Webster and the Principal Architect, proceeded to lay the first stone, with the forms prescribed by masonic regulations... The procession then marched to a vast amphitheatre constructed on the north-east side of the hill, in the centre of which rose a platform, from which the orator of the day could make his voice heard by the fifteen thousand auditors placed in the amphitheatre ; all the officers and soldiers of the Revolution, some of whom had arrived from distant places to assist at this solemnity, were seated in front of the platform ; the survivors of Bunker's hill forming a small group before them. At the head of these, in a chair, was the only surviving general of the Revolution, General Lafayette ; and immediately behind, two thousand ladies, in brilliant dresses, appeared to form a guard of honour to the venerable men, and to defend them against the tumultuous approaches of the crowd ; behind the ladies were more than ten thousand persons seated on the numerous benches placed in a semi-circular form on the side of the hill, the summit of which was crowded by more than thirty thousand spectators, who, although beyond the reach of the orator's voice, maintained the most perfect silence. After the agitation that inevitably accompanies the movement of so large a concourse had subsided, the melodious voices of a great number of musicians were heard... At last, the orator of the day, Mr Webster, presented himself... During his speech, the orator was sometimes interrupted by bursts of applause from his auditory, who could not retain the expression of their sympathetic feelings, when Mr Webster addressed himself to the Revolutionary veterans and General Lafayette, and they, uncovering their venerable heads, arose to receive the thanks he bestowed upon them in the name of the people' (*Lafayette in America*, II, 203-205).

**2 000 / 3 000 €**

80.

in the most recent reports from which contained substance to our Dr. Lafayette  
see report; it should have fallen to some in their way but was quite out  
of the way

Boston August 26. 1824

My

We beg leave to make known to you, that an  
address has lately been forwarded in Boston, for the purpose of our  
concomitancy the early events of the American Revolution, and  
especially for the erection of a monument in honor of  
in honor of the illustrious actions fought in that great war  
of the brave, who were engaged in it.

We have now the honor to inform you that  
you are elected a member of the Boston Well Monument  
Association: and we shall request the favor of your exert-  
ing your powers the best in the service of the said cause, as  
a portion of their object.

During your visit to Boston we shall  
see the various other engagements, and of  
accompanying you to the field, rendered glorious by the events  
of the 17th of June 1775.

We have the honor to be with the  
highest respect your most obed. servt.

W. B. Dearborn

J. C. Warren

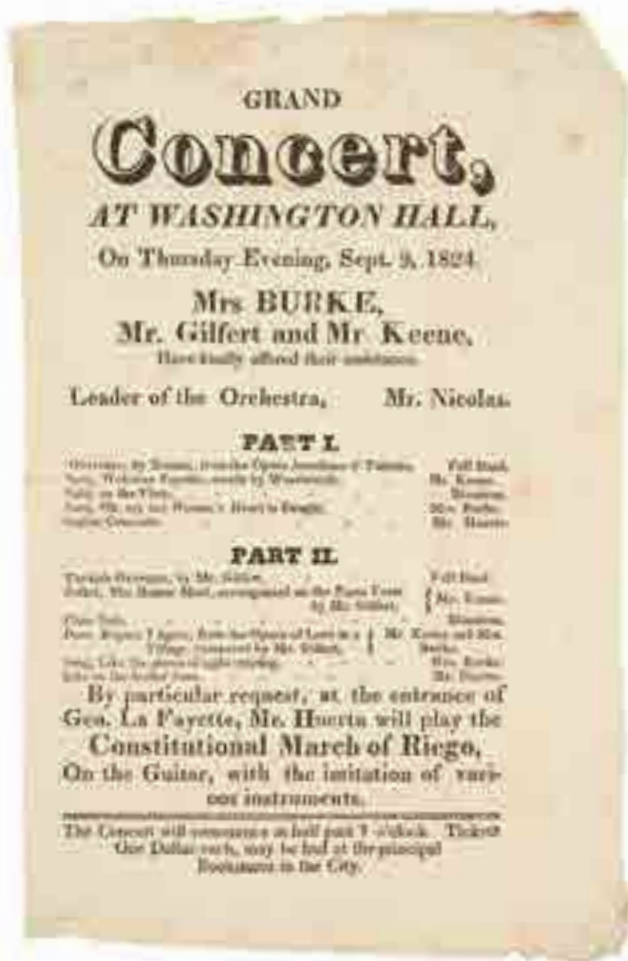
J. Everett

S. D. Harris

G. Blake

By Son of the B. H. M. P.

Genl. Geo. Fayette



172

171

[LAFAYETTE, Gilbert du Motier]. J. B. Harvie et W. Lambert  
 [Imprimé] : At a meeting of the Volunteer companies of the City  
 of Richmond  
 Richmond, 29 août 1824  
 1 p. in-4, signée "Richmond, August 1824"

EXEMPLAIRE DE LAFAYETTE : ORGANISATION PAR LES  
 CITOYENS DE RICHMOND D'UNE GRANDE GARDEN PARTY  
 POUR FÊTER LA VICTOIRE DE YORKTOWN

Résolution imprimée transmise à Lafayette par la *Richmond  
 Volunteer Companies*, voulant lui rendre honneur par un  
 "National Festival, on the Plains of York Town, on the 19<sup>th</sup> day of  
 October next, the anniversary of the surrender, at that place, of  
 the British forces under Cornwallis, to the combined American  
 and French armies (...) the honor the festival, at York Town, with  
 his presence"

JOINT : un second exemplaire du même imprimé

200 / 300 €

172

**GRAND CONCERT AT WASHINGTON HALL**, by particular request,  
 at the entrance of Gen. Lafayette, M. Huerta will play the  
*Constitutional March of Riego*  
 Washington, 9 septembre 1824  
 1 p. in-8

TRÈS RARE ET BELLE AFFICHE. UN "GRAND CONCERT"  
 POUR LAFAYETTE : F. T. HUERTA, LE "PAGANINI DE LA  
 GUITARE", JOUE POUR LE GÉNÉRAL. EXEMPLAIRE DE  
 LAFAYETTE

RÉFÉRENCE : F. T. Huerta. *Life and work*, DGA edition, 2006, p. 11

500 / 800 €

173

[LAFAYETTE, Gilbert du Motier, marquis de].  
*Lettre autographe signée par Peter Stephen Du Ponceau ;  
 lettre du même à Georges Washington Lafayette (2)*  
 Philadelphie, 25 septembre 1824  
 1 p. in-4

EXEMPLAIRE DE LAFAYETTE : INVITATION ADRESSÉE PAR  
 PETERSTEPHEN DU PONCEAU, AMI DE LAFAYETTE, ÉMINENT  
 LINGUISTE ET VÉTÉRAN DE LA GUERRE D'INDÉPENDANCE,  
 À VISITER L'AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY ET À EN  
 DEVENIR MEMBRE. CETTE CÉLÈBRE SOCIÉTÉ AVAIT ÉTÉ  
 CRÉÉE PAR BENJAMIN FRANKLIN EN 1743

Peter Stephen Du Ponceau, Vice-President, et R.M. Patterson, Senior  
 Secretary de la American Philosophical Society, invitent Lafayette à  
 une réunion de la société qui se tiendra le 1er octobre "where they will  
 be happy to receive you as a fellow member, as was done in former  
 times", le texte de la lettre est de la main et signé par Peter S. Du  
 Ponceau, et simplement signé par by R.M. Patterson

[JOINT] : L.a.s. du même à Georges Washington Lafayette, en français :  
 "vous avez pu croire, Monsieur, par mon silence de quelque temps, que  
 je vous oubliais. Je conseillerai aux jésuites de s'emparer de vous car  
 vous avez le degré de crédulité qui leur convient (...) Tous les protégés  
 de M. votre père sont réunis ici", suit une liste de différents amis  
 professeurs d'université donnant l'état de leur travaux, "M. List est établi  
 à Reading où il est éditeur", 3 pp. in-4, Philadelphie, 11 décembre 1827

The linguist Peter Stephen Du Ponceau (Saint-Martin de Ré 1760-  
 1844) had emigrated to America with Baron von Steuben, acting as  
 his secretary during the war. He joined the *American Philosophical  
 Society* in 1791, and served as President from 1827 until his  
 death. His most famous work is on the native languages of the  
 Americas, described in his *Mémoire sur le système grammatical  
 des langues de quelques nations Indiennes de l'Amérique du  
 Nord*, and on the Chinese language. Manuscript material by him is  
 rarely encountered, the only letter recorded in ABPC is one about  
 a routine legal matter that fetched \$700 in 1996.

2 000 / 3 000 €

Philadelphia, 26<sup>th</sup> Sep. 1828.

Sir,

The Members of the American Philology Society, anticipating with joy your approaching visit to the City, have directed us to inform you, that their regular stated meeting will be held at their Hall on Friday the first of October next, at half after seven o'clock in the evening, when they will be happy to receive you as fellow members, as was done in former times.

You will confer a very great pleasure upon the Society, if you can make it consistent with your arrangements to attend at that meeting, if not another time will be appointed on your suggestion.

We have the honor to be with the highest respect, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servants  
(The office of President being vacant)

Peter A. De Bow, Senior  
Vice President present

R. M. Patterson  
Senior Secretary

General Lafayette

174

[LAFAYETTE, Gilbert du Motier, marquis de].

*Lettre autographe, sans doute par Jacob Schnebly, secrétaire du comité*

Hagerstown, 15 septembre 1824

*2 pp. in-4, avec la suscription au dernier feuillet : "General Lafayette"*

EXEMPLAIRE DE LAFAYETTE : INVITATION DU COMTÉ DE WASHINGTON (MARYLAND) AU : "CHAMPION OF LIBERTY IN BOTH HEMISPHERES, THE EARLY AND STRONG ADVOCATE OF AMERICA"

Lettre écrite par les citoyens du comté de Washington, Maryland, s'adressant à Lafayette : "The spontaneous burst of grateful enthusiasm which has been elicited by your recent return to the United States, is without parallel in the history of any modern people ; It is not confined to our populous Cities, but has diffused itself to the utmost borders of our Country" ; ils l'invitent à leur rendre visite : "Altho we cannot compete with our brethren of the great commercial Cities on the seaboard, in the reception we shall give you ; yet so far as the pure incense of grateful hearts, and the frank and cordial hospitality of republican manners, can supply the deficiency of pomp and splendour, we dare affirm there shall be nothing wanting" ; et ils rendent hommage au "Champion of liberty in both hemispheres, the early and strong advocate of America, and the bosom friend of the illustrious father of our Country", signé au nom de Otho H. Williams, Frisby Tilghman, John Buchanan, William Price et V.W. Randall

With a news clipping from the Maryland Herald, recording the Resolution passed at Hagerstown. The Secretary of the meeting was Jacob Schnebly, who is no doubt the scribe of this letter.

**200 / 300 €**

175

[LAFAYETTE, Gilbert du Motier, marquis de].

*Lettre signée par David Francis, secrétaire*

Boston, 28 septembre 1824

*1 p. in-4*

EXEMPLAIRE DE LAFAYETTE : IL DEVIENT MEMBRE HONORAIRE DE LA MASSACHUSETTS CHARITABLE MECHANIC ASSOCIATION EN RAISON DE SES "PRE-EMINENT TALENTS AND IMPORTANT SERVICES IN THE CAUSE OF THE COUNTRY"

Promulgation officielle adressée à Lafayette, certifiée par David Francis, secrétaire, des votes de la *Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association* conférant au Général le titre de Membre honoraire "in consideration of the pre-eminent talents and important services in the cause of our country" and appointing Samuel Perkins, Joseph Lovering, Benjamin Russell, Daniel Messenger and Henry Parkitt to the committee of presentation

For the MCMA's invitation to Lafayette, see under 21 August, above.

**200 / 300 €**

176

[LAFAYETTE, Gilbert du Motier, marquis de].

Lettre signée par J. E. Howard, Président

[Fort McHenry], 7 octobre 1824

*2 pp. in-4*

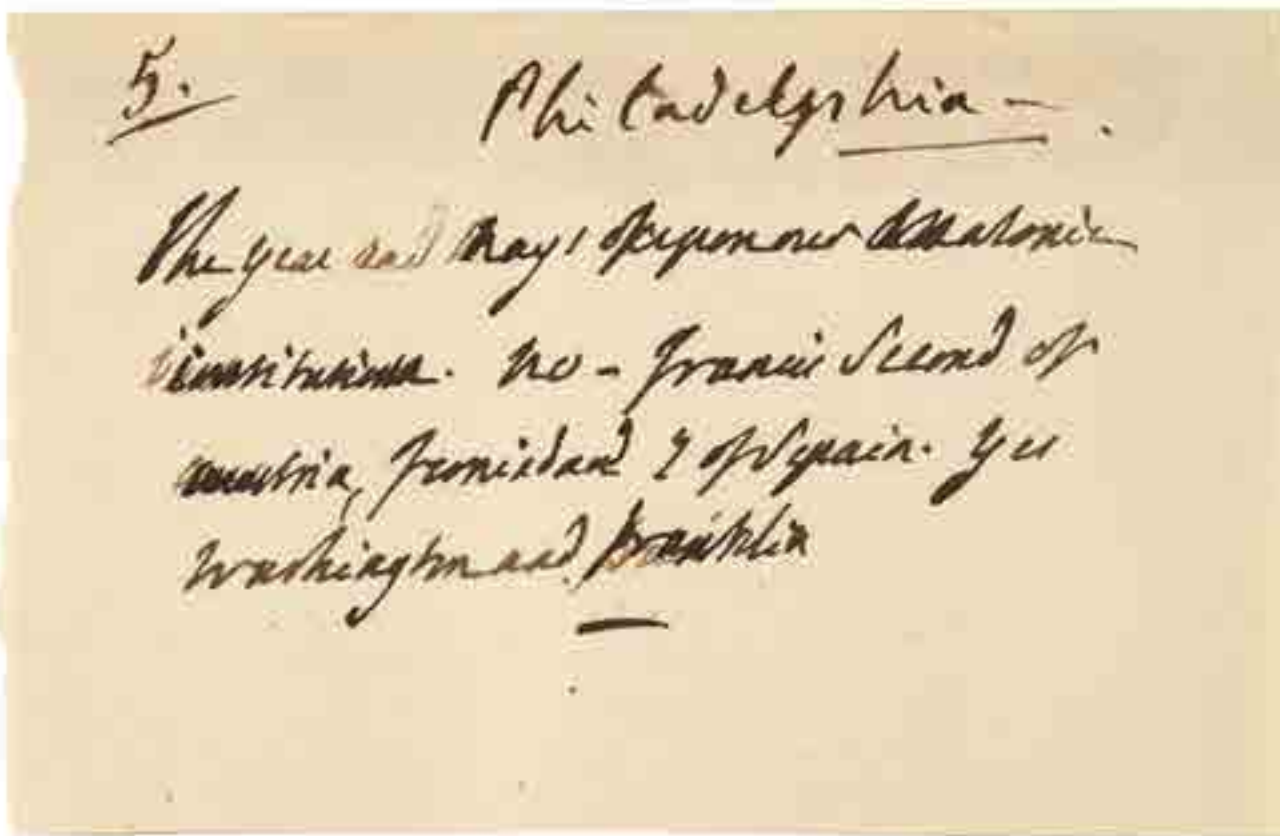
EXEMPLAIRE DE LAFAYETTE : "ADDRESS OF THE SOCIETY OF CINCINNATI OF MARYLAND TO MAJOR GENERAL LAFAYETTE"

Discours devant les Cincinnati du Maryland assemblés à Fort McHenry : "General, A few of your Brother Soldiers of Maryland who remain after a lapse of Forty Years and the Sons of some of those who are now no more, are assembled in the tent of Washington to greet you on your visit to the United States and to assure you of their affectionate and sincere regard"... évocation de la célèbre défense du Fort de Baltimore Harbour sous le commandement d'Armistead pendant "the War of 1812", et assurant Lafayette que ses services "will never be forgotten by the free and happy people of the United States"

A particularly significant document that links Lafayette's visit to another defining event in the American national consciousness, the defence of Fort McHenry upon which flew the original "Star Spangled Banner" of America's National Anthem ; Howard telling Lafayette that "This Fort not distinguished in your day, garrisoned principally by Citizen Soldiers, many of whom are now present, has recently and successfully sustained a formidable bombardment. If its Commander had been permitted to have sojourned longer with us, he would have been fully rewarded for every toil and danger by an interview with you" (George Armistead having died in 1818, aged only thirty-eight). The flag described in Francis Scott Key's poem was made by Mary Young Pickersgill and was to be bequeathed by the family to the Smithsonian in 1907, where it has been on display since 1964. However the last time it is known to have been flown from Fort McHenry itself is on the occasion of Lafayette's visit in 1824 (cf. *Maryland State Archives website*). In Levasseur's account of the visit :

"We went on shore in the other boats, and were landed at the wharf of Fort McHenry. The National flag which had floted over it during the last war was hoisted : its ample field pierced by a bomb-shell, attests the vain efforts of the British engineers. At the gate of the Fort General Lafayette was surrounded by a number of persons in citizen's dress, for the most part individuals who in the year 1814, proved so energetically to the English, how much superior are men who combat for their liberty, country and families, to vile mercenaries hired by kings to gratify their passions" (*Lafayette in America*, I, p.163).

**1 500 / 2 000 €**



177

177  
**LAFAYETTE**, Gilbert du Motier, marquis de  
[Toast 5] Document autographe  
Philadelphie, [28 septembre 1824]  
4 lignes

TOAST AU DÎNER MAÇONIQUE DE PHILADELPHIE.  
EXEMPLAIRE DE LAFAYETTE

TOAST AT THE MASONIC DINNER IN PHILADELPHIA.  
LAFAYETTE'S COPY

"The year and may I (?) upon our massonic institution. No - Francis second of Austria, Ferdinand of Spain. Yes Washington and Franklin"

"I should resume the description of the brilliant and varied festivities which the inhabitants of Philadelphia offered the Nation's Guest, during the eight days we passed among them (...) and notwithstanding all the pleasure I should have had in speaking of the masonic dinner, the civic ball, the visit of the general Lafayette to the arsenal, and navy yard, the party at general Cadwallader's etc. (...) One was drank to Greece

regererated, wishing her a Washington for a leader, and a Lafayette for a friend" (Levasseur, *Lafayette in America*, I, pp. 141 à 159)

1 500 / 2 000 €

178

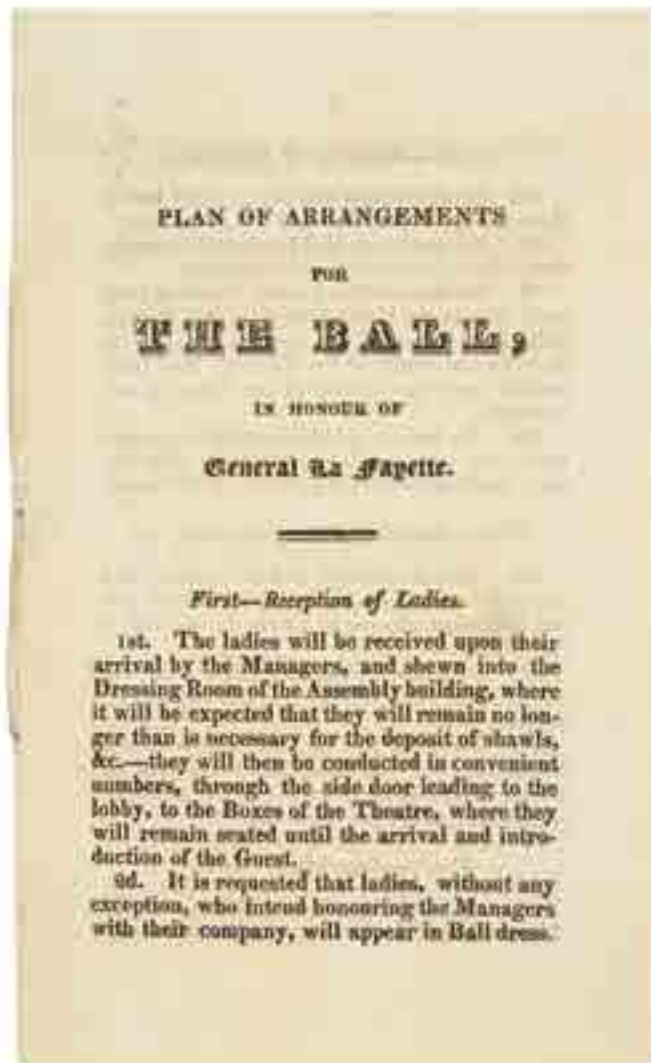
**LAFAYETTE**, Gilbert du Motier, marquis de].  
*Lettre signée par Robert Brooke, J.B. Nosbury, D.H. Miller, Jacob Frick et John L. Wool*  
Penn Township, 4 octobre 1824  
1 p. in-4

EXEMPLAIRE DE LAFAYETTE

Lettre adressée au nom des habitants du District de Spring Garden :  
"Your visit to this country furnished the People of the republic with the Proudest and Purest reflections of National Joy. We behold in you the early and disinterested friend of our Struggle for Independence"

200 / 300 €





179

179

[IMPRIMÉ]. *Plan of arrangements for the Ball in Honour of General Lafayette* [Baltimore], [10 octobre 1824]

4 pp. in-8

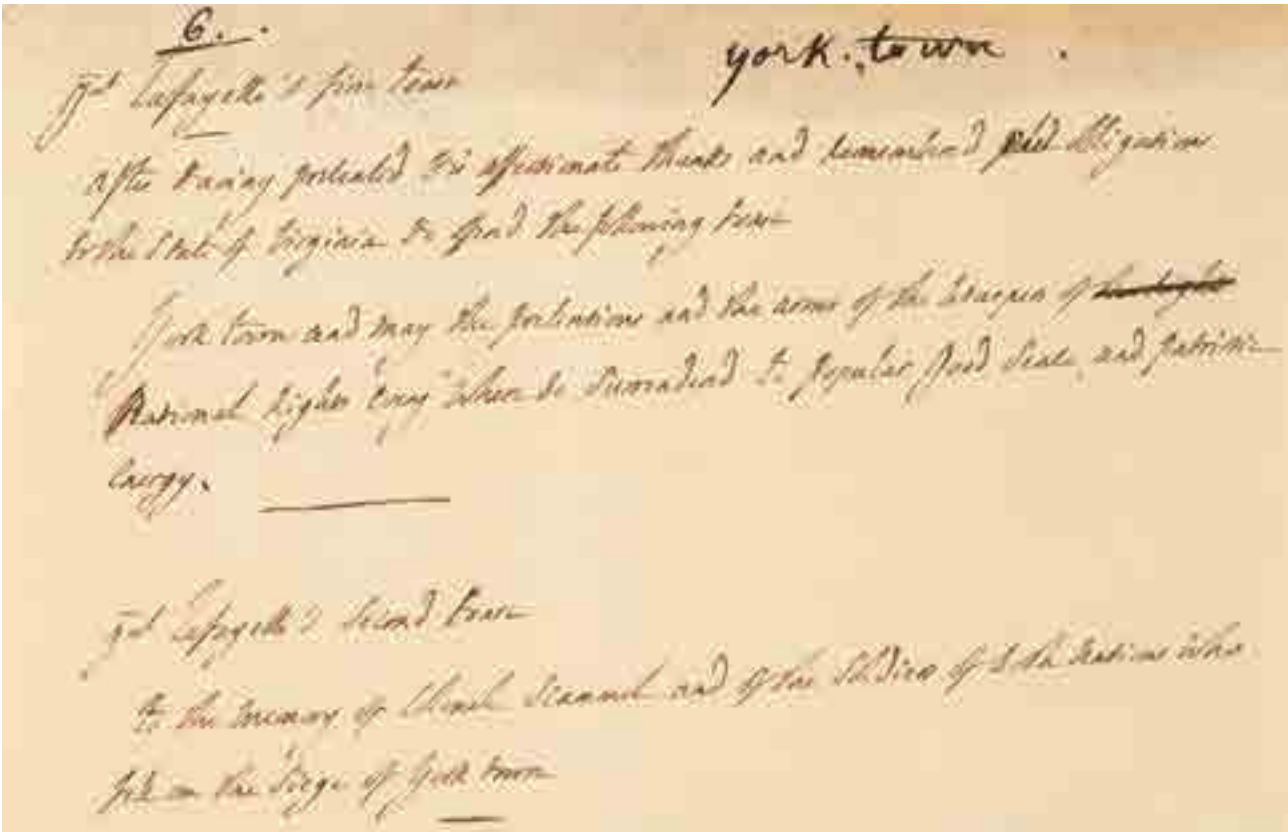
LE CÉRÉMONIAL DE COUR POUR UN BAL À BALTIMORE. TRÈS RARE PUBLICATION OCCASIONNELLE MANQUANT À LA LIBRARY OF CONGRESS. EXEMPLAIRE DE LAFAYETTE

p. 4 : "the Military Band in the Theatre playing Lafayette's March, by Meinecke"

BROCHÉ

"The ball given by the city was every thing that was perfect of the kind ; it was prepared in the theatre and disposed with inimitable taste (...) we were introduced from the stage (...) At the moment the general appeared, he was announced by an invisible music, which played Lafayette's march" (Levasseur, *Lafayette in America*, t. 1, p. 166)

400 / 600 €



180

180

**LAFAYETTE**, Gilbert du Motier, marquis de  
 [Toast 6 and toast 6bis] Document autographe signé deux fois  
 Yorktown, [18 octobre 1824]  
 8 lignes sur une seule page

DEUX TOASTS EN MÉMOIRE DU SIÈGE DE YORKTOWN.  
 EXEMPLAIRES DE LAFAYETTE, TOUJOURS A LA TROISIÈME  
 PERSONNE.

TWO TOASTS IN THE MEMORY OF THE SIEGE OF  
 YORKTOWN. LAFAYETTE'S COPIES, IN THE THIRD PERSON

"Gal Lafayette's first toast.

After having presented his affectionate thanks and remembered his obligation to the state of Virginia, he offered the following toast :  
 Yorktown and may the pretensions and the arms of the insurgents of national rights every (?) when be surrendered to popular good sense and patriotic energy

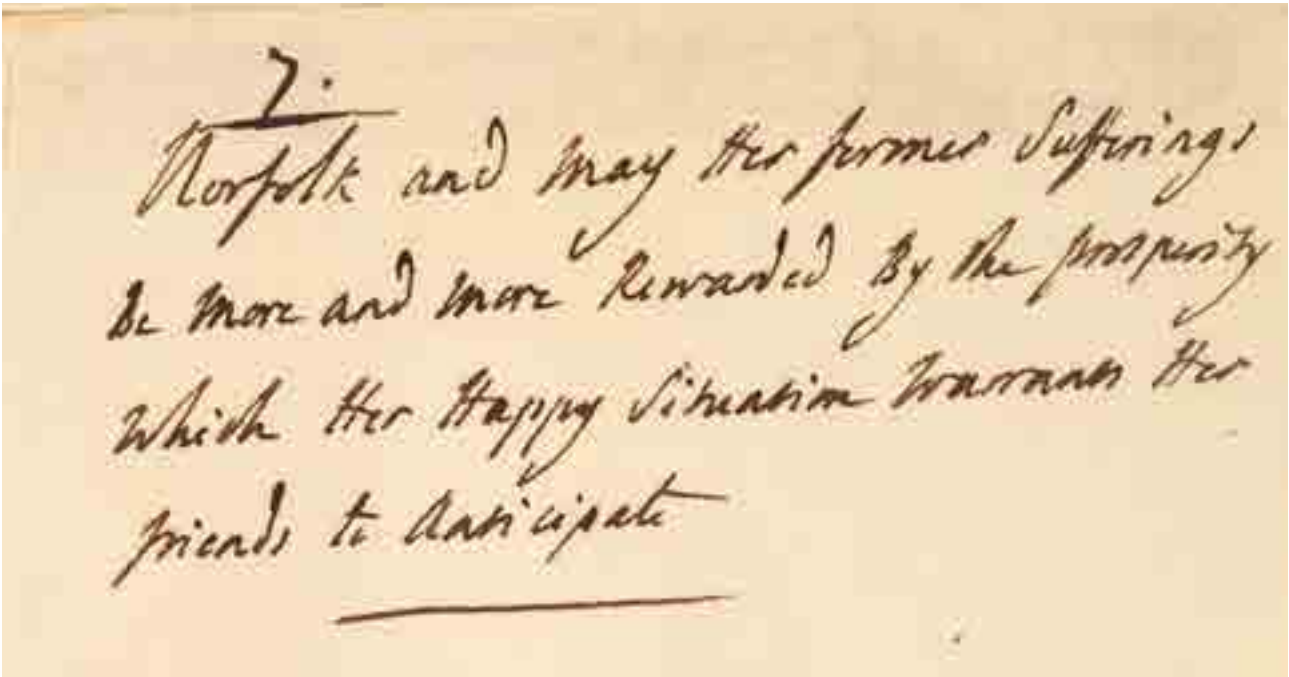
Gal Lafayette's second toast.

To the memory of Colonel Scammell and of the soldiers of both nations who fell on the Siege of Yorktown"

Alexander Scammell (1747-1781) was wounded on September 30, 1781 near Yorktown and subsequently died on October 6 in Williamsburg, Virginia making him the highest ranking American officer killed during the Siege of Yorktown.

"Lafayette was conducted amid the acclamations of the people, to the head quarters prepared for him. It was in the very house that Cornwallis inhabited during the siege of Yorktown, forty-three years previous. Yorktown, which has never recovered from the disasters of the Revolutionary war, because its unhealthy situation prevented the access of new inhabitants, appeared from its actual condition very properly adapted to the celebration which was to take place the following day : houses in ruins, blackened by fire, or pierced by bullets ; the ground covered with fragments of arms, the broken shells, and overturned gun-carriages" (Levasseur, *Lafayette in America*, I, p. 183)

4 000 / 6 000 €



181

181

**LAFAYETTE**, Gilbert du Motier, marquis de  
[Toast 7] Document autographe  
Norfolk, [22 octobre 1824]  
4 lignes

VISITE À NORFOLK. EXEMPLAIRE DE LAFAYETTE.

VISIT TO NORFOLK. LAFAYETTE'S COPY

"Norfolk and may the former sufferings be more and more rewarded by the prosperity which her happy situation warrants her friends to anticipate"

"Of all cities we had visited, Norfolk had the least agreeable aspect ; the houses are generally badly built, and the streets narrow and crooked. On account of the circumjacent marshes, the air is unhealthy, and diseases common during autumn. Its population does not exceed 4000 souls (...) A great number of French families, emigrants from St. Domingo reside at Norfolk" (Levasseur, *Lafayette in America*, I, p. 194)

1 500 / 2 000 €

182

[**LAFAYETTE**, Gilbert du Motier, marquis de].  
*Lettre autographe signée par Robert Maye*  
Richmond, 28 octobre 1824

2 pp. in-4, avec une perte de texte importante dans la partie gauche de la lettre

"THE NAME LAFAYETTE IS DEEPLY ENGRAVED IN THE HEARTS OF HIS ADOPTED COUNTRYMEN" ; LAFAYETTE APPELLE PAR LEUR NOM SES ANCIENS SOLDATS

"the name Lafayette is deeply engraved in the hearts of his adopted Countrymen, and the grateful impression will be transmitted from generation to generation, while the emblems of Union & Liberty proclaim the sovereignty of the people in this happy Land"

Robert Maye was *Corresponding Secretary* of the *Richmond Union Debating Society*. Lafayette reached Richmond on 26 October, staying there for the rest of the month :

"in spite of the inconvenience of a profuse rain, which detained us for some hours on board the boat, the crowd had pushed forward to meet us at Osborn where we were land. The solemn entry could not take place till the next morning. Forty Revolutionary soldiers who had served under him in Virginia, were introduced to him immediately after his arrival. It was with great feeling that they again beheld their old general, and he, full of emotion, astonished them by remembering and calling by name those who most particularly shared his toils and dangers" (Levasseur, *Lafayette in America*, I, p. 196).

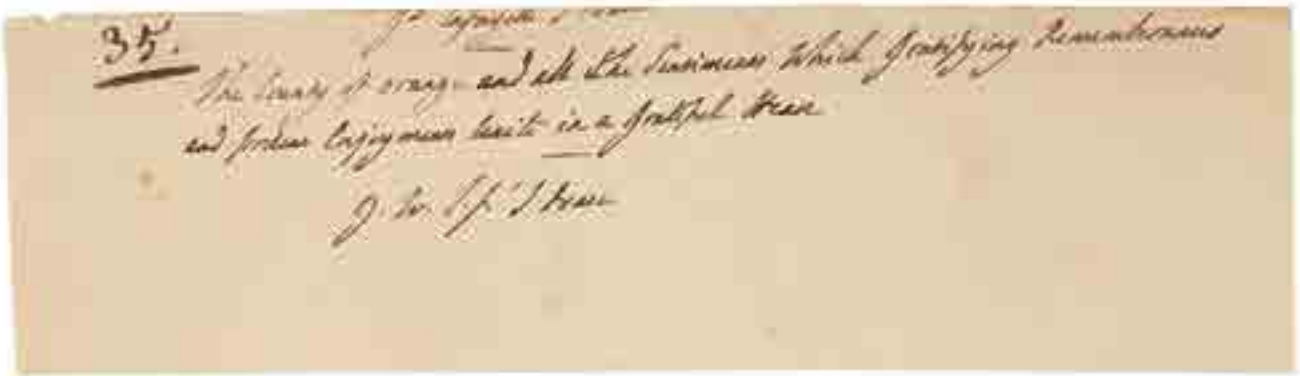
200 / 300 €

- Toast -



183

- Toast -



184

183

**LAFAYETTE**, Gilbert du Motier, marquis de  
 [Toast 34] Document autographe  
 Richmond, 30 octobre 1824  
 2 lignes

AUTRE ASSEMBLÉE MAÇONIQUE.

ANOTHER MASONIC ASSEMBLY

"Liberty, Equality, Philanthropy ; the Masonic trio. May it in every instance charm the ear of a friend, and the malignity of an enemy"

"A Masonic dinner was given to General Lafayette, in Richmond, at which the Right Worshipful Chief-Justice Marshall, P. G. M., General Lafayette presided, on Saturday, October 30<sup>th</sup>, 1824. The General, his son, and his secretary, Le Vasseur, were received in the lodge with ceremonies and testimonials of respect and affection of the most impressive character" (Robert D. Ward, *An Account of Lafayette's visit to Virginia*, p. 68)

1 500 / 2 000 €

184

**LAFAYETTE**, Georges Wahington de  
 [Toast 35] Document autographe de la main du marquis de Lafayette  
 Orange county, near Montpellier, vers le 20 novembre 1824  
 3 lignes

TOAST PORTÉ PAR LE FILS DE LAFAYETTE, MAIS ÉCRIT PAR LAFAYETTE PÈRE.

TOAST MADE BY LAFAYETTE'S SON, BUT WRITTEN BY LAFAYETTE, FATHER

"The County of Orange and all the sentiments which gratifying remembrances (...) G. W. L.F.'s toast"

"We left Montpellier on the 19<sup>th</sup> of November for Fredericksburgh, by way of Orange Court-house. A numerous escort, under the command of captain Mason, had arrived in the morning, to attend General Lafayette and M. Madison and insisted on accompanying him." (Levasseur, *Lafayette in America*, I, p. 225)

500 / 800 €

185

[LAFAYETTE, Gilbert du Motier, marquis de].

*Document signé Mathew St Clair, "Clerk of the House"*

Washington, House of Representatives, 7 décembre 1824

*2 pp. in-folio, avec la trace du grand sceau de la Chambre des Représentants. Taches d'humidité, pli central fragile, traces de scotch, mais néanmoins en bon état*



LE PREMIER ÉTRANGER REÇU PAR UNE CHAMBRE AMÉRICAINE. EXEMPLAIRE DE LAFAYETTE : "THAT HE BE INTRODUCED BY THE COMMITTEE AND RECEIVED BY THE MEMBERS STANDING UNCOVERED, AND ADDRESSED BY THE SPEAKER IN BEHALF OF THE HOUSE".

LAFAYETTE IS THE FIRST FOREIGNER TO ADDRESS AN AMERICAN CHAMBER. LAFAYETTE'S COPY

Promulgation officielle de la Chambre des Représentants des États-Unis, transmise à Lafayette, avec la trace du sceau de la Chambre, signée et attestée par le "Clerk of the House", un *Committee* a été choisi pour recevoir Lafayette et il recommande deux résolutions acceptées à l'unanimité :

"1<sup>st</sup> Resolved, That the Congratulations of this House be publicly given to General Lafayette, on his arrival in the United States, in compliance with the wishes of Congress ; and that he be assured of the gratitude and deep respect which the House entertains for his signal and illustrious services in the Revolution, and the pleasure it feels in being able to welcome him after so many years to the theatre of his early labour and early renown. 2d Resolved, That for this purpose, General Lafayette be invited by a Committee to attend the House on Friday next at One o'clock ; that he be introduced by the Committee and received by the members standing uncovered, and addressed by the Speaker in behalf of the House, in pursuance of the foregoing resolution"

Donnant la liste des 24 membres du *Committee*, signé pour attestation par StClair : "In Testimony of all which, I have hereto signed my name as Clerk of the Said House, and affixed the Seal thereof, at the City of Washington, the day and year first within written Mw StClair Clarke Clerk Ho Rep. US"

This was the first time in the history of the Republic that any foreign national had been invited before Congress. A similar honour was not to be conferred on another foreign dignitary until the King of Hawaii was invited in 1874. Churchill – the first foreigner to share with Lafayette the distinction of the being an honorary citizen of the United States – was to give three addresses, and from the later twentieth century the honour was to become relatively commonplace. In Levasseur's account :

"At half past twelve we went in carriages with the committee of the Senate to the Capitol ; at ten o'clock precisely the doors of the senate were thrown open, and General Lafayette was led into the midst of the assembly by Mr Barbour, President of the Committee. On arriving at the centre of the hall, Mr Barbour said, in a loud voice, "We introduce general Lafayette to the Senate of the United States." The senators standing uncovered received this annunciation with the most profound silence. The Committee then conducted the general to a seat on the right of Mr Gailliard, President of the Senate ; a motion to adjourn was made immediately after, that each senator might individually pay his respects to the general... The next morning, the General was again conducted to the Capitol, by a deputation of twenty-four members of the House of Representatives. The procession consisted of merely twelve coaches, but without escort, pomp, or decorations ; our progress through the city was slow and silent. At the sight of the first coach, which contained the General, the citizens halted, removed their hats, but uttered no exclamations... When the members had taken their seats, Mr Condict proposed that the Senate should be invited to attend... The Senate then entered and took their seats... A signal being then given, the doors were thrown open, and General Lafayette entered between Messrs Mitchell and Livingston, followed by the rest of the deputation : the whole assembly arose and stood uncovered in silence. When the general reached the centre of the hall, the speaker, Mr Clay, thus addressed him"... (*Lafayette in America*, II, pp. 13-14).

8 000 / 12 000 €

House of Representatives

Committee on Finance

January 1854

Mr. Mitchell, I beg to inform you that I have  
examined a copy of your report on the subject of  
the public debt, and find it to be a very valuable  
contribution to the knowledge of the public mind  
on this important subject. I have no objection  
to its being printed and distributed to the members  
of the House.

Respectfully,  
Yours,

Wm. A. R. Mitchell

~~Resolved, that the report of the committee on  
the subject of the public debt, be printed and  
distributed to the members of the House.~~

1<sup>st</sup> Resolved, that the committee on  
the subject of the public debt, be authorized  
to report on the subject of the public debt,  
and to make such recommendations as they may  
deem proper.

2<sup>d</sup> Resolved, that the committee on  
the subject of the public debt, be authorized  
to report on the subject of the public debt,  
and to make such recommendations as they may  
deem proper.

[LAFAYETTE, Gilbert du Motier, marquis de].

*Lettre autographe, sans doute de la main de William Schley Frederick, 27 novembre 1824*

*5 pp. in-4, avec la suscription au dernier feuillet : "General Lafayette" et la mention de la main de Levasseur : "répondu"*

EXEMPLAIRE DE LAFAYETTE : INVITATION DE LA VILLE DE FREDERICK : "THE YOUNG BUT GALANT STRANGER UNSHEATHED HIS SWORD IN EUROPE, AND HURRIED ACROSS THE ATLANTIC"

Promulgation officielle transmise à Lafayette de la résolution prise par les citoyens de la ville et du comté de Frederick, invitant Lafayette : "Where the Spirit of despotism threatened the Land with Chains & Slavery and frowned destruction upon a friendless people, the young but gallant stranger unsheathed his Sword in Europe, and hurried across the Atlantic to our assistance. Nor did he stop here. Oppression at home forbade him to rest : and for Forty years we have only heard of him asserting the rights of mankind. He has at length found leisure to recross the Ocean and is now in the bosom of America. Most of his early Friends and partners in great achievements have been Summon'd to another world... but there are yet a few Soldiers of the Revolution among us. Be it Resolved, That Conl John McPherson, Conl Philemore Griffith, Major John Grahame, Major Benjamin Murdoch, and Mr Lawrence Everhart, be a Committee to wait on general La Fayette at Baltimore or else where, and invite him to Frederick", le texte est sans doute de la main de William Schley, secrétaire du comité

The fifth member of the Frederick Committee of Invitation is Lawrence Everhart (1755-1840), a child of German immigrants who when captured by the British said that he hoped to God there would be another Tarleton defeat, prompting the famous exchange : *I am Colonel Tarleton, Sir – and I am Sergeant Everhart*. After his release, he served at the siege of Yorktown where he met Lafayette, later becoming a church minister (he being the only one of the committee of veterans here styled 'Mr' rather than by officer rank). For further correspondence with the citizens of Frederick of 17 November, see below.

**200 / 300 €**

[LAFAYETTE, Gilbert du Motier, marquis de].

*Lettre autographe signée par Edward Coles, Gouverneur de l'Illinois ; document signé par Thomas Mather, Speaker of the House of Reps. of Illinois (2)*

Illinois, Executive Department, 9 décembre 1824

*3 pp. in-4, filigrane ; taches*

EXEMPLAIRE DE LAFAYETTE DE SON INVITATION DANS L'ILLINOIS PAR LE GOUVERNEUR EDWARD COLES

Le Gouverneur Edward Coles rend hommage à Lafayette et l'invite en Illinois et dans les états de l'Ouest : "We should

not be able to receive you in large and splendid Cities, nor accommodate you in spacious mansions, but we flatter ourselves with the belief that you would be gratified in seeing our beautiful Country, and would enjoy a parental interest in the promising prospects of our infant State". Coles fait alors allusion à leur rencontre à Paris en 1817

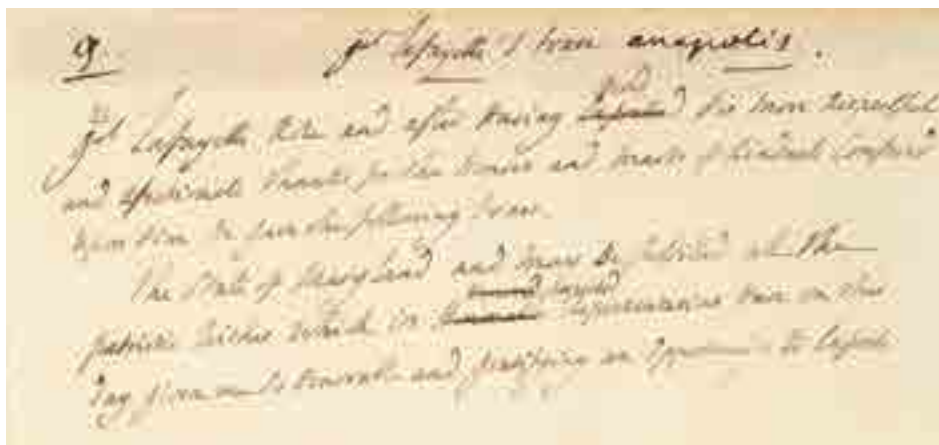
*2. 3 pp. in-4, mouillure*

Edward Coles (1786-1868) was second Governor of Illinois. Although from one of the oldest Virginian families, he had freed his slaves and moved west to Illinois, where he successfully campaigned to turn it into an anti-slavery state and was elected Governor in 1822. From 1809 to 1815 he had served as Private Secretary to President Madison, who sent him on diplomatic missions to Europe, where, as he reminds him in this letter, he met Lafayette.

Unlike his other visits, that to the state of Illinois was something of an *ad hoc* affair. An account of the visit and the present letter is provided by George Washington Smith : "Early in the session of the general assembly in December, 1824, that body extended a cordial invitation to General Lafayette to visit Illinois. This invitation from the state's legislative body was supplemented by a very affectionate letter from Governor Coles. On January 16, 1825, Lafayette replied from Washington to these pressing invitations to visit Illinois... On the morning of April 30, Saturday, the Natchez conveyed Lafayette and a distinguished party to Kaskaskia, the old seat of French empire in the west. A vast throng of patriotic citizens bade him welcome. A reception was held at the home of Gen. John Edgar. Governor Coles delivered a glowing address of welcome to which Lafayette responded with considerable feeling. Just here in the proceedings a very touching scene occurred. A few old Revolutionary soldiers who had fought with Lafayette at Brandywine and Yorktown, were presented. The scene was very affecting. The party now repaired to the hotel kept by Colonel Sweet, where a banquet was spread. This hotel had been profusely decorated by the patriotic ladies of the town. Laurel wreaths, roses, and wild flowers filled all available space" (*A History of Southern Illinois : a narrative account of its historical progress, its people, and its principal interests*, 1912, pp. 161-163).

"General Lafayette was not expected at Kaskaskia, and nothing had been prepared for this unforeseen visit. While we were landing some one ran to the village, which stands a quarter of a mile from the shore, and quickly returned with a carriage for the General, who, an instant after, was surrounded by many citizens, who ran before to receive him. In the escort which formed itself to accompany him, we saw neither military apparel nor the splendid triumphs we had perceived in the rich cities... During an instant of profound silence, I cast a glance at the assembly, in the midst of which I found myself, and was struck with astonishment in remarking their variety and fantastic appearance... behind these, near to the door, and on the piazza which surrounded the house, stood some immovable, impassable, large, red, half naked figures, leaning on a bow or a long rifle : these were the Indians of the neighborhood" (Levasseur, *Lafayette in America*, II, pp. 130-131).

**1 000 / 1 500 €**



189

188

[LAFAYETTE, Gilbert du Motier, marquis de].

Lettre signée par James Murray Forbes, Chairman, et William Dana, secrétaire ; lettre signée par E. Morga, W. Dana, J. Eichleburger, B. M. Springer, F. Coxe (2)

Buenos Aires, Franklin Hotel, 16 décembre 1824

2 pp. in-4

LA GLOIRE DE LAFAYETTE EN AMÉRIQUE DU SUD : LOUANGES DÉMOCRATIQUES ADRESSÉES À LAFAYETTE PAR LES AMÉRICAINS DE BUENOS AIRES. "THE SACRED STAR OF LIBERTY HAS EXTENDED ITS RAYS TO ANOTHER HEMISPHERE"

Promulgation officielle de la résolution passée "at a meeting of the Citizens of the U.S. held at the Franklin Hotel", félicitant Lafayette pour son arrivée aux États-Unis et organisant un *committee* pour lui rendre hommage signé par J.M. Forbes comme Chairman et William Dana comme Secrétaire

2. Lettre signée par cinq citoyens américains de Buenos Aires adressée à Lafayette : "On this auspicious day a Congress of the Provinces of La Plata has assembled for the purpose of consolidating an union on principles which, it is believed, are intended to be similar to those of our own well tried institutions, and whilst the roar of cannon and the shouts of the people proclaim in our ears a Nation determined to life free or die, we view with pride the Standard of Our Country floating triumphant where but a few years since, it was almost unknown : we see it now assume the highest post of honour and (like a protecting Deity) waving beside the banners of infant Republics, declaring to the World, that the sacred Star of Liberty has extended its rays to another Hemisphere. This glorious Standard, this rallying point of Freemen, you nobly assisted to rear, sustained it in the desperate strife, and never left it until Victory had crowned your hopes" ; ajoutant "our feeble voice to the acclamations of the Millions who have welcomed your arrival on our native shore", signé par E. Morgan, W. Dana, J. Eickleburger, B.H. Springer et Francis S. Coxe, 2 pp. in-4, Buenos Ayres, 16 décembre 1824

The end of Spanish rule in South America is customarily dated to 9 December 1824 (exactly a week before the date of this

letter), when the Royalist Army was finally defeated at the Battle of Ayacucho. John Murray Forbes (1771-1831) was a famous diplomat and lawyer, chargé d'affaires in Buenos Aires. He was a friend of Monroe and a distant ancestor of vice-president John Kerry. He was the uncle of the futur railroad magnate John Murray Forbes (1813-1893). William Dana was the U.S. Consul in Argentina.

1 200 / 1 600 €

189

LAFAYETTE, Gilbert du Motier, marquis de

[Toast 9] Document autographe signé deux fois Annapolis, [17 décembre 1824]

7 lignes

TOAST PRONONCÉ À ANNAPOLIS. EXEMPLAIRE DE LAFAYETTE.

TOAST IN ANNAPOLIS. LAFAYETTE'S COPY

"Gal Lafayette's toast.

Gal Lafayette rose and after having offered his more respected and affectionate thanks for the honors and marks of kindness conferred upon him, he gave the following toast :

the state of Maryland and may be fulfilled all the patriotic wishes which its respected representations on this day given me so honorable and gratifying an opportunity to export"

"Another corps of militia had marched from Nottingham, which is thirty miles from Annapolis. The storm had retarded its arrival, but had not damped the zeal of the citizens. At Carrol's Lane, about two miles from the city, the general, notwithstanding the remonstrances that were made, descended from the carriage, and with his head uncovered, returned thanks to the troops" (Levasseur, *Lafayette in America*, II, p. 21)

2 000 / 3 000 €



**LAFAYETTE**, Gilbert du Motier, marquis de

*Manuscrit autographe*

Washington, après le 10 décembre 1824

*2 pp. 1/2 in-4, encre brune, quelques corrections et ratures ; filigrane 'Amies/ Philada' avec une colombe tenant un rameau d'olivier. Deux traces de bande adhésive dans les marges*

LE MANUSCRIT AUTOGRAPHE ET CORRIGÉ DU PREMIER DISCOURS FAIT PAR UN ÉTRANGER DEVANT LE CONGRÈS. HONNEUR AUSSI ACCORDÉ À WINSTON CHURCHILL.

THE AUTOGRAPH CORRECTED MANUSCRIPT OF THE FIRST SPEECH GIVEN TO CONGRESS BY A FOREIGNER, BEFORE WINSTON CHURCHILL

“Mr Speaker an [sic] gentlemen of the house of Representatives. While the people of the United States and their Honorable Representatives in Congress Have deigned to Make choice of me, one of the American Veterans, to Signify in His person their Esteem for our joint Services and their attachment to the principles for which We Have Had the Honor to fight and Bleed, I am proud and Happy to Share those Extraordinary favors with My dear Revolutionary Companions ; Yet it Would Be on My part Uncandid and Ungrateful Not to Acknowledge My personal Share in those testimonies of Kindness as they Excite in my Breast Emotions Which No Adequate Words Could Express. My obligations to the United States, Sir, far Exceed Any Merit I Might Claim ; they date from the time When I Have Had the Happiness to be adopted as a Young Soldier, a favour'd Son of America : they Have been Continued to Me during almost Half a Century of Constant Affection and Confidence : and Now, Sir, thanks to Your Most Gratifying invitation, I find myself greeted by a Series of Welcomes, one hour of Which Would More than Compensate for the public Exertions and Sufferings of a Whole life. The Approbation of the American people and of their Representatives for my Conduct during the Vicissitudes of the European Revolution, is the Highest Reward I Could Receive. Well may I stand firm and Erect When in their Names and by You, M. Speaker, I am declared to Have in Every instance been faithful to those American principles of liberty, equality, and true social order, the devotion to which, as it has been from my Earliest Youth, so it shall Continue to be of my Latest Breath

You have been pleased, Mr Speaker to allude to the peculiar felicity of my situation when after so long an absence, I am called to witness the immense improvements, the admirable communications, the prodigious creations of which we find an example in this city whose name itself is a venerated palladium, in a word all the grandeur and prosperity of the Happy United States who at the same time they (...) secure the complete (...) of) American Independance reflect on every part of the world the light of superior political civilisation.

What better pledge can be given of a persevering national love of liberty when those blessings are evidently the results of a virtuous resistance to Oppression, and of institutions founded

Monsieur le président et messieurs de la chambre des représentants. Lorsque le peuple des États-Unis et ses honorables représentants au Congrès, ont daigné me choisir au milieu des vétérans américains, pour donner un témoignage de leur estime pour nos services communs, et de leur attachement aux principes pour lesquels nous avons eu l'honneur de combattre et de verser notre sang, je suis heureux et fier de partager ces faveurs extraordinaires avec mes chers compagnons d'armes et de Révolution. Il y aurait néanmoins de l'ingratitude et peu de sincérité à ne pas reconnaître la part individuelle que vous m'accordez dans ces marques de bienveillance, auxquelles mon cœur répond par des émotions trop profondes pour pouvoir les exprimer.

Mes obligations envers les États-Unis, monsieur, surpassent de beaucoup les services que j'ai pu leur rendre. Elles datent de l'époque où j'ai eu le bonheur d'être adopté par l'Amérique comme un de ses jeunes soldats, comme un fils bien-aimé. Pendant près d'un demi-siècle, j'ai continué à recevoir les preuves constantes de leur affection et de leur confiance ; et à présent, monsieur, grâce à la précieuse invitation que j'ai reçue du congrès, je me trouve accueilli par une série de touchantes réceptions dont une seule heure ferait plus que compenser les travaux et les souffrances d'une vie entière.

L'approbation du peuple américain et de ses représentants, pour ma conduite dans les vicissitudes de la Révolution européenne, est la plus grande que je puisse recevoir. Certes, je puis me tenir ferme et la tête levée, lorsqu'en leur nom, et par vous, monsieur le président, il est solennellement déclaré que, dans chaque occasion, je suis resté fidèle à ces principes américains de liberté, d'égalité, et de véritable ordre social auxquels je me suis dévoué dès ma jeunesse, et qui, jusqu'à mon dernier soupir, seront pour moi un devoir sacré.

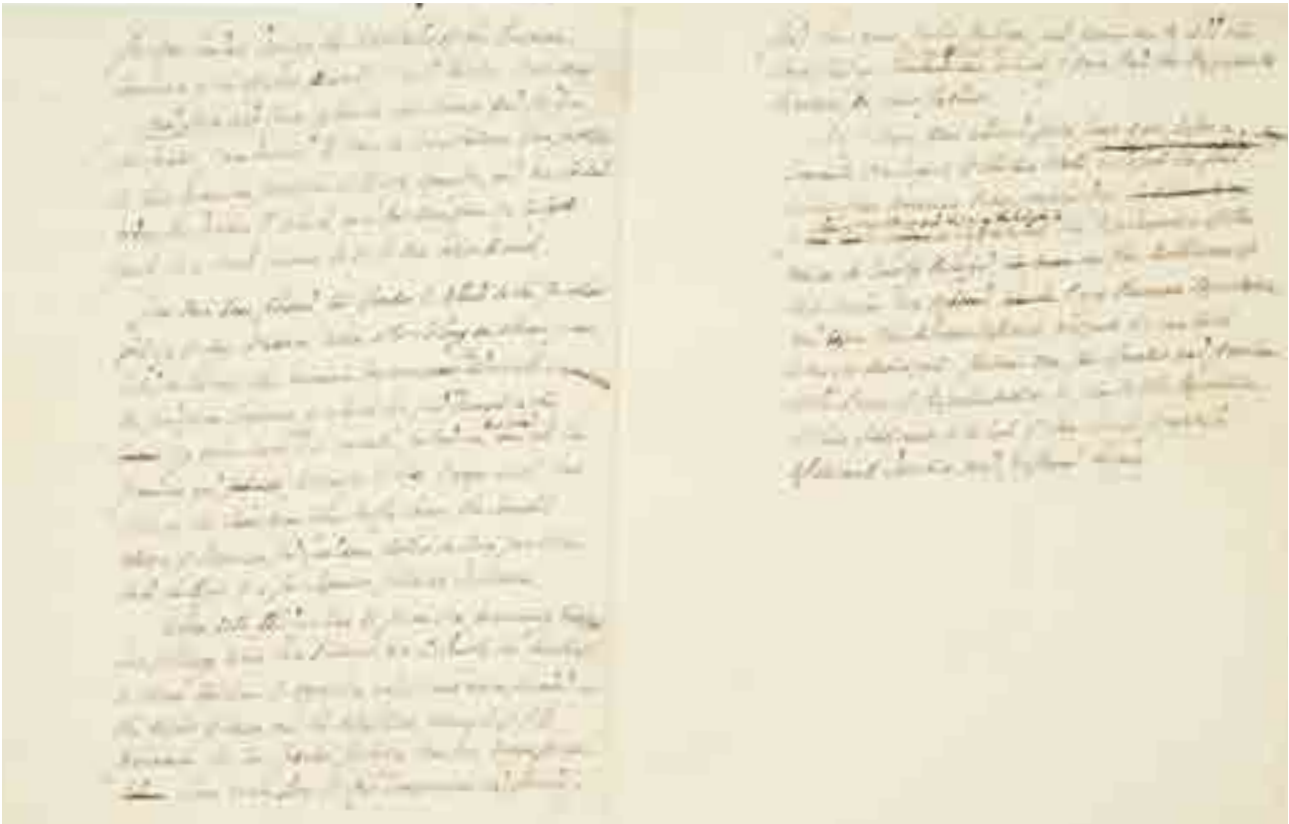
Vous avez bien voulu faire allusion au bonheur particulier de ma situation, lorsqu'après une si longue absence il m'a été réservé de voir les immenses progrès, les admirables communications, les prodigieuses créations dont nous trouvons un exemple dans cette cité, dont le nom même est un vénérable palladium ; en un mot, de voir toute la grandeur, toute la prospérité de ces heureux États-Unis qui en même temps qu'ils offrent une noble garantie au complément de l'indépendance américaine,

Mr Speaker and gentlemen of the House of Representatives

While the people of the United States and their Honorable  
Representatives have deigned to make choice of me, one of the  
<sup>in Congress</sup> American Delegates to discuss in this forum their Union for our  
joint interests and their attachment to the principles for which  
we stand, and the honor to which and I feel, I am proud and  
happy to share their extraordinary favor with my dear  
kind business companions, you it should be on my part, excited  
and grateful for the knowledge my personal share in this  
testimony of highest esteem is in my breast, which  
no adequate words could express.

My obligations to the United States, are far exceed  
any merit of which I claim; My duty from the time when  
I have had the honor to be adopted as a young Member  
a proud Son of America; they have been induced to me  
since which I have been the subject of your and Congress;  
and now, Mr Speaker I have been gratifying invitation of  
and much I would say a series of relations, one  
<sup>hand</sup> of which would have been incompatible for the public  
attention and suffering of a short life.

The Association of the American people and of their Representatives



on the Rights of Man and the Republican principle of self government.

No Mr Speaker, posterity has not begun for me since in the sons of my companions and friends, I find the same public feelings, and permit me to add the same feeling in my behalf which I have had the Happiness to experience in their fathers. Sir, I have been allowed forty years ago, before a committee of a Congress of thirteen states, to express the fond wishes of an American heart. On this day, [SO glorious to me : *cancelled*] I have the Honnor and enjoy the delights to congratulate of the Union so vastly enlarged, on the realisation of those wishes even beyond every human expectation, and when the almost infinite prospects we can wish certainly anticipate. Permit me, Mr Speaker and Gentleman of the House of Representatives, to join to the expression of those sentiments a tribute of my lively gratitude, affectionate devotion, and profound respect".

répandent sur toutes les parties du monde la lumière d'une civilisation politique bien supérieure.

Quel gage plus assuré peut-on donner de la persévérance nationale dans l'amour de la liberté que ces bienfaits même qui sont évidemment le résultat d'une vertueuse résistance à l'oppression, et d'institutions fondées sur les droits de l'homme et sur le principe républicain du gouvernement du peuple par lui-même ?

Non, monsieur le président, la postérité n'a pas encore commencé pour moi, puisque dans les fils de mes anciens compagnons et amis, je retrouve les mêmes sentiments publics, et permettez-moi d'ajouter, les mêmes sentiments pour moi que j'ai eu le bonheur de connaître chez leurs pères. Monsieur, il m'a été permis, il y a quarante ans, devant un comité d'un Congrès de treize états unis, d'exprimer les vœux ardents d'un cœur américain. Aujourd'hui j'ai l'honneur, et j'éprouve la délicieuse jouissance de féliciter les représentants de l'Union, si grandement augmentée, sur une réalisation de ces vœux, fort au-delà de toute espérance humaine, et sur la perspective presque infinie que nous pouvons certainement prévoir. Permettez-moi, monsieur le président, de joindre à l'expression de ces sentiments le tribut de ma vive reconnaissance, de mon dévouement affectionné et de mon profond respect.

This is the draft of Lafayette's reply to the welcoming address by the Speaker, Henry Clay, and appears to be the one copied out below (lot 191) by two of Lafayette's secretaries, seemingly Levasseur and Lafayette's son George (the text published in the *Journal of the House of Representatives*, for 13 December 1824). A significant point is that Levasseur, in his journal specifically states that Lafayette delivered his address *extempore*, without benefit of a written text :

"The senate then entered and took their seats ; a few minutes after, two members came for Mr George Lafayette and myself, and conducted us into the hall, to a seat occupied by the public officers. A signal being then given, the doors were thrown open, and General Lafayette entered between Messrs Mitchell and Livingston, followed by the rest of the deputation : the whole assembly arose and stood uncovered in silence. When the general reached the centre of the hall, the speaker, Mr Clay, thus addressed him... [text of Clay's address follows] ...The profound emotion experienced by the speaker, which had visibly agitated him throughout his address, rapidly extended to the hearts of the auditors, each of whom waited, with benevolent anxiety, for the answer they expected the general would have ready in writing, for so solemn an occasion. But every one was agreeably surprised, to see him advance a few steps towards the speaker, cast upon the assembly looks of feeling and gratitude, and, after a few instants of recollection, deliver, in a sonorous voice, distinctly audible throughout the house, the following extempore reply... [text of Lafayette's reply follows] ...I will not attempt to depict the deep impression produced by the reply of the general, and by this simple yet majestic scene on the spectators. I fear it would be understood but by few" (Levasseur II, pp. 13-14).

This, the autograph draft of that speech, clearly shows Lafayette making revisions, especially towards the end. It seems not unlikely that it started out as a fair copy and then (as is the way with such things) got revised the further he progressed, while still presenting a legible enough text for his secretaries to copy out as the final fair copy. The revisions Lafayette makes consist of tweaks to the phrasing. For example, in the last paragraph, where it originally read : "on this day, so glorious to me, I Can With delight Congratulate", it now reads (in conformity with both secretarial copy and published text) : "on this day, I have the Honor and enjoy the delight to Congratulate".

An autograph fair copy of the speech was sent by Lafayette to St Clair Clarke, Clerk of the House (now at the *American Friends of Lafayette Collection, Lafayette College* ; see Gottschalk, *Guide*, p.189). If one takes Levasseur literally, all these versions would be memorial reconstructions of Lafayette's *extempore* speech. The alternative of course is that Lafayette did indeed prepare it before hand, commit it to memory and then deliver it without benefit of script or notes ; as if it were *extempore*. Either way, the present manuscript, alongside the one sent to the Clerk of the House, represents the definite text of one of the most memorable speeches in American history.

La copie de ce discours fut réalisée sur cet exemplaire par Auguste Levasseur et Georges Washington Lafayette. Elle figure au lot suivant. Le texte fut publié dans le *Journal of the House of Representatives*, le 13 décembre 1824. Ce manuscrit autographe montre clairement les corrections de Lafayette, surtout à la fin du texte. Il dût entamer la rédaction de ce manuscrit comme une mise au net, mais, entraîné par son élan, il procéda aux corrections situées vers la fin de ce texte, qui sont surtout des corrections de style. Le présent manuscrit, suffisamment clair, put néanmoins servir de source à la copie exécutée par Levasseur et Lafayette fils.

Un autre exemplaire autographe de ce discours se trouve selon Gottschalk au *Lafayette College*. Mais, si l'on prend le texte de Levasseur au sens propre, les versions autographes et manuscrites de ce texte furent postérieures à sa déclamation *extempore*. On peut aussi imaginer que Lafayette avait écrit d'abord son texte, puis l'avait appris. Nous pensons qu'à l'instar de certains toast présents dans cette collection, Lafayette disposait d'un canevas de quelques mots, prononça son discours, puis en affina le style par écrit dans le présent manuscrit avant de le donner à copier à son fils et à Levasseur.

**40 000 / 60 000 €**



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191

[LAFAYETTE, Gilbert du Motier, marquis de].

*Copie manuscrite sans doute par Levasseur et G.W. Lafayette*

Washington, House of Representatives, après le 10 décembre 1824

3 pp. in-4, filigrane "Amies Philada"

EXEMPLAIRE DE LAFAYETTE : COPIE SANS DOUTE ÉCRITE PAR LEVASSEUR ET GEORGES WASHINGTON LAFAYETTE DE SON DISCOURS AU CONGRÈS DU 10 DÉCEMBRE 1824

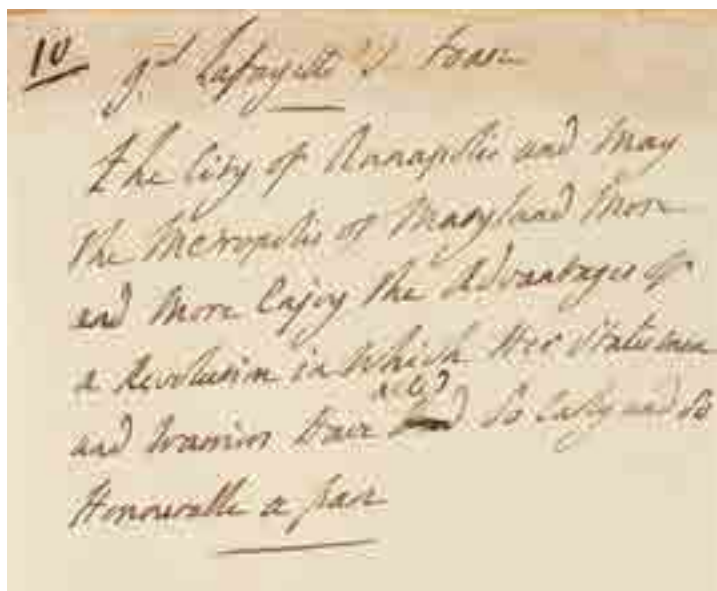
"Mr Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Representatives (...) My obligations to the United States, sir, far exceed any merit I might claim. They date from the time when I have had the happiness to be adopted as a young soldier, a favored son of America. They have been continued to me during almost half a century of constant affection and confidence, and now, sir, thanks to your most gratifying imitation, I find myself greeted by a series of welcomes, one hour of which would more than compensate for the public exertions and sufferings of a whole life. The approbation of the American people and their Representatives, for my conduct during the vicissitudes of the European Revolution, is the highest reward I could receive. Well may I stand *firm and erect*, when, in their names, and by you, M. Speaker, I am declared to have, in every instance, been faithful to those American principles of liberty, equality, and true social order, the devotion to which, as it has been from my earliest youth, so it shall continue to be of my latest breath"

Written in two hands, the first francophone (probably Levasseur), the second more familiar with English orthography (probably Georges Washington Lafayette), the latter making one revision to the published text ("the union so vastly enlarged" replacing "the union so much enlarged")

This text has every appearance of having been copied, by way of final fair copy, from Lafayette's autograph draft, above. Having thus established the text, it seems probable that only then did Lafayette copy the speech out one more time for the benefit of the Clerk of the House.

Il y a bien là mélange de deux mains, sans doute Levasseur et Georges Washington Lafayette.

**3 000 / 5 000 €**



192

192

**LAFAYETTE**, Gilbert du Motier, marquis de  
 [Toast 10] Document autographe signé  
 Annapolis, [17 décembre 1824]  
 7 lignes

AUTRE TOAST PRONONCÉ À ANNAPOLIS. EXEMPLAIRE DE LAFAYETTE.

ANOTHER TOAST IN ANNAPOLIS. LAFAYETTE'S COPY

"Gal Lafayette's toast.

The city of Annapolis and may the Metropolis of Maryland more and more enjoy the advantages of a Revolution in which her statesmen and warriors have acted so early and so honorable"

RÉFÉRENCE : Levasseur, *Lafayette in America*, II, p. 21

**2 000 / 3 000 €**

193

[**LAFAYETTE**, Gilbert du Motier, marquis de].  
 Lettre signée par Robert Y. Hayne, Richard M. Johnson, E.H. Wills, J. Hamilton, Jr, Stephen Van Rensselaer et Duncan McArthur  
 Washington City, 25 décembre 1824  
 1 p., in-4, traces d'humidité, encre pâle

EXEMPLAIRE DE LAFAYETTE : INVITATION À DÎNER POUR LE 1er JANVIER PAR CINQ ÉLUS "DEPUTED BY OUR COLLEAGUES AND ASSOCIATES OF BOTH HOUSES OF CONGRESS". LAFAYETTE DINE AVEC JAMES MONROE

Lettre signée par cinq membres du Congrès et adressée à Lafayette :  
 "We have been deputed by our Colleagues and Associates of both

Houses of Congress, to solicit the honor of your Company at dinner, at 5 P.M on the first day of January next, at Williamson's Hotel. We are instructed to assure you, that we could not have allowed you to leave the Seat of Government, without this testimony (however imperfect) of our warm personal regard"

Among the Congressional signatories are Robert Young Hayne (1791-1839), Senator for South Carolina and an advocate of state rights, especially as regards the retention of slavery, Richard Mentor Johnson (1780 or 81-1850) who represented Kentucky in both the House and Senate, winning national fame as supposed killer of the Shawnee leader Tecumseh for which he was to be selected as Van Buren's Vice President, Stephen Van Rensselaer (1764-1839), one of New York's richest landowners who, during Lafayette's visit, cast the Congressional vote that gave Adams rather than Jackson the presidency, and Duncan McArthur (1772-1839), Representative for Ohio. Levasseur records :

"The first of January was fixed upon by the two houses, for a grand dinner to General Lafayette. The representatives of the people wished to consecrate American hospitality, by seating the guest of the nation at a table at which the whole nation could be represented by them. Mr Gailliard, president pro tempore of the Senate, and Mr Clay, Speaker of the House of Representatives, presided at the dinner. Mr Gailliard had General Lafayette on his left, and Mr Monroe the president of the United States on his right ; who, overlooking on this occasion the rule he had made of never attending any public dinner, had accepted the invitation... The hall was decorated with great splendour, and the guests were animated by a feeling of union, which demonstrated how completely they considered this ceremony as a family festival" (*Lafayette in America*, II, pp. 28-29).

**1 500 / 2 000 €**

8.  
— after having expressed his thanks, Gal Lafayette gave  
the following toast  
The City and County of Frederick, and may their beautiful  
Hills and Valleys continue more and more to enjoy the  
Blessings of fertility, industry, republican institutions, and  
Domestic Happiness  
Being called upon for a volunteer toast <sup>to be signed</sup> he gave  
the old Maryland line, and the young Frederick volunteers

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**LAFAYETTE**, Gilbert du Motier, marquis de

[Toast 8] Document autographe signé

Jug Bridge, près de Frederick, [24 décembre 1824]

8 lignes

TOAST PRONONCÉ À JUG BRIDGE, PRÈS DE FREDERICK. EXEMPLAIRE DE LAFAYETTE.

TOAST IN JUG BRIDGE, NEAR FREDERICK. LAFAYETTE'S COPY

"after having expressed his thanks, Gal Lafayette gave the following toast :

The City and county of Frederick and may their beautiful hills and valleys continue more and more to enjoy the blessings of fertility, industry, republican institutions and domestic happiness.

Being called upon for a volunteer toast he gave : the old Maryland line, and the young Frederick volunteers"

"In returning to Washington, we went by Fredericktown, where the general was received with enthusiasm by the population, and by a great number of his former companions in arms (...) At the public banquet given to him by the town, the table was lighted by a candelabra supporting an immense quantity of candles, the base of which was an enormous fragment of a bomb shell used at the siege of Yorktown" (Levasseur, *Lafayette in America*, II, p. 22)

1 500 / 2 500 €

195

[LAFAYETTE, Gilbert du Motier, marquis de].

*Copie d'une lettre de la main de Levasseur, adressée par Lafayette à Louis-Antoine de Roffignac, maire de la Nouvelle-Orléans*

Washington, 25 décembre 1824

2 pp. in-4

COPIE DUE À LEVASSEUR, CONSERVÉE PAR LAFAYETTE, DE SA LETTRE À LOUIS-ANTOINE DE ROFFIGNAC, MAIRE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS

Invitation de Roffignac, "Les témoignages de votre estime et de votre bienveillance sont particulièrement chers à mon cœur", itinéraire proposé pour l'aller comme pour le retour avant l'inauguration du monument de Bunker Hill

The original of this letter in Lafayette's hand is in the *Louisiana State Museum Archives* (Gottschalk, *Guide*, p. 190).

**300 / 500 €**

196

[LAFAYETTE, Gilbert du Motier, marquis de].

*Lettre autographe signée de John Andrew Shulze*

Harrisburg, 29 décembre 1824

2 pp. in-4, filigrane 'Amies/ Philada'

EXEMPLAIRE DE LAFAYETTE : INVITATION À HARRISBURG PAR LE GOUVERNEUR DE PENNSYLVANIE, JOHN ANDREW SHULZE, QUI QUALIFIE AINSI LE GÉNÉRAL : "SO EARLY AND DISTINGUISHED FRIEND AND BENEFACTOR OF AMERICA". APOSTILLE AUTOGRAPHE DE LAFAYETTE

"It is very natural that we, one and all, should feel a wish to see and wellcome our so early and distinguished friend and benefactor of America", il envoie son compliment à son fils et à Levasseur.

APOSTILLE AUTOGRAPHE DE LAFAYETTE dans le coin supérieur gauche avec une note adressée à Levasseur : "Garder la lettre, Copier la Reponse"

John Andrew Shulze (1774-1852) had been elected Governor of Pennsylvania that year and held the post until 1829. No text of the reply referred to in the docket is recorded in Gottschalk's *Guide*. During his stay in Washington during the winter of 1824-25, Lafayette made several shorter excursions, including one on 30 January 1825 to Harrisburg, staying there for three days. Harrisburg was named the Pennsylvania state capital in 1812.

**800 / 1 200 €**

197

[LAFAYETTE, Gilbert du Motier, marquis de].

*Copie manuscrite par Georges Washington Lafayette (?)*

In the House of Representatives, 30 décembre 1824

1 p. in-4

EXEMPLAIRE DE LAFAYETTE : COPIE SANS DOUTE DUE À GEORGES WASHINGTON LAFAYETTE DU DÉCRET PRÉCÉDENT

Transcription conservée par Lafayette de la résolution du 30 décembre 1824 passée par la Chambre des Représentants. Avec une APOSTILLE sans doute de la main de Lafayette : "Copie"

Ce texte est de la même main que celui de la seconde partie de l'exemplaire de Lafayette de son discours à la même Chambre des Représentants du 10 décembre 1824, sans doute de la main de Georges Washington Lafayette.

**1 500 / 2 000 €**

198

[LAFAYETTE, Gilbert du Motier, marquis de]

*Document signé par Dr. John Keemle, Jacob Strembeck, John Miller, John Mingle et Henry Huber*

[Philadelphie], s. d.

4 pp. in-folio

EXEMPLAIRE DE LAFAYETTE. LETTRE D'OFFICIERS, VÉTÉRANS DE LA GUERRE D'INDÉPENDANCE

"We, Sir, a section of the surviving Revolutionary Officers & soldiers who are no strangers to the perils & toils of the Revolution (...) we recall many Patriots whose graves have been watered with the tears of a gratefull nation (...) the most affectionate regards thus shewn to you, as the distinguished champion in the conflict for American Liberty, a most ardent attachment to the principles of teh Revolution" etc...

Dr John Keemle (1753-1830) was a surgeon in the Virginian Continental Army, as Jacop Strembeck (1755-1841) who was Enseign. Both with John Mingle (1758-1842) have a Philadelphian origin.

**200 / 300 €**



[LAFAYETTE, Gilbert du Motier, marquis de].

*Document signé par Mathieu StClair, Clerk of the House of Representatives, et par Charles Cutts, Secretary of the Senate Washington, "House of Representatives", 30 décembre 1824 1 p. folio, quelques taches et défauts, mais en relativement bon état*

DÉCRET DES DEUX CHAMBRES, SIGNÉ PAR CHACUN DE LEUR SECRÉTAIRE, PRÉPARANT L'ANNONCE DU DON À LAFAYETTE DE \$200,000 ET DE 24.000 ACRES EN FLORIDE, SELON "THE RESPECTFUL REQUEST AND CONFIDENCE OF THE TWO HOUSES OF CONGRESS".

DECREE OF THE TWO CHAMBERS, SIGNED BY THEIR RESPECTIVE SECRETARIES, PREPARING THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE DONATION TO LAFAYETTE OF \$200,000 AND 24,000 ACRES IN FLORIDA, IN ACCORDANCE WITH "THE RESPECTFUL REQUEST AND CONFIDENCE OF THE TWO HOUSES OF CONGRESS"

Promulgation officielle par la Chambre des Représentants, transmise à Lafayette et attestée par le Clerk : "Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to unite with a Committee of the Senate in announcing to General Lafayette, the passage of the act concerning him, which has just been approved, and to express to him the respectful request and confidence of the Two Houses of Congress that he will add his acceptance of the testimony of public gratitude to him by this act, to the many and signal proofs which he has afforded of his esteem for the United States", le comité étant formé de M. Archer, Van Rensselaer et Markley appointed to the Committee, auxquels se joindront les Sénateurs Smith, Hayne and Bouligny

This was the grant by Congress to Lafayette of \$ 200.000 and a tract of 24,000 acres in Tallahassee, Florida (chosen by President Monroe), formally announced to Lafayette on 1 January 1825.

**4 000 / 6 000 €**

[LAFAYETTE, Gilbert du Motier, marquis de]

*Documents manuscrits (6)*

[Philadelphie], s. d.

*2 pp. in-4*

EXEMPLAIRES DE LAFAYETTE. ADRESSE DES CITOYENS DE PHILADELPHIE DANS LA SALLE MÊME OÙ FUT PROCLAMÉE LA DÉCLARATION D'INDÉPENDANCE ET LA CONSTITUTION

"Adress of the citizens of Philadelphia (...) to Major General Lafayette. On this interesting occasion which renews their heartfelt intercourse with the distinguished and beloved friend of the United States, and

in the Hall consecrated by the Declaration of Independence (sic) and the formation of the National Constitution, the Citizens of Philadelphia obeying the impulse of esteem and affection, hail with peculiar emotion your auspicious return to the City, in whose defense against the approach of our invading Foe the valor of your youth was eminently displayed and your blood magnanimously shed"

2. "The joint Committee appointed to arrange the reception of Genl. Lafayette (...) will be conducted to the State House and received by the Governor and Council in the Executive Chamber" signé E. F. Chambers et B. Howard, *s.l.n.d., 2 pp. in-4*

3. *Très difficilement lisible, anonyme, s.l.n.d., 2. pp. in-4*

4. L.a.s. de Anthony Delafoy Brower, au nom des Francs-Maçons de la Vallée du Wyoming [Pennsylvanie] : "Defender of our country Brother, Protector & Friend, permit me in the name & on behalf of our Brother & fellow citizens of the delightful Valley of Wyoming", *s.d., 4 pp. in-4*

5. Avec une APOSTILLE AUTOGRAPHE DE LAFAYETTE : "à Washington City", *1 p. in-folio*,

"General, In beholding you again in our country after a lapse of forty years"

6. Anonyme : "James Barbour offers his respects to Genl Lafayette", *1 p. in-4 oblong, s.l.n.d. [1825]*

7. Deux chemises annotées par Georges Washington Lafayette

**300 / 500 €**

[LAFAYETTE, Gilbert du Motier, marquis de]

*Document manuscrit, copie d'un document signé par David Lenox*

[Philadelphie], s. d.

*2 pp. in-folio, avec la mention "(copy)" en haut à gauche*

EXEMPLAIRE DE LAFAYETTE. ADRESSE DE LA SOCIÉTÉ DES CINCIANNATI DE PENNSYLVANIE

"Adress of the State Society of the Cincinnati of Pennsylvania [which] hail with heartfelt welcome your auspicious return to the United States to whose freedom and happiness the flower of your youth and the friendship of your life have been unceasingly devoted and to whose glorious attainment of National Sovereignty and Independance your valor and virtue were eminently conducive"...

Major David Lenox (1753-1828) entered Philadelphia City Troop March, 1777, served as private in the campaign of August, 1777-1779, and 1780-1781 in New Jersey, was First Lieutenant 1794-1796. He became well known in the banking and finance sectors. When Stephen Girard, then the wealthiest man in America, bought controlling shares in the Bank of America, he appointed David Lenox a trustee. A year later he was appointed President of the Philadelphia Bank.

**300 / 500 €**

Second Session of the  
Eighteenth Congress of the United States,

In the House of Representatives,

March 30<sup>th</sup> 1824.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to

investigate the claims of the

Government of the Territory of Florida,

and to report thereon to the next session of the

House of Representatives.

Approved: Attest: My hand and the seal of the

House of Representatives, this 30<sup>th</sup> day of March, 1824.

Wm. H. Hunt, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Attest: My hand and the seal of the House of Representatives,

this 30<sup>th</sup> day of March, 1824.

Wm. H. Hunt  
Speaker of the House

In Senate of the United States, March 30<sup>th</sup> 1824.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to

investigate the claims of the

Government of the Territory of Florida,

and to report thereon to the next session of the

202

**LAFAYETTE**, Gilbert du Motier, marquis de

*Documents manuscrits (7)*

s.l.n.d.

1 p. in-folio, anonyme. "You, Sir, must feel, you will testify that America still loves her liberties, her Washington and her Lafayette"

#### EXEMPLAIRES DE LAFAYETTE : QUELQUES DISCOURS

2. Anonyme. Invitation de Philadelphie, "the mayor has sent out to New York a duplicate of the resolutions of the Council, the original of which had been forwarded by him to the care of our ambassador in Paris", 3 pp. in-8, Philadelphie, [1824],

3. Anonyme. "A Bouquet for Genl Lafayette", s.l.n.d., 1 p. in-8 oblong.

4. Anonyme. "All hail land of Freedom!", 1 p. in-4.

5. Document signé par John C. Arthurs. Admission de Lafayette dans la "Newton Literary Society of the Western University of Pennsylvania-Pittsburg", [Pittsburgh], s. d., 2 pp. in-4.

6. "to be delivered to General Lafayette by the Revd. Dn. Endnes, in the name of the clergy of Lancaster (...) you have indeed become (...) one of the great and ominent Benefactors of Mankind", 1 p. in-8.

7. George L. Ashmead, Washington and Lafayette Society, "General Lafayette, in the strong feelings of delight"... s.l. [mais sans doute Philadelphie], s. d., 2 pp. in-4.

**200 / 300 €**

203

[**LAFAYETTE**, Gilbert du Motier, marquis de].

*Lettre signée par six membres du Sénat (Samuel Smith, Robert Y. Hayne et Dominique Bouligny) et de la Chambre des Représentants (W.S. Archer, Stephen Van Rensselaer et Philip S. Markley)*

[Washington], 1er janvier 1825

2 pp. in-4

EXEMPLAIRE DE LAFAYETTE. EN HOMMAGE AUX SERVICES RENDUS ET AUX ENGAGEMENTS FINANCIERS PRIS PAR LE JEUNE OFFICIER POUR LA CAUSE DE L'INDÉPENDANCE AMÉRICAINE, LES DEUX CHAMBRES LUI ANNONCENT QU'IL RECEVRA DES GRATIFICATIONS.

LAFAYETTE'S COPY. AS A TRIBUTE TO THE SERVICES RENDERED AND THE FINANCIAL COMMITMENTS MADE BY THE YOUNG OFFICER IN THE CAUSE OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE, BOTH CHAMBERS TELL HIM THAT HE WILL BE AWARDED SOME FINANCIAL REWARDS.

"THE CONFIDENCE AS WELL AS REQUEST OF THE TWO HOUSES OF CONGRESS"

"the two Houses of Congress, aware of the large pecuniary as well as other sacrifices which your long and arduous devotion to the cause of freedom has cost you, have deemed it their privilege to reimburse a portion of them, as having been incurred in part on account of the United States. The principles which have marked your character will not permit you to oppose any objection to the discharge of so much of the national obligation to you. We are directed to express to you the confidence as well as request of the two Houses of Congress, that you will by an acquiescence with their wishes in this respect, add another to the many and signal proofs you have afforded of your esteem for a people whose esteem for you can never cease, until they have ceased to prize the liberty they enjoy, and to venerate the virtues by which it was acquired"

This is the letter making the formal announcement to Lafayette that a bill was to be submitted to Congress that he be granted \$200,000 with 24,000 acres in Tallahassee, Florida :

"Mr Smith, the chairman, presented him the act, and observed that the Congress of the United States, fully appreciating the great sacrifices made by the General in the cause of American Independence, had taken that opportunity of repaying a part of the vast debt owed to him by the country. General Lafayette was greatly embarrassed on hearing this munificence of Congress towards him. He was at first tempted to refuse, as he thought the proofs of affection and popular gratitude which he has received from the moment of his arrival in the United States, were a sufficient recompense for all his services, and he had never desired any other. But he nevertheless felt, from the manner in which this offer was made, that he could not refuse it without offending the American nation, through its representatives (Levasseur, *Lafayette in America*, ii, p. 19).

RÉFÉRENCE : texte de cette lettre publié par Klamkin, *Return of Lafayette*, p. 111

**4 000 / 6 000 €**

204

**MORRIS**, Brother G. P.

[*Imprimé*]. *Song ... to be sung by brother A. Keene, at the Grand Masonic Dinner, given by the Fraternity in the City of New York, in honour of their distinguished brother Gen. Lafayette*

Nex York, Printed by brother P & H Van Pelt, 1825

1 p. in-8 agenda

CHANT D'INSPIRATION MAÇONNIQUE COMPOSÉ POUR LA RÉCEPTION DE LAFAYETTE "AT THE GRAND MASONIC DINNER" DE NEW YORK.

EXEMPLAIRE DE LAFAYETTE

**500 / 800 €**

## SONG

*Written by brother G. P. Morris, to be sung by brother  
A. Kerns, at the grand Masonic Dinner, given by  
the Fraternity in the City of New-York, in honour  
of their distinguished brother GEN. LAFAYETTE.*

TRAIL.—"AULD LANG SYNE."

In "auld lang syne" *del* LAFAYETTE  
Kneel humbly at our shrine,  
Then shall we, brethren e'er forget  
The days of auld lang syne!  
No—by these grateful hearts which glow  
With liberty divine,  
Till death shall lay our order low,  
We'll think of auld lang syne—  
CHORUS.

Of auld lang syne, my friends, of auld lang syne,  
Great WASHINGTON and LAFAYETTE,  
And days of auld lang syne.

They both each other's valour proved,  
And honour was their chart;  
Together hand in hand they moved—  
Wore brothers in the heart.  
They saw the Stars, the Moon, the Sun,  
In glorious lustre shine,  
And such immortal work have done  
In days of auld lang syne.  
CHORUS.

Then welcome honoured LAFAYETTE,  
The friend of WASHINGTON,  
Thy brothers never will forget  
The work that thou hast done.  
Thou art a man to honour true,  
And round thy brow we'll twine  
The tender leaf of green which grew  
In days of auld lang syne—  
CHORUS.

In auld lang syne, my friends, in auld lang syne,  
The tender leaf of green which grew  
In days of auld lang syne.

Here, brothers, on this festive night,  
The "nation's voice" is found,  
Then let our hearts and hands unite  
[CHORUS.]  
His welcome to respond.  
Hail, noble brother, LAFAYETTE,  
May happiness be thine;  
And may we, brethren, pay the debt  
Contracted in lang syne,  
CHORUS.

In auld lang syne, my friends, in auld lang syne,  
To WASHINGTON and LAFAYETTE,  
In days of auld lang syne.

205

[LAFAYETTE, Gilbert du Motier, marquis de].

*Copie manuscrite sans doute de la main de Levasseur*

2 janvier 1825

2 pp. in-4

COPIE CONSERVÉE PAR LAFAYETTE DE SA RÉPONSE AUX DEUX CHAMBRES AU SUJET DU DON QU'ELLES ONT FAIT AU "OLD AMERICAN SOLDIER AND ADOPTED SON OF THE UNITED STATES"

"Gentlemen of the Committee of Both houses of Congress, the immense and unexpected gift Which, in addition to former and considerable Bounties, it has Pleas'd Congress to confer upon me calls for the Warmest aknowledgments [sic] of an old American Soldier and adopted son of the united States, two titles dearer to my heart than all the treasures in the World", sans doute de la main de Levasseur

The original is in the collections of the *New Jersey Historical Society* (Gottschalk, *Guide*, p.191).

**300 / 500 €**

206

[LAFAYETTE, Gilbert du Motier, marquis de].

*Copie manuscrite de la main de Levasseur (?)*

Washington, 5 janvier 1824 [pour 1825]

2 pp. in-4

COPIE CONSERVÉE PAR LAFAYETTE D'UNE LETTRE À UN REPRÉSENTANT DE LA VILLE DE WASHINGTON

"Before I had Received the munificent gift which Congress have been pleased to vote in my Behalf, I have with perfect confidence, freely and gratefully accepted a generous hospitality from the people of this city" ; il étend ses remerciements à "the people, the corporation, and the worthy mayor of this city" puis refuse toute autre forme de dédommagement "farther than the last day of the precedent year", sans doute de la main d'Auguste Levasseur

No letter of this date is recorded by Gottschalk's *Guide*. This day he also wrote to Monroe and President Adams, also misdating his letters 1824 (Gottschalk, *Guide*, p.191).

**200 / 300 €**

207

[LAFAYETTE, Gilbert du Motier, marquis de].

*Ensemble de quatre documents manuscrits émis par le Gouverneur et les chambres du Tennessee*

Executive Office, Murfreesboro, Tennessee, 7 janvier 1825

8 pp. in-4

EXEMPLAIRES DE LAFAYETTE : LES INVITATIONS DE WILLIAM CARROLL, GOUVERNEUR DU TENNESSEE, ET LA CAMPAGNE ÉLECTORALE DE 1824. LETTRE REMISE À LAFAYETTE PAR LE GÉNÉRAL ANDREW JACKSON (6e PRÉSIDENT)

1. L.s. par William Carroll, Gouverneur du Tennessee, à Lafayette, joignant "the Preamble & Resolutions of the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee (...) We cannot promise to receive you with the splendor which has attended your reception in the Eastern Cities, but we will meet you with open arms, & hearts swelling with gratitude for the eminent services which you rendered in securing to our Country, peace, prosperity & Liberty", 1 p. in-4, *bruni et fragile*, Executive Office, Murfreesboro, Tennessee, 1 octobre 1824

2. Promulgation officielle transmise à Lafayette par la Tennessee General Assembly : "Resolutions expressive of the sentiments & gratitude of the State of Tennessee to Major Genl Lafayette (...) disinterested love of liberty unexampled in the annals of History (...) There are still among us a few of those worthies who stood by his side in the hours of peril & danger, & their hearts would leap for joy at the sight of their Chief, & their children would delight to honor him who led their fathers to victory & Independence", signé au nom des deux Speaker (*House of Representatives* et *Senate*) et de leurs clerks, et sans doute de la main de Daniel Graham, 3 pp. in-4, *bruni et fragile*, Tennessee General Assembly, 23 septembre 1824

3. L.a.s. par William Carroll, Gouverneur du Tennessee, à Lafayette, lui envoyant le double de la Résolution passée par la General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, déjà envoyée le 1er octobre précédent, le double porte la mention "A true Copy of the original now on file in my office, Daniel Graham Secretary of State, 7<sup>th</sup> Jany 1825", sans doute de la main de Daniel Graham, 4 pp. in-4, *brunies et difficilement lisible pour la lettre*, Executive Office, Murfreesboro, Tennessee, 31 décembre 1824

William Carroll (1788-1844), a veteran of the War of 1812, was Governor of Tennessee from 1821 to 1827 and again from 1829 to 1835. Murfreesboro was state capital of Tennessee between 1818 and 1826, when it was replaced by Nashville. This first version of the Resolution was enclosed with Governor Carroll's letter to Lafayette of 1 October. Lafayette appears to have kept the two Tennessee Resolutions and their accompanying letters by Carroll together, and all show similar patterns of damp-staining (possibly from the Ohio shipwreck). The transcript appears to have been made by the Secretary of State, Daniel Graham, and is in the same hand as that dated 7 January

The letter dates from 31<sup>st</sup> December and its enclosure was delivered to Lafayette by General Andrew Jackson, then standing as President against John Quincy Adams who was to be elected President on 9 February 1825. The fact that Lafayette's tour coincided with the election – one widely seen by Jackson's followers as a contest between the man of the people and the Eastern oligarchy – added considerably to its

impact, all four candidates wishing to claim the hero as their own, with Adams rarely leaving his side. As Carroll notes, Jackson was a veteran of the Revolution, although he was to achieve his fame in the War of 1812 (otherwise his and Lafayette's backgrounds could not have been more different, nor did Jackson share Lafayette's detestation of slavery). He and Lafayette were already in correspondence (Gottschalk, *Guide*, p.188), and Jackson was one of Lafayette's escorts at the dinner held in his honour in Washington on New Year's Day. It seems probable therefore that this letter was sent by Carroll to Washington – over five hundred miles distant from Murfreesboro – and there delivered to Jackson for him in his turn to deliver to Lafayette, especially as its enclosure is dated 7 January. Seemingly unaware that Lafayette already knew Jackson (which bears out our hypothesis that Jackson was not with him when he composed the letter), Carroll writes :

"I have now the pleasure of inclosing an additional copy of those papers with a duplicate of my letter of that date which will be presented to you by Major General Andrew Jackson. I cannot withhold the expression of my Satisfaction in having the opportunity of presenting the grateful feelings of Tennessee to you through one who shared with you in the toils of the Revolution : who contributed so largely in the late war with Great Britain to maintain those rights for which you both bled and who now fills so conspicuous a place in the public esteem".

When Jackson was eventually able to achieve his ambition in 1829, he was to be the last President to be a veteran of the Revolution.

**800 / 1 200 €**

208

[LAFAYETTE, Gilbert du Motier, marquis de].

*Copie d'une décision de la Grande Chambre maçonnique du Maine*

Portland, 13 janvier 1825

1 p. in-4

EXEMPLAIRE DE LAFAYETTE : NEUF FRÈRES DE LA GRANDE LOGE DU MAINE DÉSIGNÉS POUR HONORER LAFAYETTE ET LOUER "HIS GREAT AND DISTINGUISHED SERVICES IN THE CAUSE OF HUMANITY"

Promulgation officielle adressée à Lafayette et passée à l'*Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Maine*, désignant cinq frères destinés à présenter une adresse à Lafayette : "expressive of the high sense entertained by this Grand Lodge of his great and distinguished Services in the cause of humanity", certifiée par William Lord, General Secretary

Lafayette was received by the *Freemasons of Portland* (Maine) during the course of his rapid traversal of New Hampshire, on 25 May 1825 : "From the senate chamber the general went to

the house of Mr Daniel Cobb, which had been prepared for him. He was there waited upon by a great number of deputations, who offered him the greetings of the neighbouring towns and villages. The grand officers of the masonic lodge of Portland were also there (Levasseur, *Lafayette in America*, II, p. 211).

**800 / 1 200 €**

209

[LAFAYETTE, Gilbert du Motier, marquis de].

*Copie manuscrite de la main de Levasseur*

Washington, 16 janvier 1825

2 pp. in-4

EXEMPLAIRE DE LAFAYETTE : COPIE DE SA RÉPONSE À JOHN ANDREW SHULZ, 6<sup>e</sup> GOUVERNEUR DE L'ÉTAT DE PENNSYLVANIE, REMERCIANT DE SON "HONOURABLE AND GRATIFYING INVITATION FROM THE LEGISLATION OF PENNSYLVANIA"

Lafayette remercie "the honourable and gratifying invitation from the legislation of Pennsylvania" et souligne l'incertitude de son itinéraire. De la main d'Auguste Levasseur

For Shulze's invitation to Lafayette of 29 December 1824, see above. No letter by Lafayette to Shulze of this date is known to Gottschalk's *Guide*.

**400 / 600 €**

210

[LAFAYETTE, Gilbert du Motier, marquis de].

*Document signé par A. Nichols, Secretary of State*

Portland, 28 janvier 1825

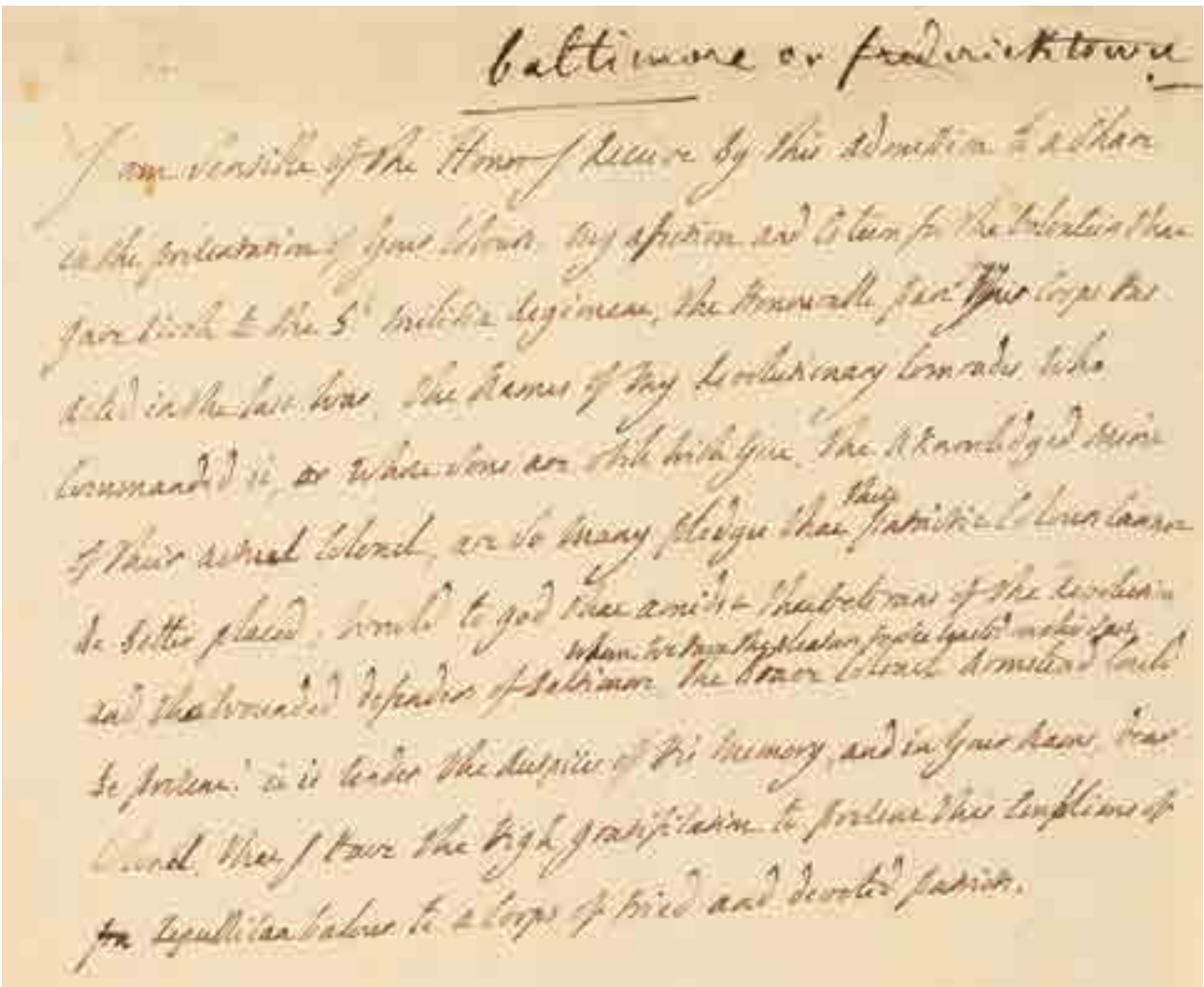
8 pp. in-4, cousues sous forme de livret avec titre sur la première page, bruni et taché, écriture pâlie, attesté et signé à la fin, ruban bleu

EXEMPLAIRE DE LAFAYETTE : LES COMPLIMENTS DU MAINE AU "CHAMPION OF ORDER, OF FREE GOVERNMENT, OF RATIONAL LIBERTY"

Résolutions officielles de l'État du Maine concernant Lafayette, datées du 21 et du 27 janvier 1825, et signées le 28 janvier par Nichols, le saluant comme le "champion of order, of free government, of rational liberty" ; et l'invitant dans le Maine :

"witnessing in his actions, all that was fabled of the heroic ages, it might have been supposed that he was actuated by the spirit of chivalry, had not the whole of his after life afforded unequivocal testimony that love of liberty was, in him a deep rooted principle, and not the impulse of romantic feeling"

**600 / 1 200 €**



211

211

**LAFAYETTE**, Gilbert du Motier, marquis de  
 [Toast 37] Document autographe  
 Baltimore, 19 janvier ou juillet 1825  
 11 lignes

TOAST PRONONCÉ À BALTIMORE. EXEMPLAIRE DE  
 LAFAYETTE.

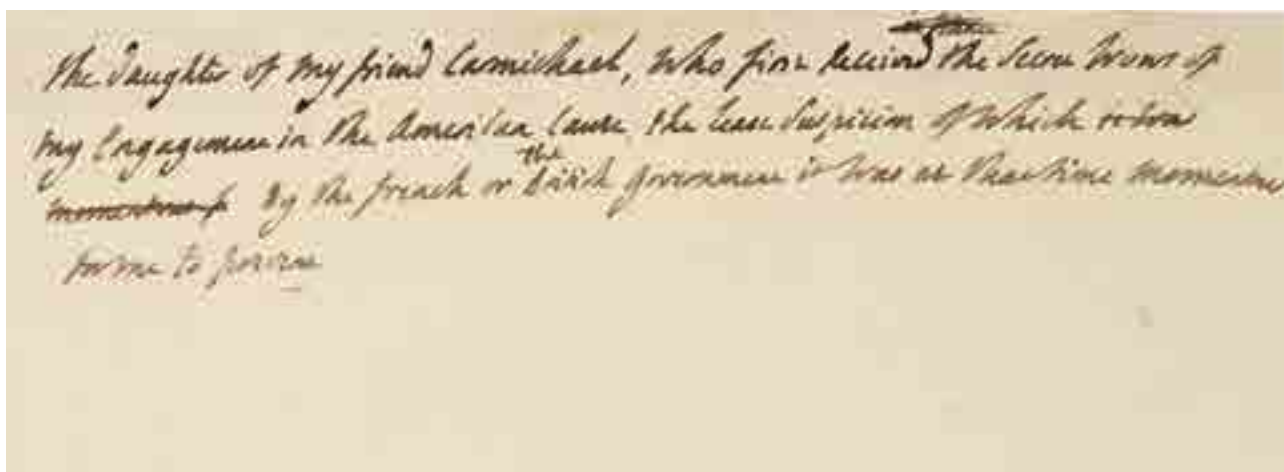
TOAST IN BALTIMORE. LAFAYETTE'S COPY

"I am sensible to the honors received by this admission to a share  
 in the presentation of your colours. My affection and esteem for  
 the volunteers that gave birth to the 5<sup>th</sup> militia legitima regiment, the

honourable part their corps has acted in the past war, the names of my  
 Revolutionary comrades who commanded it, whose sons are still with  
 you, the acknowledgment of their actual colonel, are so many pledges  
 that these patriotic colours cannot be better placed. Would to god that  
 amidst the veterans of the Revolution and the wounded defenders of  
 Baltimore (whom we had the pleasure to see united on this spot, the  
 brave colonel Armistead's circle be preserved !"

"We only remained five days at Baltimore, but general  
 Lafayette's time was skillfully divided, that he could attend to  
 nearly all the invitations he received" (Levasseur, *Lafayette in  
 America*, p. 167)

2 000 / 3 000 €



213

212

[LAFAYETTE, Gilbert du Motier, marquis de].

Lettre signé par Abraham Edwards, Président, et attestée par E. A. Brush, Clerk ; lettre signée par le Général Lewis Cass, Gouverneur du Michigan (2)

Michigan, Legislative Council, 22 janvier 1825

1 p. in-4, brunies

EXEMPLAIRES DE LAFAYETTE, QUI ARRIVE AU PAYS DES GRANDS LACS : "YOU LIVE IN THE MIDST OF POSTERITY. YOU HEAR THE JUDGMENT OF HISTORY UPON YOUR LIFE AND ACTIONS" (GOUVERNEUR CASS)

Résolution du *Legislative Council of Michigan*, signé par le Président, transmise à Lafayette : "the Citizens of this Territory, would be highly gratified, to see him at this ancient Seat of French Enterprise. They cannot greet his arrival at the Land of the Lakes, with those imposing marks of respect, which the great wealth & dense population of the Atlantic Cities have enabled them to tender"

2. L.s. du Gouverneur Lewis Cass invitant Lafayette "the only Surviving Major General of the Revolutionary army among us (...) You see in it a Country, whose increase in strength, wealth & improvement is without parallel in the records of history, you see it in a happy & enlightened people, you see it in the Cities, towns, villages & settlements, which are overspreading the face of the land (...) Providence has blessed you, as few men have been blessed. You live in the midst of posterity. You hear the judgment of history upon your life and actions", 2 pp. in-4, brunies, Detroit, 14 février 1825

The first *Legislative Council of Michigan* had met at Detroit less than a year before, on 7 June 1824. Abraham Edwards (1781-1860), chief signatory of this Resolution, was a surgeon who moved to Detroit in 1815 and acted as aide to General Lewis Cass in 1823, the following year being elected President

of the first *Legislative Council*. This Resolution was enclosed with Governor Lewis Cass's letter to Lafayette. General Lewis Cass (1782-1866) was Governor of Michigan and would later become Secretary of State, Secretary of War and Ambassador to France. He is perhaps best remembered for leading the eponymous expedition exploring the western part of his territory in 1820.

1 000 / 1 500 €

213

LAFAYETTE, Gilbert du Motier, marquis de

[*Toast 38*] Document autographe

Baltimore, [19 janvier 1825]

3 lignes

TOAST PORTÉ À L'UN DES PREMIERS SOUTIENS DE LAFAYETTE DANS SON ENGAGEMENT DANS LA RÉVOLUTION AMÉRICAINE. EXEMPLAIRE DE LAFAYETTE.

TOAST MADE TO ONE OF LAFAYETTE'S FIRST SUPPORTERS IN HIS INVOLVEMENT IN THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. LAFAYETTE'S COPY

"The daughter (of my friend Carmichael, who first received (in France) the secret trust of my engagement in the American cause"

William Carmichael (c. 1739–1795) is credited with befriending the Marquis de Lafayette and recruiting the teenage aristocrat to the American cause ; when Lafayette traveled to America, he carried with him a letter of introduction from Carmichael to George Washington's aide Tench Tilghman.

800 / 1 000 €





Samuel Morse, *Marquis de Lafayette*, 1826  
City Hall collection, New York

214

[LAFAYETTE, Gilbert du Motier, marquis de].

*Deux documents signés par H. Merchant, Clerc du Sénat de l'État de New York ; l.a.s. du Gouverneur DeWitt Clinton, et une autre pièce (3)*

Albany, Sénat de l'État de New York, 16 février 1825

*1 p. in-4, brunie, mais très lisible, décharge du au sceau de l'acte officiel*

LA COMMANDE DU PORTRAIT DE LAFAYETTE PAR SAMUEL MORSE (CITY HALL, NEW YORK).

L'ÉTAT DE NEW YORK LUI OFFRE SON TRÈS FAMEUX PORTRAIT PEINT PAR SAMUEL MORSE : "A FULL LENGTH LIKENESS OF HIM MIGHT, WITH GREAT PROPRIETY, BE PLACED IN THE SAME CAPITOL WHICH ALREADY CONTAINS THE PORTRAIT OF GEORGE WASHINGTON".  
EXEMPLAIRES DE LAFAYETTE

Promulgation officielle par Horatio Merchant, clerc du Sénat de l'État de New York, de la décision prise de faire un "Act in Honor of General Lafayette", daté du 14 février 1825, "Extract from the minutes"

2. Promulgation officielle signée par le Clerc du Sénat de la Résolution passée par le Comité le 19 janvier 1825 : "It has occurred to the Committee (...) that as some evidence of our estimation of his services, and to preserve some memorial of our distinguished benefactor, a full length likeness of him might, with great propriety, be placed in the same Capitol which already contains the portraits of George Washington and George Clinton, his associates and friends in our Revolutionary contest" ; signé : "I certify the foregoing to be a true extract from the Journals of the Senate of the State of New York, Albany Feby 15. 1825, John F. Bacon clerk of senate", *papier filigrané "Owen & Hurlbut", brunie mais très lisible, 3 pp. in-4 3. L.a.s. du Gouverneur DeWitt, de New York, à Lafayette, annonçant l'envoi joint des documents précédents ("an act of this state and certain proceedings of its Legislature"), attendant sa visite, et lui offrant le choix de l'artiste : "I shall thank you to inform me whether you have any preference as to the Artist to be employed to take your full length portrait, and where it will be most convenient for you to sit for him", 2 pp. in-4, brunies, encre pâlie, Albany, 16 février 1825*

The artist Lafayette chose as his friend Samuel Morse (the future telegraph pioneer), who was paid \$1000 for the commission. Morse's wife had just died, and Lafayette wrote him a letter of consolation on 12 February (Gottschalk, *Guide*, p.193). The original sketch of that painting was sold at Sotheby's New York for \$1,360,000 in 2005. It had been consigned by the New York Public Library. The full-length portrait is part of the City Hall portrait collection in New York. This famous portrait was for the first time exhibited in France in the *Exposition du centenaire (Musée de l'Orangerie, 1934, n° 210)*. It was the master piece of the Metropolitan Museum exhibition of Samuel Morse's retrospective in 1932's. DeWitt Clinton (1769-1828), who had been re-elected Governor of New York on 1 January 1825, is chiefly remembered as the driving force behind construction of the great Erie Canal which, although not quite completed, played a conspicuous part during Lafayette's visit. It was to be officially completed on 26 October 1825, soon after his departure.

2 000 / 3 000 €

215

[LAFAYETTE, Gilbert du Motier, marquis de].

Lettre signée par vingt enfants

Salem, 21 janvier 1825

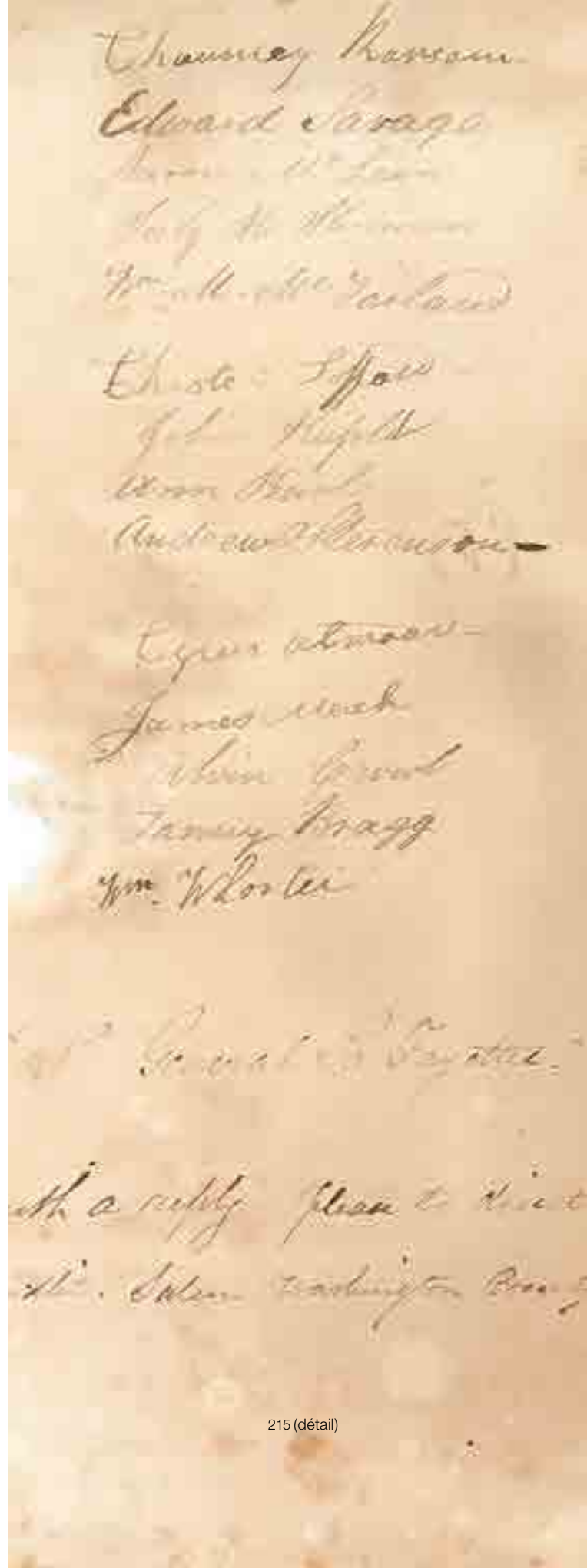
3 pp. in-4, brunie, encre pâlie, filigrane "Goodwin"; avec suscription au verso du second feuillet ("General Lafayette Washington City District of Columbia")

EXEMPLAIRE DE LAFAYETTE : TOUCHANTE LETTRE ÉCRITE PAR VINGT ENFANTS DE SALEM QUI DEMANDENT AU GÉNÉRAL DE DEVENIR LE DIRECTEUR DE LA "NEW YORK STATE TRACT SOCIETY" : "IN BELHALF OF ALL CHILDREN ON THE COMMON SCHOOLS NOW ASSEMBLED"

"Although we have not participated with millions of our citizens, in the exalted gratification of seeing you in person, yet your name has been familiar to us from infancy", signé par vingt garçons et filles "in behalf of all the children of the Common Schools now assembled" et demandant une réponse à adresser au Rev Dr Alexander Proudfit, de Salem

Lafayette had visited Salem the previous August. *The American Tract Society* had been established in May 1825 in order to supply schools (see John Forsyth and J.W. Proudfit, *Memoir of the late Rev Alexander Proudfit*, 1846). ATS, an evangelical charity, traces its lineage back through this *New York Tract Society* (founded 1812) which still exist and is currently headquartered in Garland, Texas.

800 / 1 200 €



215 (détail)

216

[LAFAYETTE, Gilbert du Motier, marquis de].

*Lettre signée par Albion K. Parris, Gouverneur du Maine*  
Portland, Executive Department, 28 janvier 1825  
2 pp. in-4, brunies, taches

EXEMPLAIRE DE LAFAYETTE. INVITATION DU GOUVERNEUR DU MAINE : "THE SURVIVORS OF THOSE WHO SHARED WITH YOU THE PERILS OF THE CAMP"

Lettre d'envoi des documents précédents par le Gouverneur Albion K. Parris : "The survivors of those who shared with you the perils of the camp are desirous of an opportunity of again meeting you in person ; and all are anxious that you would visit our State previous to your return to your native Country"

Albion Parris (1788-1857) was fifth Governor of Maine, serving between 1822 and 1827, later becoming a Senator.

**800 / 1 200 €**

217

[LAFAYETTE, Gilbert du Motier, marquis de].

*Lettre signée par Messrs Hohnes, Henry & Rudolph*  
New York, 14 février 1825  
1 p. in-4, brunie, mais très lisible, avec adresse au verso (Genl Lafayette Cityu of Washington)

EXEMPLAIRE DE LAFAYETTE. UNE MANUFACTURE LAINIÈRE OFFRE UN COSTUME AU GÉNÉRAL : "A SUIT OF CLOTHS AS A TOKEN OF THEIR RESPECT"

On demande les mesures de son corps : "it being the intention of the proprietors of the Glenham Wollen Factory in this State, to present you with cloth from their manufactory for a suit of cloths [sic] as a token of their respect"

The Glenham Woolen Mill opened in 1823, was very active in the 19<sup>th</sup> century before being purchased by Texaco.

**200 / 300 €**

218

[LAFAYETTE, Gilbert du Motier, marquis de].

*Document signé par le Gouverneur DeWitt Clinton*  
Albany, Sénat de l'État de New York, 16 février 1825  
1 p. in-folio, brunie, mais très lisible, avec le sceau de papier, déchirures restaurées dans les plis

LE PORTRAIT DE LAFAYETTE PAR MORSE.

EXEMPLAIRE DE LAFAYETTE : "ACT IN HONOR OR LAFAYETTE (...) THE EARLY AND DISTINGUISHED FRIEND OF AMERICAN LIBERTY"

"Be it enacted by the People of the State of New York represented in Senate and Assembly, That the person administering the Government of this State be and he is hereby authorised to procure a full-length Portrait of General Lafayette, the early and distinguished friend of American Liberty and the place the same in some suitable situation in the Capitol"

**1 500 / 2 000 €**

219

[LAFAYETTE, Gilbert du Motier, marquis de].

*Document signé par les Frères M. Herbert et Charles M. King*  
Savannah, Georgia, 3 mars 1825  
1 p. in-4, bruni, marges abîmées avec pertes de papier

EXEMPLAIRE DE LAFAYETTE. LA GRANDE LOGE DE GÉORGIE ACCUEILLE ET INVITE "OUR REVERED AND BELOVED BROTHER LAFAYETTE"

Lettre de la *Grand Lodge of Georgia* communicant les résolutions et l'invitation à un dîner maçonnique dès son arrivée, signée par les Frères M. Herbert et Charles M. King

Lafayette arrived at Savannah later that month :

"When on the morning of the 19<sup>th</sup>, we arrived in sight of Savannah, we perceived all the population on the shore, and the militia assembled, who had waited during several hours. We soon heard the majestic salute of the artillery, and the acclamations of the people. We replied to them by a salute from the guns of our vessel, and by the patriotic airs with which our music caused to re-echo from the shore ; while there, he laid the cornerstone of a monument to his fellow Revolutionary major-general, Nathanael Greene : 'the masonic society, which was charged with all the details relative to the construction of the monument, formed itself into a procession on the 21<sup>st</sup> March, at nine in the morning, and moved to the sound of music, to the lodgings of general Lafayette. The high priest, the king and other officers of the royal chapter of Georgia, were decorated with their finest apparel and richest masonic jewels. Before them was carried a banner elegantly embroidered... General Lafayette then advanced to the place prepared to receive the corner stone. He was surrounded by the grand master, the grand keepers, the chaplain, the grand priest, the king, and the secretary of chapter of Georgia" (Levasseur, *Lafayette in America*, II, pp. 58-62).

**200 / 300 €**

220

**CRAFTS**, Hon. William

[Imprimé]. Adress of the students of the philosophical and classical seminary of Charleston to General Lafayette  
Charleston, 14-17 mars 1825

1 p. in-4

EXEMPLAIRE DE LAFAYETTE. POÈME IMPRIMÉ POUR LUI

100 / 200 €

221

[LAFAYETTE, Gilbert du Motier, marquis de].

Lettre autographe signée par Peter F. Jaillet

Milledgeville, 18 avril 1825

2 pp. 1/2 in-4, adresse au verso du second feuillet ("Paid General Lafayette Boston. Massachusetts mail")

EXEMPLAIRE DE LAFAYETTE. CHALEUREUSE LETTRE REMERCIANT LAFAYETTE ET LEVASSEUR DE LEUR VISITE DANS "OUR MASONIC TEMPLES & SANCTUARIES"

"We wish to deposit then in the Archives & sacred deposits of our Chapter & Lodges to serve as a memento of the honor you & your highly esteemed companions have done us in gracing by your presence, our Masonic Temples & Sanctuaries"

Lafayette had visited Milledgeville earlier that month, on March 27, establishing an especial rapport. Milledgeville was the capital of the state of Georgia :

"We arrived on the 2d of March, on the banks of little river Oconee, near to which Milledgeville, the capital of Georgia, is built. This town, which, from the dispersion of its houses, and the multitude and extent of its beautiful gardens, rather resembles a fine village than a city, containing a population of two thousand five hundred souls, among whom General Lafayette was received as a father and friend... After the official presentation in the state house, where the general was addressed by an American citizen of French descent, Mr Jaillet, mayor of Milledgeville ; after the visit which we made to the lodge of our masonic brethren, and the review of all the militia of the county, we dined with Governor Troup... Affected almost to tears with the kindness evinced towards him, the general completely forgot that Georgia was a new acquaintance" (Levasseur, *Lafayette in America*, II. p. 67).

500 / 700 €



222

222

[IMPRIMÉ]. Song composed by a gentleman of Alexandria, and sung at a Masonic Dinner, given in that place, on the 21<sup>st</sup> Feb. 1825, to the illustrious veteran General Lafayette

[Washington], [21 février 1825]

1 p. in-8

EXEMPLAIRE DE LAFAYETTE. CHANSON MAÇONNIQUE D'UNE LOGE DE WASHINGTON

"Hail to the chief whom the world is admiring"...

On February 21, 1825, Lafayette was still in Washington waiting for a soon departure towards South Carolina : "On the 23<sup>rd</sup> of February, at nine o'clock in the evening, he embarked upon the Potomac" (Levasseur, *Lafayette in America*, II, p. 30)

200 / 300 €

223

[LAFAYETTE, Gilbert du Motier, marquis de].

*Lettre autographe signée par William Tudor, Consul ; document signé par le Commodore Isaac Hull (2)*

Lima, 7 mars 1825

*3 pp. in-4, papier filigrané "W Weatherley 1822"*

BOLIVAR OFFRE UN TOAST AU GÉNÉRAL À BORD D'UNE FRÉGATE AMÉRICAINE ANCRÉE DANS LE PORT DE CHORILLOS. EXEMPLAIRES DE LAFAYETTE



*Simon Bolívar*

L.a.s par le Consul William Tudor à Lafayette, contenant la Résolution signée à bord de la frégate *United States* le jour de l'anniversaire de Washington et décrivant les toasts portés en son honneur par Simon Bolívar : "After these resolutions were passed, the allusion to the Libertador, having given him the opportunity, he rose, & proposed the health of General Lafayette, & accompanied it with a speech eulogizing those long & faithful services which you had rendered to the great cause of the rights of man" ; Bolívar espère le rencontrer en France, Lima, 7 mars 1825

2. Promulgation officielle signée William Tudor et Isaac Hull, adressée à Lafayette, de la résolution passée en son honneur "At a meeting of American citizens convened on board the Frigate *United States* on Washington's birthday, when His Excellency General Bolivar and suite were present (...) we can never forget that General Lafayette, was the first foreign officer, who nobly engaged in our cause and thereby set an example for others to follow his steps, and to the world, that the cause of Liberty is the cause of mankind... it gives an additional excitement to our feelings on this occasion, that we are in a country which is successfully following our example, and that we have been honoured with the presence of that distinguished Chief the Libertador, whose name will stand prominent among the founders of nations", *3 pp. in-4, papier filigrané "W Weatherley 1822"*, à bord de la Frégate *United States* [au Port de Chorrillos], 22 février 1825.

Commodore Isaac Hull (1773-1843) was commander of the Pacific Squadron operating out of South America. He is of course chiefly remembered as commander of the *USS Constitution* ('Old Ironsides') in her action against *HMS Guerriere* during the War of 1812. William Tudor (1779-1830) was a member of the *Massachusetts Historical Society* and served as United States Consul in Peru from March 27, 1824 until May 15, 1827, and as Chargé d'Affaires at Rio de Janeiro from his appointment on June 26, 1827 until his death there on March 9, 1830

**5 000 / 8 000 €**

At a meeting of American citizens convened  
on board the Frigate United States on Washington's  
birthday when the Secretary of the United States and  
several other gentlemen were present.

Commodore Hull and  
the Junior Consul of  
Secretary when the following  
was proposed & unanimously

Resolved That  
now convened have had  
of the arrival of the  
States at the great  
enthusiasm and  
and intelligent  
advantages  
to which  
whose own

Resolved  
in case

122 man  
• 6316

Dear General,

I have the honor to  
acknowledge with pleasure the  
letter which you have received by the American  
Frigate United States in the port of Boston  
in the anniversary of Washington's birthday  
which produced associations in the mind  
highly appropriate for this day & with the sentiment  
which passed the occasion to the better advantage  
I am herein the opportunity to express  
to General de la Fayette

L. F. L.

224

[LAFAYETTE, Gilbert du Motier, marquis de].

*Lettre autographe signée par Samuel A. Barker*

McConnelsville, Ohio 15 avril 1825

2 pp. in-4

LE FILS D'UN VÉTÉRAN DE LAFAYETTE DEMANDE UNE PENSION POUR SA MÈRE AU NOM DE SON PÈRE "[WHO] ASSISTED IN STORMING THE BRITISH BATTERIES NEAR YORKTOWN"

Demande une lettre à Lafayette, unique témoin vivant : "nor is there a person living within our knowledge who was acquainted with my Father in the Army except yourself. While young I recollect to have heard my Father state that he & his Company assisted in storming the British Batteries near York Town"

A Captain Samuel A. Barker is indeed on record as commanding a light infantry company serving under Lafayette at Yorktown.

**200 / 300 €**

225

[LAFAYETTE, Gilbert du Motier, marquis de].

*Lettre signée par les citoyens d'Augusta, Gardiner et Hallowell.*

Maine, 19 avril 1825

2 pp. in-4

EXEMPLAIRE DE LAFAYETTE

Les citoyens d'Augusta, Gardiner et Hallowell, invitent Lafayette à visiter "these contiguous towns of Hallowell Augusta & Gardiner in the state of Maine (...) situated in a line upon the Kennebec & about fifty seven miles in a Northeastern direction from Portland – the present seat of our government (...) A few of your contemporaries in army, during our perilous conflict for liberty, still survive among us (...) Here you may see the children of departed patriots, who have read with enthusiasm the story of your generous efforts and sacrifices for our beloved country ; and who dwell with inexpressible delight upon your name", signé par trois citoyens d'Augusta et Gardiner, et par onze de Hallowell

Lafayette visited Augusta on 23 April which was to become state capital of Maine in 1827 :

"As we approached Augusta, two steam boats, crowded with a great many citizens of that town, came to meet us, and saluted General Lafayette with three cheers, and the discharge of artillery. We answered them by the patriotic air of Yankee Doodle, and by three rounds of our guns. They joining us we descended the river together, each forcing the steam in rivalry of speed. There was something frightful in this contest ;

the three roaring vessels seemed to fly in the midst of thick black clouds of smoke, which prevented us from seeing each other... The general, forced to adhere vigorously to his calculations for travelling, had at first resolved to pass but one day at Augusta ; but it was impossible for him to resist the earnest solicitations of the inhabitants to remain two days, that the greater part of the preparations made for him should not become useless. He yielded, and the entertainments they gave him were so multiplied, that for the first time since the commencement of this prodigious journey, he suffered a fatigue which caused us momentary inquietude" (Levasseur, *Lafayette in America*, II, pp. 65-66).

**200 / 300 €**

226

[LAFAYETTE, Gilbert du Motier, marquis de].

*Document signé par William Russel Forster et Morgan Neville*  
Cincinnati, 11 mai 1825

1 p. in-4, papier filigrané "Amies Philada"

EXEMPLAIRE DE LAFAYETTE. IL EST ADMIS DANS LA "CINCINNATI MASONIC LODGE". TRÈS BEAU DOCUMENT.

LAFAYETTE'S COPY. HE IS ACCEPTED INTO THE "CINCINNATI MASONIC LODGE." OUTSTANDING DOCUMENT

Promulgation officielle signée par le secrétaire, transmise à Lafayette, d'une Résolution prise par la *Cincinnati Masonic Lodge* faisant de lui un membre à vie, certifié de la main de William Russell Foster, *Secretary pro tem*, et signé par Morgan Neville, *Worshipful Master*.

"On the 19<sup>th</sup> of May, at 10 o'clock in the morning, we arrived on the left bank of the Ohio. The first object that attracted my view on the side, and almost opposite to us, was the handsome city of Cincinnati, majestically covering a large amphitheatre, at the foot of which, the river, upwards of half a mile in width, flows peaceably" (Levasseur, *Lafayette in America*, II, p. 172).

The reception afforded Lafayette in Cincinnati was especially lavish, his principle host being the future President, William Henry Harrison (1773-1841 ; 9<sup>th</sup> President) : "After some moments devoted to official introductions, and reciprocal felicitations, the general returned his thanks to General Harrison, and we proceeded with a numerous train of free masons to the masonic hall, where many lodges had met to receive the nation's guest, and offer fraternal congratulations upon his arrival in the state of Ohio" (p. 173).

**3 000 / 5 000 €**

Cincinnati, May 11<sup>th</sup> A.D. 1825.

At a stated meeting of Loa Fayette Lodge, the following  
Resolution was unanimously adopted,

Whereas the high consideration, with  
which our Brother the Great and Great Loa Fayette, has distinguished  
our order through life, and particularly since his arrival in our  
State, has endeared him in the heart of every Mason -

And whereas his whole career from  
youth to age, exhibits one unbroken series of practical philanthropy  
and benevolence -

And whereas the prominent objects  
of the establishment of this Lodge, was to perpetuate the feeling  
of high respect and regard, which we feel for his virtues, both  
Masonic and Political,

Resolved, that Brother Loa Fayette  
be hereby created an Honorary Member of this Lodge for life,  
free from all Charges and Expenses, and that he be requested  
to enroll his name, on our list of original Signatures.

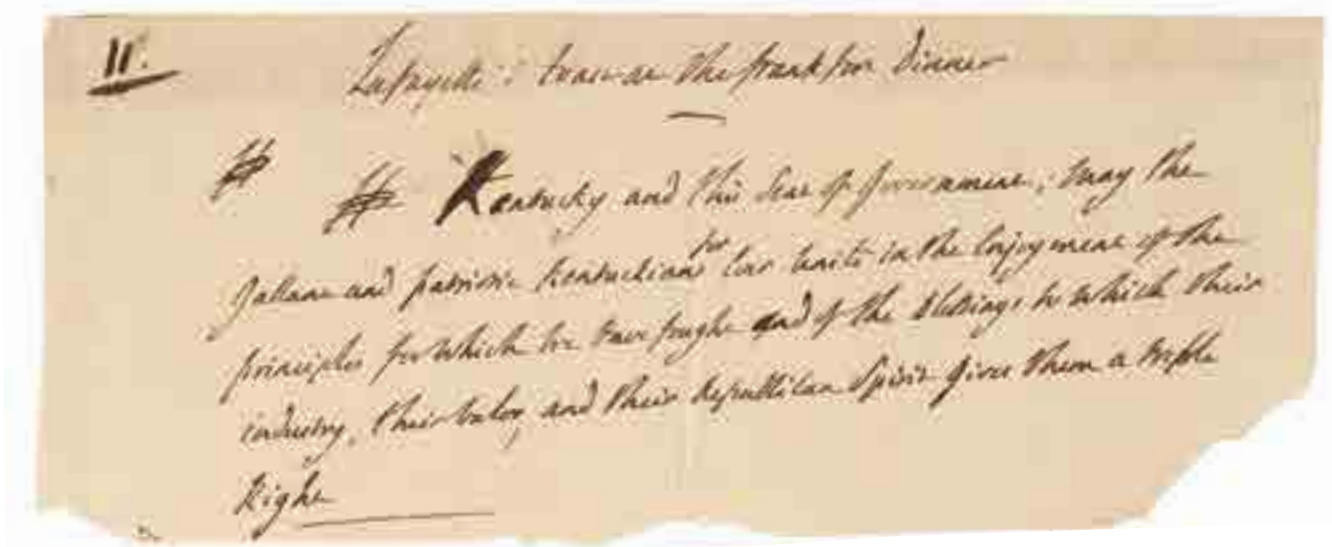
Extract from the Minutes,

Morgan Ferrell Secy. H.

William Russell Pastor

Secy. L. M. S.





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227  
**LAFAYETTE**, Gilbert du Motier, marquis de  
 [Toast 11] Document autographe signé  
 Frankfort, Kentucky, [14 mai 1825]  
 5 lignes

TOAST PRONONCÉ À FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.  
 EXEMPLAIRE DE LAFAYETTE, A LA TROISIEME PERSONNE

TOAST IN FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY. LAFAYETTE'S COPY, IN  
 THE THIRD PERSON

"Lafayette's toast at the Frankfort dinner  
 Kentucky and his seat of government :  
 May the gallant and patriotic Kentuckians for ever unite in the enjoyment  
 of the principles for which we have fought and of the blessings to which  
 their industry, their valor and their republican spirit give them a triple  
 right"

"The next day, at four o'clock in the afternoon, the General  
 made his entrance into Frankfort, the seat of the government  
 of Kentucky. The entertainments given on this occasion by  
 the inhabitants of the town, to which were joined those of  
 the neighbouring counties, were very brilliant, and strongly  
 impressed with that ardent and patriotic character which  
 distinguishes all the states of the Union, but which, among  
 the Kentuckians, is more manifest, and expressed with all the  
 energy of a young people, enthusiastic in the cause of liberty.  
 After having traversed the principal streets of Frankfort, we  
 arrived in the center of the town, where we stopped in front  
 of a triumphal arch, under which the Governor waited for the  
 guest of the nation ; the sound of a cannon, discharged from

a neighbouring hill overlooked all the neighbourhood, arrested  
 the acclamations of the people, when the Governor advanced  
 in the midst of a profoundly silent and attentive crowd"  
 (Levasseur, *Lafayette in America*, II, p. 166)

2 000 / 3 000 €

228  
**[LAFAYETTE]**, Gilbert du Motier, marquis de].  
 Anonyme  
 [Kentucky], avant le 7 mai 1825  
 4 pp. in-4

INVITATION D'UN CITOYEN DU KENTUCKY : "THE ELDEST  
 DAUGHTER OF THE WILDERNESS OF THE WEST, OPENS  
 HER ARMS TO RECEIVE YOU"

"Kentucky Sir, the eldest daughter of the Wilderness of the West,  
 opens her Arms to receive you. She presents you her heart, naked  
 and sincere ; Upon it by the finger of Nature is traced, Gratitude and  
 Affection, for Lafayette, the Friend of America and of Man. Enter Sir, We  
 intreat you, and behold some of the fruits of your glorious labors for our  
 Country. Our numerous population ; our Smiling fields ; and the tokens  
 of happiness which spring from honest industry"

This appears, from its opening reference to "Your arrival in  
 the United States", to date from early in Lafayette's visit. But,  
 being undated, we have assigned that position, prior to the  
 Shelbyville invitation of 7 May 1825.

150 / 200 €

229

[LAFAYETTE, Gilbert du Motier, marquis de].

*Lettre signée au nom des citoyens du comté de Shelby,*  
Shelbyville, Kentucky, 7 mai 1825

3 pp. in-4

EXEMPLAIRE DE LAFAYETTE. INVITATION À DÎNER DANS  
UNE TAVERNE DU KENTUCKY

Invitation de Lafayette à un dîner public à la Taverne de R. Brenham à Shelbyville : "Our Venerable Sires, who were your Compatriots and fellow Soldiers, who participated with you in the toils and dangers and glorious triumphs of the Revolution which resulted in our National Independence, greet you... Their Children, General, have received from their lips the Story of your illustrious deeds" avec la signature du *Chairman of the Comitee*, B.W. Ballard, et une liste de noms, avec une APOSTILLE AUTOGRAPHE DE LAFAYETTE : "adresse de Shelbyville – Kentucky"

Lafayette stayed at Shelbyville, described by Levasseur as "a large and flourishing village, situated in the midst of a most fertile and diversified country", on the night of 12 May 1825, while on his way to Cincinnati and soon after the shipwreck of his boat, the *Mechanic*, in the Ohio river on May 8. (*Lafayette in America*, II, p. 166).

150 / 200 €

230

[LAFAYETTE, Gilbert du Motier, marquis de]

*Document signé par Sam Churchill et les autres membres du*  
*Committee*

Louisville, 11 mai 1825

1 p. in-4

EXEMPLAIRE DE LAFAYETTE. INVITATION DE LA CITÉ DE  
LOUISVILLE, À UN BARBECUE

"We have been appointed by the Committee of arrangements to supervise a Barbacue" signé par Sam Churchill, Craven P. Lockett, M. Talbot, L. Laego, C. Harrison, S. Nicholas. AVEC APOSTILLE AUTOGRAPHE DE LAFAYETTE : "à garder pour mémoire"

Armistead Churchill, was a pioneer settler from Virginia who settled in Kentucky. His son, Samuel Churchill, married Abigail Oldham, the daughter of Colonel William Oldham, in Louisville. Their son Samuel, born in 1812, was Secretary of State for the Kentucky between 1867 and 1871.

100 / 150 €

231

[LAFAYETTE, Gilbert du Motier, marquis de]

*Document signé par A. Meredith, John C. Richarason,*  
*Benjamin Wasfield, Joseph Robb, Leslie Courbs*  
Lexington, Kentucky, [mai 1825]

1 p. in-8

EXEMPLAIRE DE LAFAYETTE. INVITATION À DÎNER  
À LEXINGTON (KENTUCKY) PAR LES "CITIZENS OF  
LAFAYETTE COUNTY" : "THEN I'LL GO AND BY A SHIP FOR  
MYSELF"

"The undersigned committee appointed on behalf of the citizens of Lafayette County and town of Lexington solicit the company of Major General Lafayette suite to partake on this day of a public dinner (...) who when his sollicitations in the cause of American Liberty were not met replied : "Then I'll go and buy a ship for myself"... AVEC UNE APOSTILLE AUTOGRAPHE DE LAFAYETTE : "invitation à diner à Lexington"

200 / 300 €

232

[LAFAYETTE, Gilbert du Motier, marquis de].

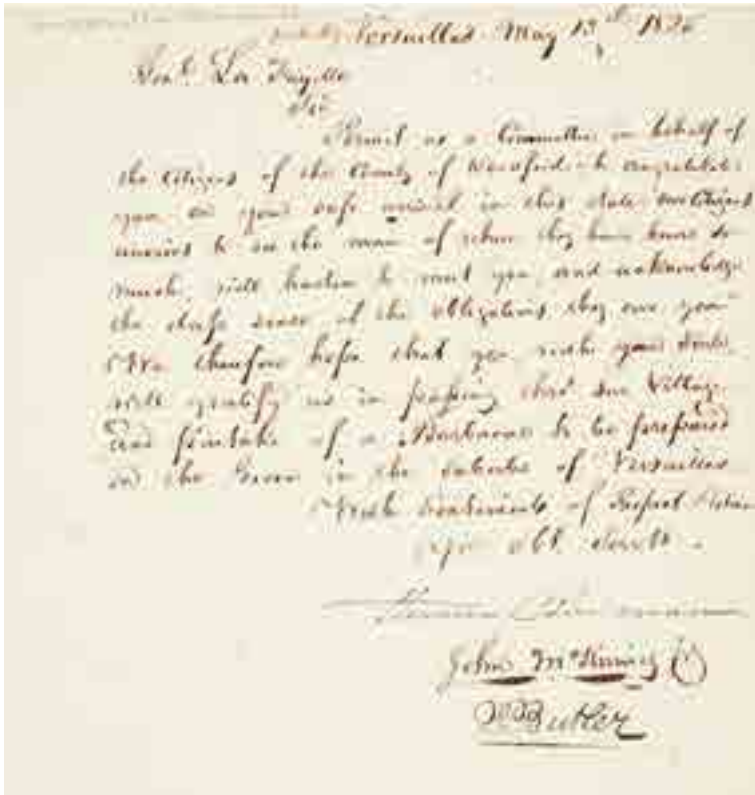
*Lettre autographe signée du colonel David Meade*  
Chaumière des Prairies, Kentucky, 16 mai 1825

1 p. in-4

Il regrette d'être incapable de rejoindre ses amis à Lexington pour le fêter mais il lui recommande son fils : "I am well disposed to admit as fact, that your hereditary title of Nobility does not harmonize with your known liberal political principles : I make no excuse for not applying it to you"

Chaumiere dès Prairies was the extensive Kentucky estate of the Virginian Colonel David Meade (1740-1826), famous for being – somewhat improbably given its location – landscaped in imitation of Capability Brown. On these grounds walked some of the most noted people of early America. Aaron Burr visited this house often and was held under house arrest here, Gen. Andrew Jackson, Pres. James Monroe, James Madison

100 / 200 €



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233

[LAFAYETTE, Gilbert du Motier, marquis de].

Lettre signée par Herman Bowmar et deux autres citoyens de Versailles.

Versailles, 13 mai 1825

1 p. in-4, filigrané "Amies/Philada3"

EXEMPLAIRE DE LAFAYETTE : "BARBACUE" [sic] À VERSAILLES. LE GÉNÉRAL EST INVITÉ TO "A BARBACUE TO BE PREPARED ON THE GREEN IN THE SUBURBS OF VERSAILLES"

"Our Citizens anxious to see the man of whom they have heard so much, will hasten to meet you... We therefore hope that you, with your suite, will gratify us in passing thro' our Village and partaking of a Barbacue to be prepared on the Green in the suberbs [sic] of Versailles", signé par Herman Bowmar, John McKinney, Jr., et P. Butler, AVEC UNE APOSTILLE AUTOGRAPHE DE LAFAYETTE : "invitation de la ville de versailles – Kentucky"

The first signatory, Herman Bowmar of Woodford (1769-1855), was a prominent Kentucky pioneer and veteran of three campaigns during the Northwest Indian War of the 1790s, including the final decisive Battle of Fallen Timbers fought under "Mad" Anthony Wayne.

"We set out on Saturday, the 14<sup>th</sup> of May, from Frankfort, and travelling almost without stopping, till we reached Lexington, which we entered on Monday, about the middle of the day. On the way, we visited the pretty little town of Versailles, where we remained some hours, to attend a public dinner, given by the citizens of the town and the surrounding country" (Levasseur, *Lafayette in America*, ii, p. 167).

500 / 800 €



236

234

**BLESCOE**, Jesse

*Lettre autographe signée à Georges Washington Lafayette*

Lexington, 19 mai 1825

3 pp. in-4, suscription ("M. Georges Washington Lafayette Wheeling Virga")

Jesse Bledsoe envoie l'adresse qu'il devait donner en mains propres à Lafayette à Louisville

Jesse Bledsoe (1776-1836) was a prominent lawyer who had served as US Senator for Kentucky and was Professor of Law at Transylvania University.

**100 / 150 €**

235

**LAFAYETTE**, Gilbert du Motier, marquis de

*Document manuscrit, copie sans doute par Levasseur*

[Cincinnati], [19 mai 1825]

2 pp. in-4

EXEMPLAIRE DE LAFAYETTE. SON DISCOURS DEVANT LA LOGE MAÇONNIQUE DE CINCINNATI

"Masonic Lodge of Cincinnati. I am happy to find myself in this respected Reunion of Masonic Lodges, surrounded by the sons of my companions, in the cause of Independence and freedom. The names of Harrison, Morgan, Burnet, my beloved Nevill (...) which have been for half a century dear to my heart"

This is the copy of a Lafayette speech not published (nothing in Gottschalk) but simply recorded by Levasseur : "he was M. Morgan Neville, son of Major Neville, his former aide de camp and friend, and grandson, on his mother side of the celebrated Morgan, who made for himself so great a reputation for his skill and bravery at the head of a corps of partisans (...) and

we proceeded with a large procession to the Freemason hall where several lodges were gathered" (Levasseur, *Lafayette in America*, A. R. Hoffmann, 2007, p. 448).

**300 / 500 €**

236

**LAFAYETTE**, Gilbert du Motier, marquis de

*[Toast 12] Document autographe*

Washington, Pennsylvania, 25 mai 1825

7 lignes

TOAST PRONONCÉ À WASHINGTON, PENNSYLVANIE. EXEMPLAIRE DE LAFAYETTE.

TOAST IN WASHINGTON, PENNSYLVANIA. LAFAYETTE'S COPY

"After the general's Health had been drunk he rose and having expressed his acknowledgments, he proposed the following toast :

The county and town of Washington : may their prosperity for ever go hand in hand with the glory of the name.

Gal Lafayette's Volunteer toast : the ancient representative from Greene and Washington's Counties who has proved himself equally eminent in the national Congress, in the cabinet and in the American transatlantic diplomacy"

"We entered the state of Pennsylvania by Washington, Brownsville, Uniontown etc. In all this route, the general found the Virginia and Pennsylvania population in the same dispositions as in the preceding year ; that is to say, the people everywhere crowding his way, and conferring upon him the greatest honours. The little town of Washington, the seat of justice for the county of the same name, distinguished itself by the brilliancy of its festivals" (Levasseur, *Lafayette in America*, II, p. 179)

**2 000 / 3 000 €**



Mary Austin Holley

237

[LAFAYETTE, Gilbert du Motier, marquis de].

*Lettre autographe signée de Mary Austin Holley au marquis de Lafayette*

Lexington, Kentucky, 17 mai 1825

3 pp. in-4

REMARQUABLE LETTRE DE L'UNE DES PREMIÈRES FEMMES ÉCRIVAINS DES ÉTATS-UNIS ; ELLE ÉTAIT COUSINE DE STEPHEN J. AUSTIN : "THE FATHER OF TEXAS".

THE TEXAS AND LAFAYETTE : "MY BOAST, THAT I HAVE SEEN, AND SPOKE, TO LAFAYETTE"

"It is painful to think that I have seen you but in a pageant, with no opportunity for social and friendly inter-course, the inter-change of mind. But it is a happiness, an honour, and shall ever be"

A letter by an important pioneering writer of the American West : Mary Holley (1784-1846), née Austin, was wife of the Rev Austin Holley, President of Transylvania University, and had moved from the liberal milieu of Boston (to which she refers in this letter) to Lexington in 1818, later moving to New Orleans. She was a friend and correspondent of her cousin Stephen J. Austin, the "Father of Texas", and was the author of the classic account, *Texas : Observations, Historical, Geographical, and Descriptive* (1833 ; or *Texas*, 1836). Holley's work has recently been featured by Nina Baym in her study *Women American Writers of the American West, 1833-1927*, where her *Texas* is the earliest work under discussion.

RÉFÉRENCE : les papiers de Marie Austin Holley sont conservés au *Briscoe Center for American History. University of Austin Texas*

**3 000 / 5 000 €**

238

[LAFAYETTE, Gilbert du Motier, marquis de]

*Lettre autographe signée de John H. Farnham*

Cincinnati, 20 mai 1825

1 p. in-4, papier filigrané "JP"

"TO SOLICIT YOUR ACCEPTANCE OF A CLOAK".  
UN MANTEAU EST OFFERT À LAFAYETTE DANS L'INDIANA PAR LE FUTUR FONDATEUR DE L'INDIANA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Lettre écrite au nom du Gouverneur et des citoyens de l'Indiana : "to solicit your acceptance of a Cloak in lieu of the one lost during your visit to the State at Jeffersonville", APOSTILLE AUTOGRAPHE DE LAFAYETTE "answered verbally"

A notice of the writer is given in Goodspeed's *History of Washington County* (1884) ; he was to found the *Indiana Historical Society* in 1830 :

"Another noteworthy citizen was John H. Farnham. With the exception of Judge Parke's, it was the largest library in Salem. He graduated at Harvard University in the same class with Edward Everett. He was not a popular man. In the first place he was a Yankee, and a Boston Yankee at that. He spent his winters at Indianapolis, and there turned an honest penny by writing the speeches of some of the bucolic members of the Legislature, and it is said on good authority that he wrote the welcome to Lafayette at Jeffersonville, which was delivered by his excellency, Gov. James Brown Ray".

**400 / 600 €**

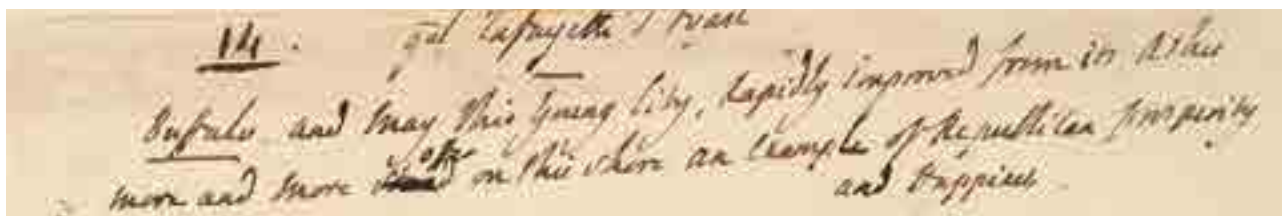
of mind. But it is a happiness an honour,  
and shall ever be my boast, that I have  
seen and spoken to La Fayette.

With sentiments of admiration  
and respect believe me, my dear Sir.

Ever yours  
Mary Halley.

Lexington, Kentucky  
May 17<sup>th</sup> 1825.

To General La Fayette.



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[LAFAYETTE, Gilbert du Motier, marquis de]  
Lettre autographe signée de Bakewell Page Bakewell  
Pittsburgh, 31 mai 1825  
1 p. in-4

EXEMPLAIRE DE LAFAYETTE : "YOUR ACCEPTANCE OF A SPECIMEN OF OUR MANUFACTURE"

"As a small token of the deep sense we entertain, in common with our fellow Citizens, of the obligations we owe to your generous valour, to your undeviating patriotism, and to your entire devotion to the cause of Virtue and Freedom in both Hemispheres, we request your acceptance of a specimen of our Manufacture. With sentiments of the highest respect we are, Sir, most sincerely yours Bakewell Page & Bakewell"

Bakewell's, the well-known glass manufacturers, had been founded in Pittsburgh by the Englishmen Benjamin Bakewell and Benjamin Page in 1808 and specialized in producing high quality engraved glassware. They were to be joined by Joseph P. Bakewell who in 1825 took out a patent for a glass-pressing machine, which for the first time enabled mass-production and so Revolutionised the industry. Having already supplied President Madison with a service of engraved glassware, Bakewell's were one of the comparatively few American firms to cash in on Lafayette's visit, much of the souvenir china-ware being otherwise made in England. Lafayette's visit to the factory in May 1825 brought them to international attention. Lafayette was presented with two cut-glass vases, one showing a view of La Grange, the other the American Eagle ; a facsimile of the thank-you letter he wrote being now in the Archives of the *Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania* (Gottschalk, *Guide*, p.196). One of these vases recently fetched over \$250,000 at Christie's. Three tumblers were embellished with sulphide portraits and presented to the marquis de Lafayette in 1825 by fellow Frenchman and Pittsburgh resident Felix Brunot. The engraved boughs with leaves and flowers frame Masonic symbols on one side and Lafayette's interlaced initials on the other (cf. *Metropolitan Museum of Art*, Accession Number : 2001.94)

"After having devoted the day on his arrival at Pittsburg to public ceremonies, the general wished to employ part of the next day in

visiting some of the ingenious establishments which constitute the glory and prosperity of that manufacturing city, which, for the variety and excellence of its products, deserves to be compared to our Saint Etienne, or to Manchester in England. He was struck by the excellence and perfection of the processes employed in the various workshops which he examined ; but that which interested him above all was the manufacture of glass, some patterns of which were presented to him, that, for their clearness and transparency, might have been admired even by the side of the glass of Baccarat" (Levasseur, *Lafayette in America*, II, p. 183).

1 000 / 1 500 €

240

LAFAYETTE, Gilbert du Motier, marquis de  
[Toast 14] Document autographe signé  
Buffalo, 4 juin 1825  
2 lignes

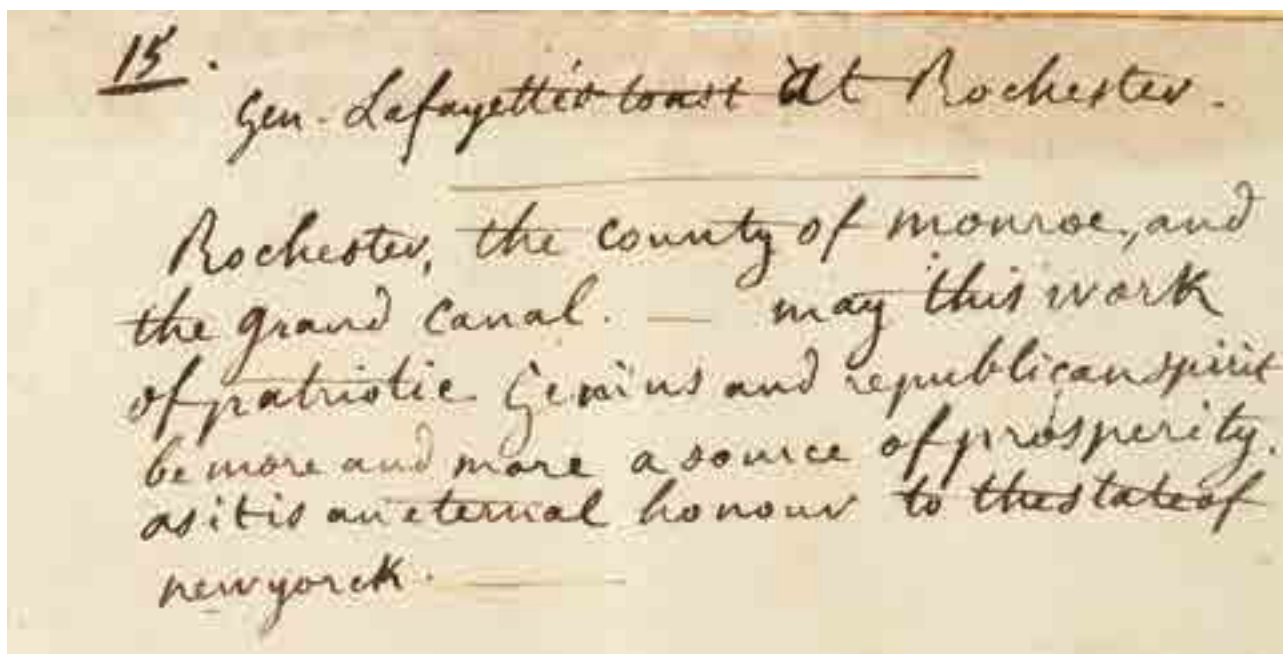
TOAST PRONONCÉ À BUFFALO. EXEMPLAIRE DE LAFAYETTE.

TOAST IN BUFFALO. LAFAYETTE'S COPY

"Gal Lafayette's toast  
Buffalo. And may this young city, rapidly improved from its ashes more and more offer on this shore an example of the republican prosperity and happiness"

"At twelve o'clock we were within sight of Buffalo ; but retarded in our progress by violent and contrary wind, we were unable to enter the port for two hours. Although the town of Buffalo was almost entirely destroyed by the English, who burnt it during the last war, we were nevertheless struck with its air of prosperity, and the bustle in its port (...) After the first ceremonies of the reception of the national guest by the magistrates and citizens of Buffalo, we went to snatch a few moments of repose at the Eagle tavern" (Levasseur, *Lafayette in America*, II, p. 186)

1 500 / 2 000 €



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[LAFAYETTE, Gilbert du Motier, marquis de]

Lettre signée par les membres du Steuben Monument committee

Utica, New York 8 juin 1825

2 pp. in-4

EXEMPLAIRE DE LAFAYETTE. INVITATION À INAUGURER UN MONUMENT À LA MÉMOIRE DU BARON STEUBEN. LAFAYETTE DEVRA DÉCLINER, TROP OCCUPÉ AUX FESTIVITÉS DE BUNKER HILL

Les membres du *Steuben Monument committee* espèrent la venue de Lafayette : "the erection of a Monument over the remains of the late Baron Steuben", signé par Jonas Platt, William Williams, William H. Maynard, H. Bacon et T. Walker, AVEC UNE APOSTILLE AUTOGRAPHE DE LAFAYETTE "Répondu"

This is one of the few engagements Lafayette was forced to decline, for fear of missing the Bunker Hill commemoration. The first signatory, Jonas Platt (1769-1834) had been County Clerk of Oneida County, member of the New York State Assembly and Senate, Associate Justice for the New York Supreme Court and member of the Sixth US Congress.

400 / 600 €

242

[LAFAYETTE, Gilbert du Motier, marquis de]

[Toast 15] Document manuscrit, probablement de la main de Levasseur

Rochester, 7 juin 1825

7 lignes

TOAST PRONONCÉ À ROCHESTER. EXEMPLAIRE DE LAFAYETTE.

TOAST IN ROCHESTER. LAFAYETTE'S COPY

"Gal Lafayette toast at Rochester.

Rochester the county of Monroe, and the grand canal. May this work of patriotic genius and republican spirit be more and more a source of prosperity as it is an eternal honour to the state of New York"

Lafayette met veterans at the Silvius Hoard's Tavern

1 000 / 1 500 €



243

[LAFAYETTE, Gilbert du Motier, marquis de]  
*Lettre autographe signée de Moses Bissel*  
Canandaigua, 7 juin 1825  
1 p. in-4, marges irrégulières

EXEMPLAIRE DE LAFAYETTE. REMARQUABLE LETTRE D'UN VÉTÉRAN DE BUNKER HILL.

I HAVE "NOTHING TO BESTOW AS I DO NOT RECEIVE A PENTION AND AM ABOVE 75 YEARS OF AGE AND WAS IN SIGHT OF BUNKER HILL BATTLE".

LAFAYETTE'S COPY. LETTER OF A BUNKER HILL VETERAN

Moses Bissell, un vétérân de Bunker Hill, écrit à Lafayette : "Dear General I have nothing Else to offer But my Prayers and Best wishes and Regards for your Health and Prosperity for your Self and family I am so very Poor and needy I have nothing Else to Bestow as I do not Receive a Pention and am above 75 years of age and was in Sight of Bunker Hill Battle where I am informed You mean to be on the 17<sup>th</sup> of this Being the 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary Since that Great and Glorious Event and the first Prelude of our National Glory"

The author of this particularly touching letter is listed among those who served in the Revolution in the *Record of Service of Connecticut Men* (1889). It is not hard to imagine that it was just such letters as this that helped persuade Lafayette to give absolute priority to attendance at the Bunker Hill ceremony.

**5 000 / 7 000 €**

244

[LAFAYETTE, Gilbert du Motier, marquis de]  
*Document signé par Paul Willard, Clerc du Sénat*  
Commonwealth of Massachusetts, 11 juin 1825  
2 pp. in-4

EXEMPLAIRE DE LAFAYETTE. INVITATION DU SÉNAT DU MASSACHUSETTS : "THE GOVERNMENT WILL CONVENE TO MEET HIM IN THE HALL OF THE HOUSES OF REPRESENTATIVES"

Promulgation officielle, certifiée par le *Clerk*, transmise à Lafayette, de la résolution prise par la *House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts* : "Resolved, That should the distinguished guest of the nation visit the Metropolis during the present session, the several branches of the Government will convene to meet him in the Hall of the House of Representatives and that His Excellency the Governor be requested to address him on the occasion, and to tender to him the hospitality of the Commonwealth". This reception took place on 16 June :

"The day after our arrival, in accordance with an invitation that had been given him, the general went to the Capitol, where the new governor, Mr Lincoln, the senate, house of representatives, and civil authorities of Boston, had united to receive and compliment him. After we had taken our places in this assembly, the governor rose, and in the name of the state of Massachusetts, congratulated the guest of the nation on the happy termination of his long journey. As soon as the general had made his reply, the members of the two houses left their places, and crowded round him to offer him an individual expression of their feelings, and sincere congratulations were showered upon him from the galleries, which were filled with a great number of ladies anxious to see him once again" (Levasseur, *Lafayette in America*, II, pp. 201-202).

**500 / 800 €**

Canandaigua June 7<sup>th</sup> 1825

Dear General

Will you be pleased to accept as a small  
Token of my sincere esteem for your invaluable Worth  
Three small addresses I made to the aged Revolutionary Sol-  
dier meet in this Town some annually will you permit me  
to offer them for your Personal attention of your Leisure mo-  
ments which if you are pleased to have them per-  
used with patience it will probably compensate me as Dear  
General I have nothing else to offer but my Prayers and  
best wishes and Regrets for your Health and Prosperity for  
yourself and family I am so very poor and needy I have  
nothing else to bestow as I do not receive attention and am  
above 70 years of age and was in sight of Death till  
lately where I am informed you mean to be on the 17<sup>th</sup> of this  
being the 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary since that great and glorious  
Event and the first Prelude of our National glory may  
such sensations animate every Republican Heart that  
will never be Obliterated from the mind any American  
Heart? may the great and wonderful Services rendered by  
you will be not forgotten by my happy Countrymen al-  
though I must remain in Exile my Country is free and  
Flourishes Dear General though in an humble grade  
of Citizens permit me to come forward and congratulate you  
on your safe arrival at Canandaigua and the People the  
Opportunity of Retributing their eternal Debts from  
Dear Sir your most humble and Devoted servant and  
Admirer

Mass Russell

245

[LAFAYETTE, Gilbert du Motier, marquis de]

*Documents signés par Richard Riker (2)*

14 juin 1825

1 p. in-4

EXEMPLAIRE DE LAFAYETTE. INVITATION DE LA VILLE DE NEW YORK : "TO COMMEMORATE THE 4<sup>th</sup> JULY NEXT AND DINE WITH THEM IN THE CITY HALL".

LE JEUNE WALT WHITMAN FUT LE TÉMOIN ÉBLOUI DE CES FÊTES GLORIEUSES

Richard Riker, au nom de la ville et des citoyens de New York, invite Lafayette "you would honor them with your Company, to Commemorate the 4<sup>th</sup> July next and dine with them in the City Hall", il lui annonce "that apartments are prepared for you and for your suite" et lui demande les détails de son itinéraire de retour "that we may be ready to meet you and conduct you to your residence"

[JOINT] : l.a.s. de R. Riker à Georges Washington Lafayette, "this morning Mr Coudray (...) and Mr Morton (...) left here for Washington. They will deliver to your father the manuscript narrative of your visit to New York", 2 pp. in-4, New York, 3 septembre 1825

The festivities of the 4<sup>th</sup> July in New York were one of the apex of Lafayette's Farewell Tour.

"During his visit to Boston, General Lafayette received and accepted invitations from the states of Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont... and one from the city of New York, who ardently desired that he would celebrate the 4<sup>th</sup> of July, the anniversary of American independence, with him... at midnight, a discharge of artillery announced the commencement of a day ever glorious in the records of the history of the New World, and some hours afterwards the sun of the Fourth of July rose radiantly to illuminate the 49<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the declaration of independence" (Levasseur, *Lafayette in America*, II, pp. 207 and 217).

Lafayette laid the foundation stone of the *Mechanics Library* at Brooklyn. A scene witnessed by the six-year-old Walt Whitman :

"I remember I was taken up by Lafayette in his arms and held a moment. I remember that he press'd my cheek with a kiss and set me down ; the childish wonder and nonchalance during the whole affair at the time, contrasting with the indescribable preciousness of the reminiscence since... Lafayette entered the city hall, where the governor presented him to the senate ; by whom he was received with honours never before bestowed upon any one. On his entrance the members arose and uncovered themselves ; the president of the senate advanced towards him, and felicitated him on his return, at his uniting with them in the celebration of the anniversary of the glorious fourth of July... Memorials of glory, patriotism, and of liberty, were assembled in astonishing numbers in the superb saloon of the City Hall, where the tables were arranged. The busts of Washington and Lafayette, the portraits of Bolivar and De Witt Clinton, were arranged in the midst of trophies, above which always floated united the American and French flags".

Richard Riker (1773-1842), signatory of this letter, was Recorder of the City of New York. We find him, the following year, inviting James Madison to the 4<sup>th</sup> July celebrations.



Walt Whitman

**3 000 / 5 000 €**

Dear Sir

Dear Sir

I have the honor to be informed by you that you are desirous to be admitted to the office of Secretary of the Committee of the Board of Trustees of the University of Cambridge. It is my duty to inform you that you are not yet qualified to be admitted to the office of Secretary of the Committee of the Board of Trustees of the University of Cambridge. It is my duty to inform you that you are not yet qualified to be admitted to the office of Secretary of the Committee of the Board of Trustees of the University of Cambridge.

The Chairman of the Committee has been further instructed to inform you that the Committee are prepared to receive you and to admit you to the office of Secretary of the Committee of the Board of Trustees of the University of Cambridge. It is my duty to inform you that you are not yet qualified to be admitted to the office of Secretary of the Committee of the Board of Trustees of the University of Cambridge. It is my duty to inform you that you are not yet qualified to be admitted to the office of Secretary of the Committee of the Board of Trustees of the University of Cambridge.

I have the honor to be  
dearly and respectfully  
Yours &c

Genl. Le Sage

J. P. Pikes

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[LAFAYETTE, Gilbert du Motier, marquis de]

*Lettre signée par Daniel Jackson, Francis Green et Robert Williams*

Boston, 20 juin 1825

3 pp. in-4, filigrané "S&A Butler US"

EXEMPLAIRE DE LAFAYETTE. TROIS OFFICIERS VÉTÉRANS DU MASSACHUSETTS RÉCLAMENT UNE PENSION ET S'ADRESSENT AU "ONLY SURVIVING GENERAL OF THE REVOLUTION ARMY".

JOINT : UN RARE EXEMPLAIRE DE LEUR PÉTITION IMPRIMÉE

Ces trois officiers vétérans ont formé un Committee ("the Surviving Revolutionary Officers") qui prépare "a petition to Congress, for Compensation, in consequence of losses they sustain'd, by the manner in which they were paid during the War, and the depreciated value of the Certificates they receiv'd, in final settlement of their accounts (...) You are now Sir, the only surviving General of the Revolutionary army, and no man living, is better acquainted with the toils and dangers, which were suffer'd during that contest. Few, very few, of your associates are now alive ; and it is the lot of those few, in the decline of their lives, to be in indigence". AVEC UNE APOSTILLE AUTOGRAPHE DE LAFAYETTE "Answer'd to be kept"

JOINT : un rare exemplaire de leur pétition imprimée

**800 / 1 200 €**

247

[LAFAYETTE, Gilbert du Motier, marquis de]

*Lettre manuscrite*

[17 juin 1825]

2 pp. in-4, marge intérieure irrégulière car la page a été ôtée d'un cahier

LETTRE SIGNÉE PAR "A DAUGHTER OF COLUMBIA"

"On this day, which hallows with Freedom's holiest tears the memory of the dead, which gladdens with her brightest smiles the hearts of the living, on this proud day, accept, chieftain, honoured and dear, a humble and inadequate token of affection from one who loves to remember that the name of Lafayette stands high on the brilliant records of her country's fame"

The 17<sup>th</sup> June 1825 was the fiftieth anniversary of Bunker Hill.

**50 / 70 €**

248

[LAFAYETTE, Gilbert du Motier, marquis de]

*Lettre signée par les douze membres du "Committee" d'Albany Albany, 23 juin 1825*

2 pp. in-4

EXEMPLAIRE DE LAFAYETTE. "THE NORTH STEAM RIVER BOAT COMPANY" AFFRÈTE L'UN DE SES BATEAUX POUR TRANSPORTER LAFAYETTE D'ALBANY VERS NEW YORK

Invitation à un "public Dinner to be given at Mr Cruttenden's in this City" et l'informant que "the North River Steam Boat Company have politely requested us in their behalf to offer the use of one of their boats to convey you from this City to New York"

**150 / 250 €**

249

[LAFAYETTE, Gilbert du Motier, marquis de]

*[Toast 16] Document autographe signé*

Bunker Hill, Charlestown, Boston, 17 juin 1825

14 lignes

TOAST DE BUNKER HILL, BATAILLE INAUGURALE DE LA GUERRE D'INDÉPENDANCE. EXEMPLAIRE DE LAFAYETTE.

TOAST OF BUNKER HILL, INAUGURAL BATTLE OF THE WAR OF INDEPENDENCE. LAFAYETTE'S COPY

"Gal Lafayette rose and expressed himself in the following words.

Gentlemen, I will no longer trespass on your time than to thank you in the name of my Revolutionary companions in arms and (?) for the testimonies of affection, I may say, of filial affection which have been bestowed upon us on the memorable celebration of this anniversary day, and to offer our fervent prayers for the preservation of that republican freedom, equality and self government, that blessed Union Democracy the states of the confederacy for which we have fought and bled and on which rest the hopes of mankind, permit me to propose the following sentiment :

Bunker's Hill and the Holy Resistance to oppression which has already enfranchised the American Hemisphere. The next half century jubilee's toast shall be to enfranchised Europe"

16

G. Lafayette Rose and Caposed Himself in the following words

That since I will not longer creep on your knee than to thank  
you in the name of my Revolutionary companions in arms and myself  
for the testimony of love and affection, I may say of filial affection  
which has been bestowed upon us on the memorable celebration  
of this Anniversary day, and to offer our personal prayers for the  
prosperation of these United Republics, freedom, equality, and self  
government, the united union between the states of the confederacy  
in which rest the hopes of mankind, for which we have fought  
and died and in which rest the hopes of mankind permit me  
to propose the following sentiments.

" Bunker's Hill and the Holy Resistance to oppression which  
" has already enfranchised the American Hemisphere. The next  
" Half century jubilee's toast shall be, to Enfranchised Europe,

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"The most important ceremony commemorating the Revolution brought Lafayette back to Boston to mark the 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill. On June 17, 1825, an estimated 200,000 onlookers lined the roads leading to this venerated place where patriots besieging Boston had demonstrated they could stand and fight and hold their own against regular British troops. The ceremonies on Bunker Hill that day began with the dedication of a monument memorializing the battle. Lafayette was called upon to lay the cornerstone. Then the famed orator, Congressman Daniel Webster of Massachusetts, delivered a long and stirring speech before 15,000 spectators seated in a wooden amphitheater built around the crest of Bunker Hill. After

paying tribute to the old veterans of the battle, Webster turned to Lafayette. "You are connected with both hemispheres and with two generations," he intoned. "Heaven saw fit to ordain the electric spark of liberty should be conducted, through you, from the New World to the Old." Lafayette and some 4,000 others then sat down at a banquet under an enormous wooden canopy. It was, he wrote to his children in France, "the most beautiful patriotic fete ever celebrated." To this assemblage he offered a toast with a provocative hope that resonated back home in Europe". (Levasseur, *Lafayette in America*, II, p. 205)

5 000 / 8 000 €



250

[LAFAYETTE, Gilbert du Motier, marquis de]

Lettre autographe signée par Joseph Evelett

Boston, 20 juin 1825

3 pp. in-4, suscription au verso du dernier feuillet "General Lafayette"

EXEMPLAIRE DE LAFAYETTE. IL DEVIENT MEMBRE HONORAIRE DE LA "ST JOHN'S MASONIC LODGE", LA PLUS ANCIENNE LOGE MAÇONNIQUE DES ÉTATS-UNIS PUISQUE FONDÉE À BOSTON EN 1733, OÙ ELLE EXISTE ENCORE

Joseph Eveleth, en tant que "Presiding Master of the St John's Masonic Lodge" confère un certificat de membre honoraire au "[right] W[orshipful] Lafayette" ; il lui demande : "to gratify your brethren of this ancient Lodge by allowing your revered name to appear on the Lodge books as a member" ; il discute ensuite des modalités de la visite de Lafayette

Instituted on July 30<sup>th</sup>, 1733, by Right Worshipful Henry Price, Grand Master, at the Bunch of Grapes Tavern (Boston), and known until February 7<sup>th</sup>, 1783, as "The First Lodge", this is the first duly constituted Lodge of Free Masons in America. Lafayette had visited the lodge prior to laying the foundation stone of the Bunker Hill Monument three days earlier :

"At seven o'clock in the morning, passing through a crowd, agitated by glorious recollections of the 17<sup>th</sup> of June 1775, General Lafayette went to the grand lodge of Massachusetts, where deputations from the grand lodges of Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Vermont, and New Jersey, had joined the officers of the chapter and knights of the temple, to receive and compliment him. At ten o'clock two thousand free-masons, sixteen companies of volunteer infantry and a corps of cavalry, the different corporation and the civil and military authorities, assembled at the Capitol... whilst the grand master, and deputies of the masonic order, went for General Lafayette to Mr Lloyd's, where he had retired on leaving the temple. At half after ten, the procession took up the line of march" (Levasseur, *Lafayette in America*, II, p. 202).

**3 000 / 5 000 €**

London June 20th 1830

W. H. Paul Lafayette

I had the pleasure of  
addressing a note to you on Saturday  
last. allow me now Dear Sir, to make  
a pleasing duty by communicating to you  
the information which has an effectual  
effect, with your permission, would then  
be made known by a committee at a  
private interview

at a general meeting of Saint John's Lodge  
held on the first of February A.D. 1830. I am  
proud to state that I advised you for an  
honorary member of that institution, and some  
minutes were appointed a committee to present  
you with a certificate of Honorary Membership  
and request you to testify your faith in  
the ancient Lodge by attending your usual  
meetings to appear in the Lodge as a member.

The names of the committee are the following

Joseph Smith	Presiding Master of St. John's Lodge
Thomas J. Oliver	First Grand Master of St. John's Lodge
John D. Russell	First Grand Master of St. John's Lodge
Abraham C. Smith	First Grand Master of St. John's Lodge
Frederick B. White	First Grand Master of St. John's Lodge
Samuel Smith	First Grand Master of St. John's Lodge
Thomas Layton	First Grand Master of St. John's Lodge

The same brethren were also appointed to make  
suitable arrangements for your reception at  
a meeting of the Lodge, should you stay





251

**LAFAYETTE**, Gilbert du Motier, marquis de  
 [Toast 19] Document autographe signé  
 [Concord], New Hampshire, fin juin 1825  
 17 lignes

TOAST PORTÉ AUX HABITANTS DU NEW HAMPSHIRE  
 ET À LA MÉMOIRE DE LEURS PÈRES. EXEMPLAIRE DE  
 LAFAYETTE.

TOAST MADE TO THE INHABITANTS OF NEW HAMPSHIRE,  
 IN THE MEMORY OF THEIR FATHERS. LAFAYETTE'S COPY

"Gal Lafayette toast.

Gal Lafayette rose and expressed his affectionate acknowledgments for the so very kind welcome he had received today from the people of New Hampshire and this seat of government, particularly for the toast that has just been given and for the pleasure he felt to be now on the social talk with the representations of the states in every branch, with his numerous beloved Revolutionary companions in arms and other respected citizens, to the whole of them he begged leave to propose the following sentiments :

New Hampshire, its representatives, in every branch, and this seat

of government, may they for ever enjoy all the blessings of civil and religious liberty which their high minded ancestors came to seek on a distant land and which their more immediate fathers have insured on the broader basis of national sovereignty and the rights of men.

Gal Lafayette being called upon for a volunteer toast expressed the gratification he had felt in hearing a late toast to the memory of the departed New Hampshire Revolutionary heroes, among whom three names had been mentioned of his personal friends, he begged mention an additional tribute of particular affection to the memory of light infantry poor and of Yorktown Scammel"

Alexander Scammell (1747-1781) was the highest ranking American officer killed during the Siege of Yorktown.

"The general was led into another room in the Capitol, where General Pierce was in attendance, and who presented to him a great number of his old fellow soldiers, who notwithstanding age and fatigue, had not hesitated to leave their distant fire-sides to shake hands and recall with him for a moment, scenes long passed" (Levasseur, *Lafayette in America*, II, p. 209).

3 000 / 5 000 €

Gal Lafayette Toast at the Kennebunk Dinner  
after having expressed his grateful acknowledgments of it gave the following sentiment  
The town of Kennebunk, <sup>where the</sup> first tree was felled on the day when the  
first gun of American and Universal Liberty was fired at Lexington. May the  
glorious date be to Nourishing Kennebunk be a pledge of overlasting and  
ever increasing Republican Prosperity and Happiness  
Gal Lafayette being asked for a Volunteer toast said  
I rise from this chair so kindly so beautifully ornamented to  
propose you the following a toast to The Kennebunk Ladies

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252

**LAFAYETTE**, Gilbert du Motier, marquis de

[Toast 17] Document autographe signé

Kennebunk, 24 juin 1825

9 lignes

TOAST PRONONCÉ À KENNEBUNK. EXEMPLAIRE DE LAFAYETTE.

TOAST IN KENNEBUNK. LAFAYETTE'S COPY

"Gal Lafayette toast at the Kennebunk dinner.

After having expressed his grateful acknowledgment, gal L.F. gave the following sentiment :

The town of Kennebunk, where the first tree fell on the day when the first gun of American and Universal Liberty was fired at Lexington. May the glorious date be to Nourishing Kennebunk, a pledge of overlasting and ever increasing Republican Prosperity and happiness.

Gal Lafayette being asked for a Volunteer toast said :

I rise from this chair so kindly so beautifully ornamented to propose you a toast to the Kennebunk ladies"

"Although the general had a short time to devote to the citizens of Kennebunk, he accepted the public dinner they had prepared for him, and took his seat on a chair elegantly decorated with flowers by the ladies of the town (...) On leaving the table, and before departing from the town, the general repaired to the house of one of the principal citizens, M. Storer, where all the ladies were assembled to be introduced to him". (Levasseur, *Lafayette in America*, II, p. 210)

2 000 / 3 000 €

253

[**LAFAYETTE**, Gilbert du Motier, marquis de]

*Lettre signée par neuf membres de la Grand Lodge of Maine*

Portland, 25 juin 1825

*2 pp. in-4, ruban de soie bleue*

EXEMPLAIRE DE LAFAYETTE. GRAND HOMMAGE DES FRANCS-MAÇONS DU MAINE. LE NOM DE LAFAYETTE SERA "ENROLED WITH THAT OF WASHINGTON IN THE ARCHIVES OF THE FRATERNITY"

Hommage des Francs-Maçons du Maine : "In addressing you as Masons by the endearing appellation of Brother, they are assured from the dignity which has conferred on the Institution, as well as the favor you have shewn its members, they shall not in your mind be charged with a want of due respect", signé par neuf membres du "Committee of the Grand Lodge of the State of Maine"

Until 1820, Maine was a District of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. In 1819, the people of Maine voted to withdraw from Massachusetts and form a separate State. The Maine Lodges met in convention and voted to form their own Grand Lodge. Maine joined the Union as the 23<sup>rd</sup> State and the Grand Lodge of Maine was founded on June 1, 1820.

**2 000 / 3 000 €**

254

**LAFAYETTE**, Gilbert du Motier, marquis de

*Document manuscrit*

Portland, Maine, [25 juin 1825]

*3 pp. in-4, quelques corrections*

EXEMPLAIRE DE LAFAYETTE. UN DISCOURS PRONONCÉ À PORTLAND

*"In behalf of the citizens of Portland (...) your whole life has been devoted to the cause of freedom, equal rights & public orders. These were the principles of the heroes patriots of our Revolution (...) the gratitude or an admiring world is your reward"... avec une APOSTILLE AUTOGRAPHE DE GEORGES WASHINGTON LAFAYETTE "the citizens of Portland (Maine)"*

Not in Levasseur. Gottschalk mentions an adress pronounced that same day by Stephen Longfellow, the father of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow (*Maine Historical Society*).

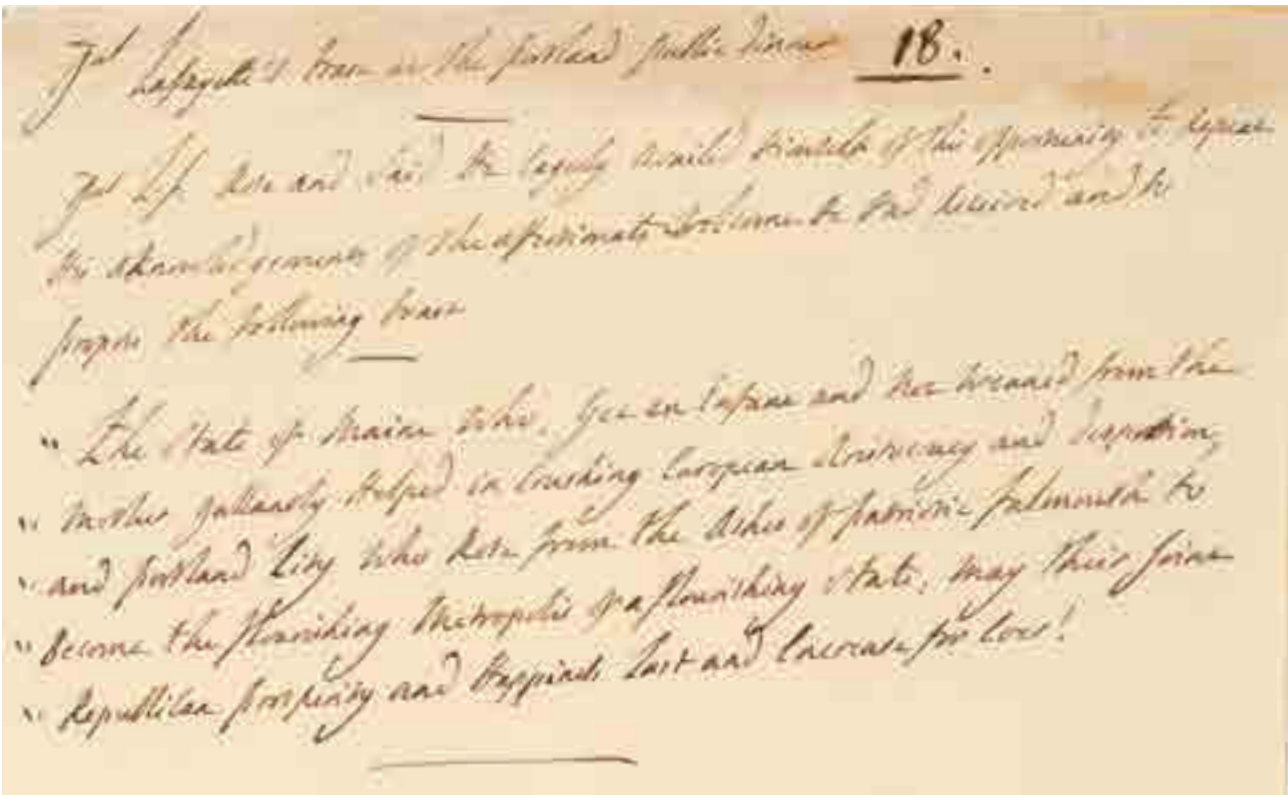
**200 / 300 €**

except my dear brother from the Grand Lodge of Maine  
 through them, from all the fraternities in this State, a warm  
 cordial, a joyous welcome here. — And be assured  
 that when you shall leave us to return to the "lands of your  
 that Sepulchres. — At the bottom of a beloved family, that  
 benediction of the brethren will attend you — And that with  
 their prayer that your voyage across the Ocean may be prosperous  
 & the remembrance of life's sea, which to you, during a large  
 part of your course, has been agitated & tempestuous, may be calm  
 & serene. — And when you shall have passed the dark Valley of  
 the door of death, may a louder & more joyful shout than you  
 have heard in this land, hail you welcome to the portals  
 of Heaven. —

Maine June 25. 1825.

W. M. W.  
 Samuel Pessenden  
 Robert P. Donlap  
 Charles Fox  
 G. W. Olney  
 James L. Childs  
 Jos. M. Conist  
 Peter H. Green  
 J. Nichols,

Committee  
 of the  
 Grand Lodge  
 of the  
 State of  
 Maine



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**LAFAYETTE**, Gilbert du Motier, marquis de  
*[Toast 18] Document autographe signé*  
 Portland, 25 juin 1825  
 9 lignes

TOAST PRONONCÉ À PORTLAND. EXEMPLAIRE DE LAFAYETTE.

TOAST IN PORTLAND. LAFAYETTE'S COPY

"Gal Lafayette's toast at the Portland public dinner.  
 Gal L.F. rose and said he eagerly availed himself of this opportunity to repeat his acknowledgements of the affectionate welcome he had received and he proposed the following toast :  
 The state of Maine who, yet an infant and nor weaned from the mother, gallantly helped in crushing european aristocracy and despotism, and Portland City who rose from the ashes of patriotic Falmouth to become the flourishing Metropolis of a flourishing State : may their joined republican prosperity and happiness last and increase for ever !"

The "Burning of Falmouth" (October 18, 1775) was an attack by a fleet of Royal Navy vessels on the town of Falmouth, Massachusetts (site of the modern city of Portland, Maine, and not to be confused with the modern towns of Falmouth, Massachusetts or Falmouth, Maine). "On the 25<sup>th</sup> we arrived at Portland, a pretty town on the seashore, between the rivers

Saco and Penobscot. It has been for a long time the seat of the government of Maine, and its population, almost entirely commercial, is about nine thousands souls. The citizens of Portland and their magistrates had prepared a reception worthy of their love for Lafayette, and it may be said not to have yielded in magnificence to that accorded him by the largest cities of the Union" (Levasseur, *Lafayette in America*, II, p. 233)

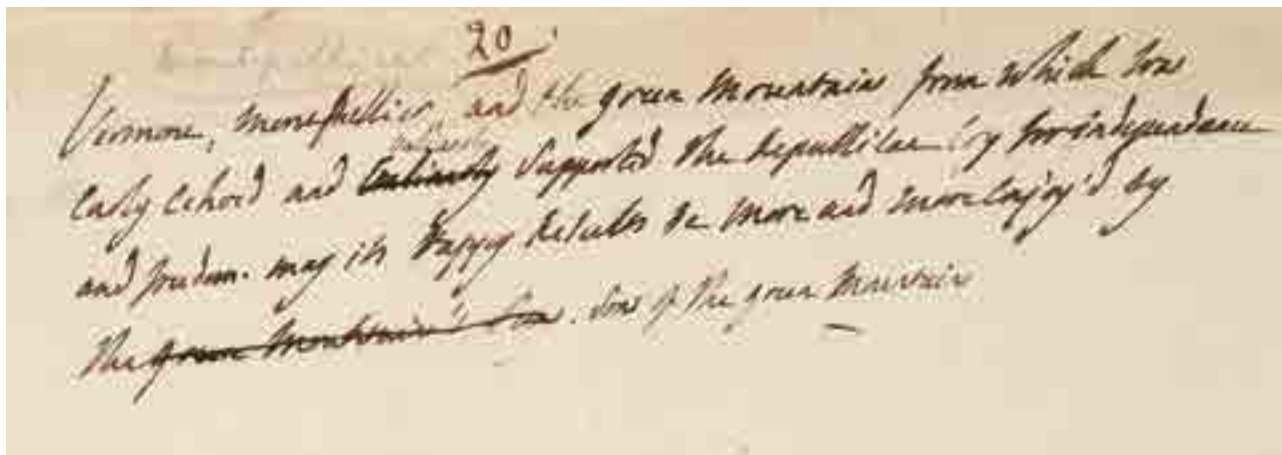
**2 000 / 3 000 €**

256

**CAIRE**, Louis T.  
*Lettre autographe signée à Georges Washington Lafayette ; et autres lettres (12)*  
 Nouvelle Orléans, 26 juin 1825  
 3 pp. in-4.

ENSEMBLE DE LETTRES ADRESSÉES À GEORGES WASHINGTON LAFAYETTE

En français : "Les coups de canon tirés dans la rade le 17 nous ont rappelé l'engagement pris par le Général avec l'État de Massachusets. Nous nous sommes flattés que pour l'anniversaire de Bunker-Hill "je vous envoie le Code Civil offert par l'État de la Louisiane à M. le Général"...



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2. Une autre lettre du même auteur, 2 pp. in-4, Nouvelle Orléans, 12 août 1825
3. L.a.s. de James Hamilton, Jr : "It has been source of great disappointment to me"..., 3 pp. in-4, Northampton, Massachusetts, 27 août 1825
4. L.a.s. de Jonathan R Smith, "I transmitt to him a monumental Euloge or Inscription designed to illustrate the character of our venerated Washington"..., 2 pp. in-4, Philadelphie, 3 septembre 1825
5. L.a.s. F. Broderick, "I have to acknowledge the receipt of your friendly letter"..., 3 pp. in-4, Schenectady, 3 septembre 1825
6. L.a.s. William H. Neilson, "When I had the pleasure"..., 1 p. in-4, New York, 3 septembre 1825
7. L.a.s., signature illisible, 1 p. in-4, Norfolk, 4 septembre 1825
8. L.a.s. de Mr Ingall, "presents his compliments", 1 p. in-4, Philadelphie, 5 septembre 1825
9. L.a.s. d'Isaac Bell, "Supposing this may reach you at Washington"..., 1 p. in-4, New York, 6 septembre 1825
10. L.a.s. de Richard Pennel, "I have the pleasure of forwarding to you by our mutual friend the Capt Allgue the Diplomas from the Masonic Institution over which I presided", 1 p. in-4, New York, 15 septembre 1825
11. L.a.s. de Francis Allgue, "Your long look for and very kind letter"..., 2 pp. in-4, Le Havre, 3 novembre 1825
11. L.a.s. de Simon De Witt Bloodgood, "the friendly invitation that you gave me to visit you at La Grange"..., 3 pp. in-4, Albany, 14 novembre 1825
12. Copie manuscrite d'une lettre de Peter Du Ponceau à Isaacs Cox Barnet, 1 p. in-4, Philadelphie, 26 novembre 1825

James Hamilton, Jr. (1786-1857) represented South Carolina in the Congress (1822–1829) and served as its 53<sup>rd</sup> Governor

(1830–1832). Simeon De Witt Bloodgood (1756-1834) was geographer and surveyor General of the Continental Army during the American Revolution and surveyor general of the State of New York for the fifty years from 1784 until his death.

**300 / 500 €**

257

**LAFAYETTE**, Gilbert du Motier, marquis de  
[Toast 20] Document autographe  
Montpellier, Vermont, fin juin 1825  
4 lignes

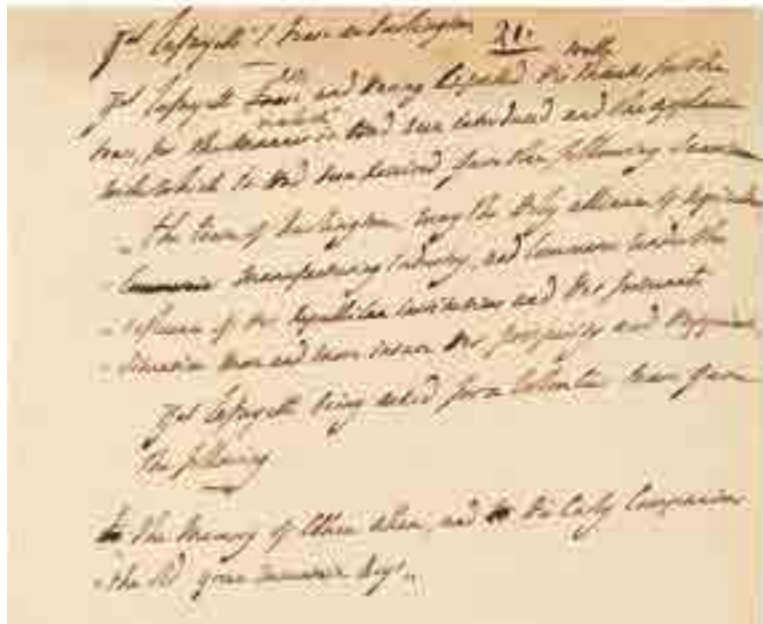
TOAST PRONONCÉ À MONTPELLIER, VERMONT.  
EXEMPLAIRE DE LAFAYETTE.

TOAST IN MONTPELLIER, VERMONT. LAFAYETTE'S COPY

"Vermont, Montpelier, and the green mountains from which was early and valiantly supported the republican cry for independence and freedom. May its happy results be more and more enjoyed by the sons of the green mountains"

"From Portland, the general would have been well pleased to continue his route to the extremity of the state of Maine ; but time was wanting ; he therefore retraced his steps towards Burlington, passing though Windsor, Woodstock, Montpelier etc." (Levasseur, *Lafayette in America*, II, p. 212)

**1 500 / 2 000 €**



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Ethan Allen

258

**LAFAYETTE**, Gilbert du Motier, marquis de

[Toast 21] Document autographe signé

Burlington [Vermont], 28 juin 1825

12 lignes

TOAST PRONONCÉ À BURLINGTON ET À LA MÉMOIRE D'ETHAN ALLEN, FONDATEUR DE L'ÉTAT DU VERMONT. EXEMPLAIRE DE LAFAYETTE.

TOAST MADE IN BURLINGTON IN THE MEMORY OF ETHAN ALLEN, FOUNDER OF THE STATE OF VERMONT. LAFAYETTE'S COPY

"Gal Lafayette's toast at Burlington

Gal Lafayette rose and having expressed his thanks for the toast, for the manner it had been introduced and the applause with which it has been received, gave the following sentiment :

The town of Burlington. May the holy alliance of agriculture, manufacturing industry and commerce render the influence of the republican institutions and her fortunate situation more and more insure her prosperity and happiness".

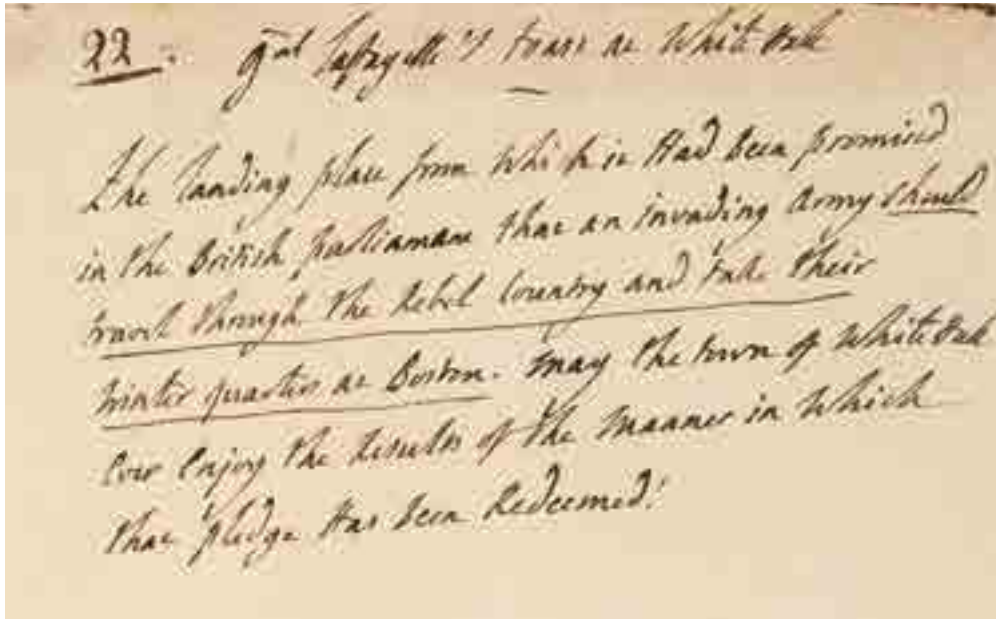
Gal Lafayette being asked for a volunteer toast gave the following :

To the memory of Ethan Allen, and his early companions, the old green mountains boys"

Ethan Allen (1738-1789) was a farmer, writer, American Revolutionary War hero, and politician. He is best known as one of the founders of the U.S. state of Vermont, and for the capture of Fort Ticonderoga early in the American Revolutionary War along with Benedict Arnold.

"On the morning of the 28<sup>th</sup>, we arrived at Burlington, the beautiful situation of which, on the delightful shores at Lake Champlain, excited our admiration. Whilst we were viewing, with pleasure and astonishment, the beauties of nature spread before us, we heard the thunder of artillery, and an instant afterwards saw advancing towards us a body of militia, preceded by a crowd of citizens, who hastened in front of the national hotel" (Levasseur, *Lafayette in America*, II, p. 212)

3 000 / 5 000 €



260

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[LAFAYETTE, Gilbert du Motier, marquis de]  
*Lettre autographe signée par Elijah Paine*  
Montpellier, Vermont, 28 juin 1825  
3 pp. in-4, papier filigrané "Owen & Hurlbut"

EXEMPLAIRE DE LAFAYETTE. LETTRE D'HOMMAGE ÉCRITE  
PAR L'ANCIEN SÉNATEUR DU VERMONT ET COMBATTANT  
DE LA GUERRE D'INDÉPENDANCE

"The citizens of Montpellier & the vicinity have assembled to bid you welcome to this recently created Village [and congratulating you] on having so nearly completed the tour of the United States (...) When you left this Country after the war of the Revolution, the State of Vermont had but just begun to have a name. At that time almost the whole State was a wilderness. Yet we are proud of some of the parts performed in that war by the arms of Vermont... The State of Vermont cannot show to you large towns & cities ; but it can show to you what is perhaps of as much consequence. It can show to you a sober, substantial, intelligent & well informed yeomanry"

Montpelier ("this recently created Village") is of course now the state's capital. Elijah Paine (1757–1842) was a United States Senator from Vermont, serving as a Federalist (1795-1801), and thereafter a long-serving United States federal judge. Born in Brooklyn, Connecticut, Paine attended the public schools. He served in Continental Army during the Revolutionary War (1776-1777), and graduated from Harvard College in 1781. His son, Charles Paine, was Governor of Vermont (1841-1843).

400 / 600 €

260

LAFAYETTE, Gilbert du Motier, marquis de  
[Toast 22] Document autographe signé  
Whitehall, 30 juin 1825  
7 lignes

TOAST PRONONCÉ À WHITEHALL, SITUÉ À CÔTÉ DE  
SARATOGA. EXEMPLAIRE DE LAFAYETTE.

TOAST IN WHITEHALL. LAFAYETTE'S COPY

"Gal Lafayette's toast at Whitehall.

The landing place from which it had been promised in the British parliament that an invading army should travel through the rebel country and take their winter quarters at Boston : May the town of Whitehall ever enjoy the result of the manner in which that pledge has been redeemed"

"The following day, June 30, about noon, we arrived at Whitehall, where General Lafayette disembarked under a canopy formed of two hundred flags of all nations, to the thunder of artillery, and between two lines of girls who scattered flowers over him as he passed. Whitehall is celebrated in the history of the Revolutionary war. General Burgoyne boasted in Parliament, at London, that those whom he called the rebels of America, were soon incapable of resisting, that with five thousand regular troops he would march from Canada to Boston, where he would take up his winter quarters. He embarked in fact with his army on Lake Champlain, disembarked at Whitehall, and not far from the latter place, at Saratoga, he was compelled to capitulate, and passed, it is true, the winter at Boston, but as a prisoner of war" (Levasseur, *Lafayette in America*, II, p. 215)

2 000 / 3 000 €



261

[LAFAYETTE, Gilbert du Motier, marquis de]

*Documents manuscrits*

Burlington, Vermont [29 juin 1825]

3 pp. in-4, quelques corrections

#### EXEMPLAIRES DE LAFAYETTE

"Among the numerous manifestations of heartfelt gratitude (...) allow me as the organ (...) of the citizens of Burlington (...) wives and daughters (...) enjoy of telling their children of your illustrious duels, and of instructing them to imitate your brilliant example"

2. "Permit me to tender you the congratulations and hospitalities of the people of this state"...

3 pp. in-4, apostille de la main de Levasseur ("Vermont Windsor")

**100 / 200 €**

262

[LAFAYETTE, Gilbert du Motier, marquis de]

*Lettre autographe signée de William Carroll*

Nashville, Tennessee, 1er juillet 1825

2 pp. in-4

EXEMPLAIRE DE LAFAYETTE. LE GOUVERNEUR DU TENNESSEE, WILLIAM CARROLL, INTERROGE GEORGES WASHINGTON LAFAYETTE ET LUI DEMANDE DE FAIRE SIGNER DES AUTOGRAPHES À SON PÈRE

Le Gouverneur Carroll félicite G.W. et Lafayette pour leur voyage : "the fatigues of your journeying through the United States are now nearly at a close" ; il demande des autographes "as a number of ladies of this place (...) are extremely anxious to possess themselves of his signature"

William Carroll (1788-1844) served as Governor of Tennessee twice (1821-1827) and (1829-1835). He held the office longer than any other person and is considered one of the state's most popular political figures of the 1820s. He is credited with initiating numerous legal and tax reforms.

**300 / 500 €**

263

[LAFAYETTE, Gilbert du Motier, marquis de]

*Lettre signée par cinq Frères de la "Grand Lodge of Delaware"*

Wilmington, Delaware, 2 juillet 1825

2 pp. in-4

EXEMPLAIRE DE LAFAYETTE, QUI EST INVITÉ PAR LA GRANDE LOGE DU DELAWARE : "YOUR MASONIC BRETHREN"

Lafayette est invité à une "Special Communication" qui se tiendra au "Grand Lodge room in the Borough of Willington (...) to receive those attentions and civilities which it will become every class and discription of our citizens, and more especially your masonic brethren, to bestow on so distinguished a guest" ; on lui annonce qu'il deviendra membre de la loge.

**2 500 / 3 500 €**

-Submitting you a number of the *Genie's* *Large* map, by  
a unanimous resolution of that body, which is to men  
and now presented you.

We have the honor to be  
Sir, your most respectfully  
Yours Obedient humble  
Servants

J. R. M. C.

W. M. M. M.

V. du Pont

J. F. Clement

W. G. Williamson

General Lafayette

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[LAFAYETTE, Gilbert du Motier, marquis de]

*Lettre autographe signée par John Griscom et contresignée par Daniel Barnes*

New York, 4 juillet 1825

*3 pp. in-4, papier filigrané "S&A Butler US"*

EXEMPLAIRE DE LAFAYETTE. LA "NEW YORK HIGH SCHOOL" DEMANDE AU GÉNÉRAL DE L'AIDER À RENCONTRER LES "PHILANTHROPIC SAVANS OF PARIS"

"we are happy to acknowledge our obligations to such men as a Lasteyrie, a Gerandi, a Jomard, a Laborde, a Renouard (...) we shall be gratified, if thro' the kind instrumentality of General Lafayette, we may be able to maintain a literary intercourse with some of these estimable men ; and by the mutual interchange of intelligence and good offices, contribute to the more extensive diffusion of knowledge"

New York High School had been established in 1824 by the chemist John Griscom (1774-1852) in partnership with the zoologist and geologist Daniel H. Barnes (1785-1828), the school being notable for its emphasis in teaching natural history. Both founders are signing the present letter. The datation of it being partly in Quaker style.

**500 / 800 €**

265

[LAFAYETTE, Gilbert du Motier, marquis de]

*Lettre autographe signée par Lewis Condict*

Morristown, New Jersey, 5 juillet 1825

*1 p. in-4*

EXEMPLAIRE DE LAFAYETTE. INVITATION DE LEWIS CONDUCT À VISITER MORRISTOWN, LIEU MYTHIQUE DE LA GUERRE D'INDÉPENDANCE : C'EST LÀ QUE LAFAYETTE APPRIT À WASHINGTON L'ENGAGEMENT DE LA FRANCE LE 10 MAI 1780. MORRISTOWN : "THE MILITARY CAPITAL OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION"

Lewis Condict renouvelle l'invitation faite par les citoyens de Morristown : "invitation...to visit this village before you shall return to Europe"

Lewis Condict (1772-1862), born in Morristown and who had a large medical practice there, served for many years as a member for New Jersey in the House of Representatives. Although still a village (as described in this letter), Morristown is often described as "the military capital of the American Revolution". It was several time used by Washington as his Headquarter being halfway between New York and Philadelphia. It was here that, on May 10, 1780, Lafayette brought Washington and Hamilton news of his successful mission to enlist the French aid : ships and trained soldiers for the Continental Army.

**3 000 / 5 000 €**

266

[LAFAYETTE, Gilbert du Motier, marquis de]

*Lettre autographe signée par trois enfants de New York ; une l.a.s. de Nath. Irw. (2)*

New York, 7 juillet 1825

*2 pp. in-4*

EXEMPLAIRE DE LAFAYETTE. LES ENFANTS DE NEW YORK : "OUR BELOVED WASHINGTON, FRANKLIN, CLINTON AND LAFAYETTE"

"your happy arrival, in our country has renewed the recollections of the momentous events of the Revolution. From our earliest infancy we have been taught to lisp with reverence the revered names of our beloved Washington, Franklin, Clinton, and Lafayette", signé par S. Mumford Jr., Ann L. Mumford et Emma R. Mumford Gurdon

2. "On behalf of the Young Men, citizens and residents of the District of Southwark Townships" etc. *2 pp. in-4, Southwark, s. d.*

The children's father, Gurdon Saltonstall Mumford (1764-1831), had served as private secretary to Franklin in Paris and afterwards as US Representative for New York.

**200 / 300 €**

267

[LAFAYETTE, Gilbert du Motier, marquis de]

*Lettre autographe signée par Samuel Prioleau*

Charleston, 9 juillet 1825

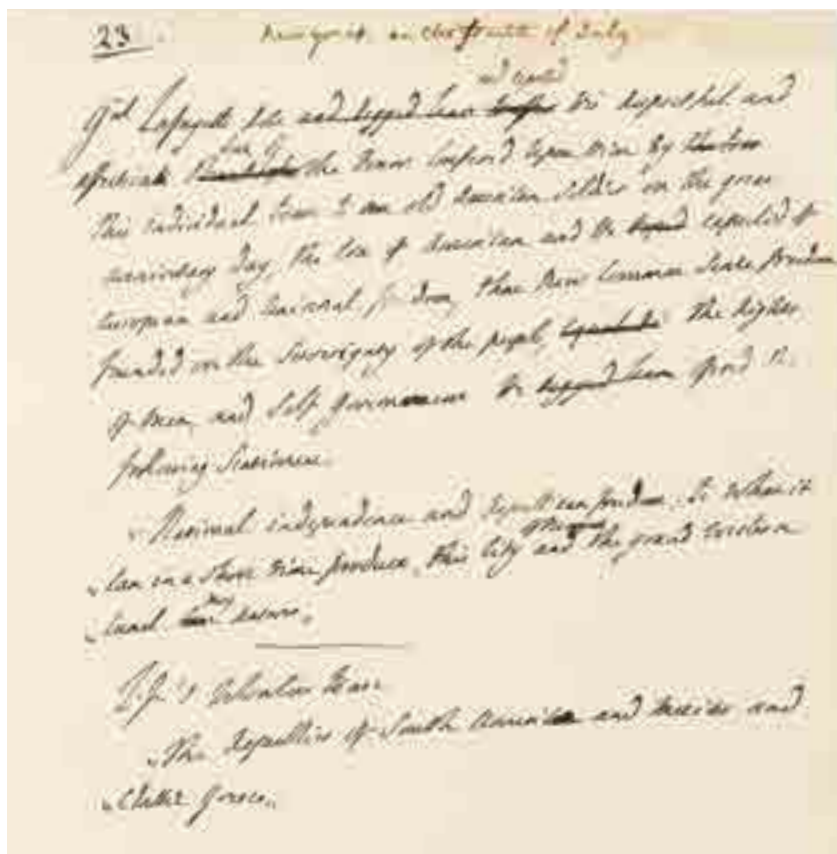
*1 p. in-4*

EXEMPLAIRE DE LAFAYETTE. LA VILLE DE CHARLESTON OFFRE À LAFAYETTE UNE MINIATURE DU COLONEL HUGER PAR CHARLES FRASER. SON PÈRE, BENJAMIN HUGER, L'AVAIT HÉBERGÉ À SON ARRIVÉE EN AMÉRIQUE ; LE FILS, FRANCIS HUGER, ORGANISA SA TENTATIVE D'ÉVASION DE LA FORTERESSE D'OLMUTZ. "YOUR ACCEPTANCE OF THE MINIATURE OF COLONEL FRANCIS K. HUGER"

"I have the honor to request on behalf of the City of Charleston your acceptance of the miniature of Colonel Francis K Huger herewith handed you", avec UNE APOSTILLE AUTOGRAPHE DE LAFAYETTE, au crayon : "Répondue".

The portrait was by Charles Fraser of Charleston (1782-1860), who also painted a miniature of Lafayette. Huger was the son of Benjamin Huger, Lafayette's host when he had first arrived in America nearly fifty years earlier, and had made a daring attempt to spring Lafayette from the Austrian fortress of Olmütz in 1794 :

"At Charleston, the festivities of reception were rendered doubly interesting and grateful, by the presence of Colonel Francis K. Huger, the same who, thirty years before, had risked his life, and suffered a long imprisonment, in the effort to aid the escape of Lafayette from the castle of Olmütz (...) Everywhere the name of Huger was inscribed by



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the side of that of Lafayette. They sat side by side in the triumphal car, and at the festive board, and shared the honors and felicitations of the people. On the day of his departure, the city presented to Lafayette a beautiful and highly-finished miniature of his friend, richly set in a frame of solid gold" (William Cutter, *The Life of General Lafayette*, 1849, p.364).

RÉFÉRENCE : for a miniature of Benjamin Huger by Charles Fraser, see the *Metropolitan Museum* online : <http://www.metmuseum.org/collection/the-collection-online/search/10900>

800 / 1 200 €

268  
**LAFAYETTE**, Gilbert du Motier, marquis de  
*[Toast 23] Document autographe signé*  
 New York, 4 juillet 1825  
 14 lignes

TOAST PRONONCÉ À NEW YORK LE 4 JUILLET 1825.  
 EXEMPLAIRE DE LAFAYETTE.

TOAST IN NEW YORK ON 4<sup>th</sup> JULY, 1825. LAFAYETTE'S COPY

"Gal Lafayette rose and expressed his respectful and affectionate sense of the honor conferred upon him by the individual toast to an old American soldier on the great anniversary day, of American and, he expected, of European and universal freedom, that new common state freedom founded on the sovereignty of the people, the rights of men, and self government. He afford the following sentiment : National independence and republican freedom : to what it can produce, this city of New York and the grand western canal may assure. L.F.'s volunteer toast.

The Republics of South America and Mexico and Greece"

"At Whitehall we were told of the boast of the English general, and we now found ourselves on the field of battle which humbled his pride ; we should have been exceedingly pleased to visit this theatre of one of the most-glorious events of the Revolution ; but the night was too far advanced (...) and some hours afterwards the sun of the Fourth of July rose radiantly to illuminate the 49<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the declaration of independence (...) The sermon, the subject of which was the solemnity of the day, was followed by the reading of the declaration of independence, which was listened to with profound attention" (Levasseur, *Lafayette in America*, II, p. 215)

3 000 / 5 000 €

LE MANUSCRIT AUTOGRAPHE DU DISCOURS DU "4<sup>th</sup> OF JULY BANQUET", AVEC CORRECTIONS ET AJOUTS.

ONE OF THE BEST INDEPENDANCE DAY ORATION : "THE GREAT ERA OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE"

**15 000 / 20 000 €**

I most gratefully thank you, gentlemen, for the kind toast you have so affectionately welcomed. Your invitation to the fourth of July dinner, the moment I received it could not but have excited the feeling of a magnetic attraction. During the succession of fifty three anniversary days, either on the fields of war, or in civic celebrations, some times in the dungeons of a crowned European coalition, it has ever been my pride and delight to hail our great Era of American Independence, and to worship the rising Sun of Universal Freedom. It is that day that Jefferson and Adams have called themselves fortunate one more to behold. Before they surrendered their last breath, and to us, the few survivors of the Revolution, it seems on this day that we see our departed companions, whom we are soon to join, looking down, Washington and their head on these humbled celebrations. It seems we hear them recommending again, as they did in their life time, the preservation of those American fellow feelings, of that union between the States, which, whatever may be the momentary language of parties, are deeply rooted in every American heart, and who can better stand the testify to that truth than the Veteran whose happy lot it has barely been to visit the twenty four States of the Confederacy and who, from the kindness of the people of this behalf has enjoyed, it may be said, an individual communication with twelve millions of their inhabitants. Nor with it perhaps appear intimately also to stand a (?) of the Universal Sympathies, the fraternal good wishes which I have the pleasure to observe in the people of the United States towards the other paths of the American Hemisphere. May they, at the example of their elder brother by civic institutions, civic (?), practical freedom attain equal blessings of tranquility and Happiness ! May they, whatever ne the suggestions of European jealousy and the (?) of local prejudice, in the (?) of what has been done in their behalf, by the United States, long before any European power has condescended to acknowledge their Independence, as well as the congeniality of their Republican principles, find the only safe way to the security of a wholly American line of politics !

Permit me gentlemen, to offer you a toast :

"The Constitution of the United States, the price of Blood, the work of Wisdom, the happy Republican compound of State Rights and federal Energy may it ever stand far above partial collisions, under the sole patronage of National Good (?) and self Government"

Messieurs, c'est avec la plus profonde gratitude que je vous remercie pour l'accueil si affectueux que vous avez réservé à ce toast chaleureux. A l'instant où j'ai reçu votre invitation au dîner du quatre juillet, je n'ai pu m'empêcher d'éprouver une attirance magnétique. Tout au long de ces cinquante-trois anniversaires, que ce soit sur les champs de batailles, durant des fêtes civiques ou, parfois même, dans les cachots d'une coalition européenne couronnée, c'est avec fierté et joie que j'ai toujours salué cette grande ère de l'indépendance américaine et vénéré le soleil levant de la liberté universelle. C'est ce jour que Jefferson et Adams se sont estimés chanceux d'avoir pu connaître encore une fois. Avant de rendre leur dernier souffle, et pour nous, les quelques survivants de la Révolution, il nous semble aujourd'hui voir nos compagnons disparus, que nous serons bientôt appelés à rejoindre, contempler, avec Washington à leur tête, ces festivités pleines d'humilité. Nous pouvons presque les entendre recommander, comme ils l'ont fait de leur vivant, la préservation de cette solidarité américaine, de cette union entre les États qui, quel que puisse être le langage temporaire des partis, sont profondément ancrés dans tous les cœurs américains, et qui peut mieux témoigner de cette vérité que le vétéran qui a eu la joie d'à peine (?) visiter les vingt-quatre États de la Confédération et qui, par la chaleur des habitants envers lui, a pu avoir le bonheur, on peut l'affirmer, de communiquer avec douze millions de ses habitants. Ni avec cela peut-être sembler intimement d'être (*sic*) (?) des sympathies universelles, des vœux fraternels que j'ai le plaisir d'observer chez les habitants des États-Unis envers les autres chemins de l'hémisphère américain. Puissent-ils, sur le modèle de leur frère aîné par ses institutions civiles, (?) civiles, liberté pratique, atteindre la bénédiction de connaître tranquillité et bonheur ! puissent-ils, quoi que suggèrent les jalousies européennes et le (?) des préjugés locaux, au (?) de ce qui a été fait en leur nom, par les États-Unis, bien avant qu'aucune puissance européenne n'ait daigné reconnaître leur Indépendance, autant que l'amabilité de leur principes Républicains, trouver la seule voie menant à la sécurité d'une orientation entièrement américaine !

Permettez-moi, messieurs, de porter un toast :

« La Constitution des États-Unis, prix du sang, labeur de sagesse, heureux mélange républicain des Droits de l'État et de l'Énergie fédérale, puisse-t-elle toujours demeurer au-dessus des collisions partielles, sous la protection du Bien du Pays (?) et de l'autonomie gouvernementale. »



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[**LA FAYETTE**, Gilbert du Motier, marquis de]

*Document manuscrit de la main de John Magnus (?) ou de l'un des "Whitehall Oarsmen"*

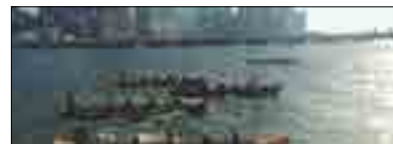
[9 juillet 1825]

1 p. in-4

"FREE TRADE AND SAILORS RIGHT".

LES RAMEURS VICTORIEUX OFFRENT À LAFAYETTE LEUR CÉLÈBRE BARQUE :  
L'AMERICAN STAR. IL LA RAPPORTERA AU CHÂTEAU DE LA GRANGE.  
EXEMPLAIRE DE LA FAYETTE : DE L'HERMIONE À L'AMERICAN STAR

Message d'adieu des Whitehall Oarsmen : "General Lafayette Permit the Whitehall oarsmen to present to you the race Boat American Star which was successfully distinguished for it fleetness. We wish you to convey it to Your residence in France where it may occasionally remind you of the greatful friends you have left behind, of the sincerity of the Mechanics of a Country which you assisted to liberate and also our great Naval Motto Free trade & Sailors rights"



The famous rowing boat, called *American star*, was built by John and William Chambers. Whitehall gigs are named for the Manhattan street where they were first built more than 250 years ago. George Washington used them to evacuate troops from Brooklyn during the Battle of Long Island, a surreptitious middle-of-the night operation on Aug. 29, 1776, that saved the Continental Army from destruction. Still now, an annual race commemorates the December 1824 contest between two gigs : one the British, Thames River champion, the *Dart*, the other the Brooklyn-built gig, the *American Star*. \$1000 was placed on that race. Added to political factors between the two nations, it drew out 50,000 spectators : one third of the city's population and the largest crowd up to that time to witness an American sporting event.

The *American Star*, rowed by Whitehall boatmen and coxed by a fourteen year old named John Magnus, decisively won the race. At once the elegant *American Star* was a celebrity, a symbol of the country's engineering skills and the vigor of its people. When an appropriate gift was sought for General Lafayette in July 1825, the beautiful boat was presented by young John Magnus with his statement of the great motto of seamen during the War of 1812 : "Freedom of the seas and sailors right", that we can read on this manuscript - and which was affirmed by Lafayette. The *American Star* is today the oldest American craft still in existence today, and one of the most elegant. It is housed in the Château de La Grange with the winning rowers names visible on its four seats.

Le fameux canot *American Star* fut construit par John et William Chambers. Ces bateaux de course à la rame portent le nom de Whitehall d'après la rue de Manhattan où ils ont été construits il y a plus de deux cent cinquante ans. George Washington les utilisa pour évacuer les troupes de Brooklyn pendant la Bataille de Long Island, en pleine nuit le 29 août 1776. Il sauva ainsi l'Armée Continentale. De nos jours, une course annuelle commémore encore celle qui eut lieu en décembre 1824 entre le *Dart* britannique, champion de la Tamise et l'*American Star* de Brooklyn. L'enjeu de la rivalité entre les deux nations était de \$1000. 50.000 spectateurs, soit un tiers de la population de New York, assista à la course. C'était la plus grande assistance jamais réunie jusqu'alors pour un événement sportif en Amérique.

L'*American Star* avait pour équipage de jeunes bateliers de Whitehall et, pour barreur, un garçon de quatorze ans prénommé John Magnus. La victoire de l'*American Star* le rendit célèbre. Il devint le symbole des compétences techniques du pays et fut choisi comme présent offert au général Lafayette en juillet 1825. Le bateau lui fut donné par le jeune barreur John Magnus qui proféra la devise maritime de la Guerre de 1812 : "Freedom of the seas and sailors right", et que nous lisons sur ce manuscrit.

L'*American Star* est l'un des objets manufacturés les plus anciens des États-Unis. Elle est conservée au château de La Grange

General Lafayette  
 Permit the whitehall rowman  
 to present to you the race Boat American Star  
 Which was successfully distinguished for its Fleetness  
 We wish you to convey it to your residence in France  
 where it may occasionally remind you of the  
 grateful friends you have left behind of the firm  
 unity of the mechanics of a Country which you  
 assisted to liberate and also our great Naval  
 Motto Free trade & Sailors rights

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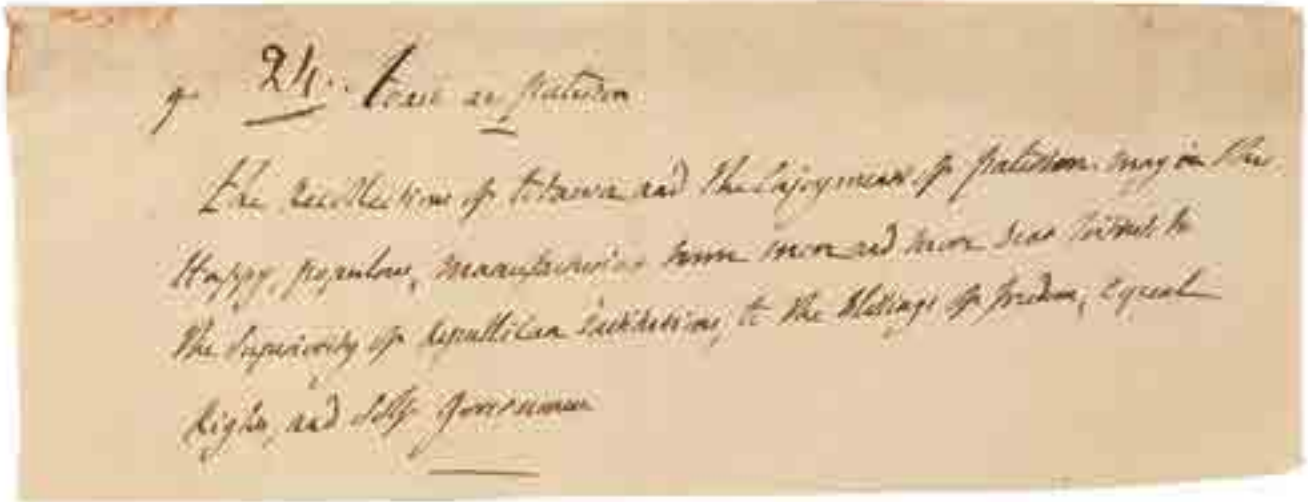
In the famous magazine for yachtsmen *Wooden Boats* (1996), John Gardner, of Mystic Seaport, describes the 25-foot (7.6 m) *American Star*. During the mid 20<sup>th</sup> century the boat was rediscovered and restored. Its lines have been preserved at Mystic Seaport (Museum of America and the Sea, [www.mysticseaport.org](http://www.mysticseaport.org)) where an exact replica was built in 1974–1975, and still rows at Seaport events.

Dans le célèbre magazine de la plaisance sur bois *Wooden Boats* (1996), John Gardner, de Mystic Seaport, fait la description physique de l'*American Star* (25 pieds ; 7.6 m). Au milieu du XX<sup>e</sup> siècle, le bateau conservé à La Grange a été restauré. Une réplique exacte a même été construite en 1974–1975 (*Museum of America and the Sea*). Elle continue à être utilisée lors des manifestations de Seaport (voir [www.mysticseaport.org](http://www.mysticseaport.org)).

RÉFÉRENCES : C. Dodd, *The Story of World rowing*, 1992, p. 312 -- cf. l'excellente revue *Wooden Boat Magazine*, Brooklyn, Maine 04616, 1997, p. 41 -- Levasseur, *Lafayette in America*, II, pp. 220-225

6 000 / 10 000 €





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**LAFAYETTE**, Gilbert du Motier, marquis de  
 [Toast 24] Document autographe  
 Paterson [New Jersey], 14 juillet 1825  
 5 lignes

TOAST PRONONCÉ À PATERSON. EXEMPLAIRE DE LAFAYETTE.

TOAST IN PATERSON. LAFAYETTE'S COPY

"Toast at Paterson.

The recollections of Totowa and the enjoyment of Paterson. May this happy, populous, manufacturing town more and more bear interest to the superiority of republican institutions, to the blessings of freedom, equal rights and self government"

"According to an account published by the Newark Sentinel on July 19, 1825, it was early on the morning of Thursday, July 14<sup>th</sup>, 1825, that General Lafayette was escorted by military parade from his lodgings on Broadway, New York City, to the Hoboken ferry, where he crossed the Hudson River into New Jersey. He proceeded to Hackensack, "where he was received with a thousand welcomes by the patriotic citizens of that village." After breakfast, he journeyed to Paterson, passing Zabriskie's Mills (Arcola), Wagaraw and the Goffle. Reaching Paterson by noon, he was "received with all the congratulations that could arise from the hearts of freemen." After dining at James McNally's Hotel on Main Street, he departed for Morristown, passing through Totowa Bridge and Godwin's Tavern (known as the Passaic Hotel in 1825), Little Falls, Parsippany and Whippany. He reached Morristown at about 6 o'clock in the evening" (Levasseur, *Lafayette in America*, II, p. 220).

"The war also brought the Continental army itself to camp on the Totowa Hills above the wondrous Falls and allowed General Washington to inspect the area. It was during a lull

in the fighting that Washington and his staff, Generals Wayne, Knox and the Marquis de Lafayette, decided to enjoy a picnic lunch at the foot of the majestic Totowa Falls" (Marcia Dente, *Paterson great falls*, Charleston, 2012, p. 22)

2 000 / 3 000 €

272

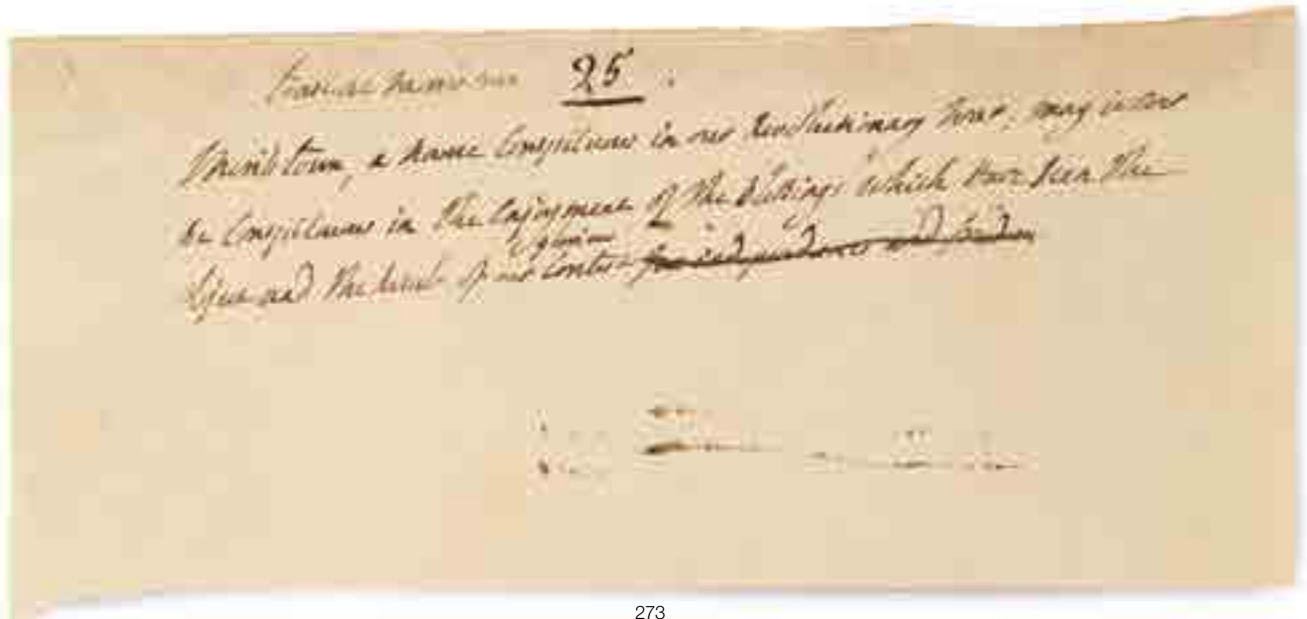
**LAFAYETTE**, Gilbert du Motier, marquis de]  
 Lettre autographe signée par Samuel A. Ruddock  
 New York, 12 juillet 1825  
 2 pp. in-4

EXEMPLAIRE DE LAFAYETTE. MAGNIFIQUE LETTRE D'UN VÉTÉRAN DE BUNKER HILL : "ACCEPT SIR, THE HUMBLE BREATHING OF ONE WHO SAW BUNKERS HILL BATTLE"

"You having chosen to live like Cincinnatus, and Washington, rather than like Alexander, Caesar, and Buonapart, has endeared you to freemen, who appreciate your services in the cause of liberty, the last of which was your laying the Corner Stone of her monument on Breeds Hill in honor of those Worthies who bled for a nations freedom. Accept Sir, the humble breathing of one who saw Bunkers hill Battle" ; il lui rappelle "the old cradle of Liberty, Fanuel Hall, where Warren, Hancock, Adams, any my father, spake those soul stirring words, that roused a nations power", avec une note autographe de Levasseur "pearl street corner of broad street"

John Ruddock was the Boston Justice who in 1770 ordered that the Tory sympathiser and customs agent Ebenezer Richardson should be arrested and sent to Faneuil Hall for the killing of twelve-year-old Christopher Snider, "first martyr of the American Revolution". For another letter by his son, see the following item.

1 500 / 3 000 €



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**LAFAYETTE**, Gilbert du Motier, marquis de

[Toast 25] Document autographe

Morristown, 15 juillet 1825

4 lignes

TOAST PRONONCÉ À MORRISTOWN. EXEMPLAIRE DE LAFAYETTE.

TOAST IN MORRISTOWN. LAFAYETTE'S COPY

"Toast at Morristown.

Morristown, a name conspicuous in our Revolutionary war ; may it ever be conspicuous in the enjoyment of the blessings which have been the object and the result of our glorious contest"

For the arrival of Lafayette from Paterson, on July 14, 1825, Monsieur Sansay arranged the memorable ball which has caused his name to go down as the most famous dancing-master in New Jersey history.

**1 500 / 2 000 €**

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[**LAFAYETTE**, Gilbert du Motier, marquis de]

Lettre autographe signée par Samuel A. Ruddock

New York, 13 juillet 1825

2 pp. in-4

EXEMPLAIRE DE LAFAYETTE. SAMUEL RUDDOCK, VÉTÉRAN DE BUNKER HILL, LUI PRÉSENTE UNE CARTE DE L'AMÉRIQUE DU SUD DONT LE DESTIN SEMBLE À L'ÉPOQUE ÊTRE CELUI D'UNE NOUVELLE AMÉRIQUE : "THE MARCH OF LIBERTY HAS SPREAD OVER THAT BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY"

Samuel A. Ruddock montre à Lafayette "the great Map which I have made of South America, and which is the labor and toil of many years, spent in making astronomical observations, in order to obtain the true latitude and longitude of some thousands of plans before uncertain as to their location. During my rout the march of Liberty has spread over that beautiful Country. Much valuable geographical and statistical information, I have obtained from Priests and Engineers, in manuscript maps of the interior, which is of the first respectability". Il décrit ensuite son voyage en Amérique du Sud.

Samuel A. Ruddock, describing himself as a *Military and Topographical Engineer of New York*, produced that year *A Statistical and Geographical Atlas of North America ; showing the latitude and longitude of the capital cities, their distances from each other in every direction, from Quebec to Panama*. He is best known for a map of Colleton District, South Carolina, published in 1820.

**300 / 500 €**

[LAFAYETTE, Gilbert du Motier, marquis de]

*Lettre autographe signée William Milnor, "Secretary of State" de la "Colony in Schuylkill"*

Philadelphie 20 juillet 1825

1 p. in-4

LA FIN DU FAREWELL TOUR.

EXEMPLAIRE DE LAFAYETTE. ÉTONNANTE LETTRE DU SECRÉTAIRE D'ÉTAT DE "SCHUYLKILL" : LE PLUS VIEUX CLUB DU MONDE ANGLO-SAXON DONT LAFAYETTE DEVIENT MEMBRE LE 21 JUILLET 1825.

THE END OF THE FAREWELL TOUR.

LAFAYETTE'S COPY. A SURPRISING LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY OF STATE OF "SCHUYLKILL" : THE OLDEST CLUB IN THE ANGLO-SAXON WORLD, WHICH LAFAYETTE JOINED ON JULY 21, 1825

"The Governor, Council and Citizens of the *State in Schuylkill* understanding that yourself and Suite, will favor them with a visit at their Castle, to-morrow, have requested me officially to express to you, the high gratification your presence will afford them. As Caterer of the day, I have the Honor to bid you all a most hearty welcome to our ancient Fishing establishment"

The *Schuylkill Fishing Company of Pennsylvania*, also known as the *State in Schuylkill*, was the first angling club in the American Colonies and remains the oldest continuously operating social club in the English-speaking world. The *Schuylkill Fishing Company of Pennsylvania*, styling itself the *State in Schuylkill*, was founded in 1732 under the terms of a treaty with the Delaware Indians under which they and their descendants gained rights to fish the Schuylkill River ; its officers adopting governmental titles, such as Governor and, as here, Secretary of State, and its clubhouse being styled *the Castle*. In 1737, membership was limited to twenty-five. After the American Revolution, in 1782, the club changed its name to "State in Schuylkill", but retained its rules and organization. The club claims to be the oldest in the world. The *Beefsteak Club of London* antedates it, but was suspended for a while

"General Lafayette was received by the citizens and magistrates, who, in the costume of fishermen, awaited his arrival at the frontier of their state. In a short and eloquent address, the secretary of state recounted to him the history of the republic, from its establishment to the present time, and concluded by announcing to him that the title and all the rights of citizen had been granted to him by a unanimous vote. As soon as the general had expressed his acceptance of the honor and his gratitude, he was invested with the national costume, and, his head being protected with the large straw hat, he entered into the occupation of the community" (Levasseur, *Journal*, II, pp. 233-234).

The club maintained a rather ambiguous claim to state sovereignty throughout its early history. During Prohibition in the United States, it claimed that it was unaffected, and continued to openly manufacture and drink alcoholic beverages. The club

is reputed to have been the origin of *Fish House Punch*, an alcoholic drink consisting mainly of rum.

The writer of this letter, William Milnor (1769-1848), had served two terms in Congress as Representative from Pennsylvania and in 1829 was elected Mayor of Philadelphia. But he is perhaps more widely remembered as author of *An Authentic Historical Memoir of the State of Schuylkill : from its establishment on that romantic stream, near Philadelphia, in the year 1732, to the present time* (1830), a minor classic of piscatorial literature that was to be re-issued in 1889 and 1932, in which he gives us a long account of Lafayette's visit (pp. 92-102), and quotes the present letter in full (p. 100) :

"The Company habited in the Fisherman's stile, with white linen aprons and ample straw hats. were formed in open file, facing inwards, near the north front entrance to the Castle. The three banners supported on the right. General Lafayette, and suite, and the gentlemen in waiting on him as escort, deputed by the City authorities, alighted at the lines of the State... The General was then conducted between the open files towards the Castle, near to which he was met by the Secretary of State [Milnor], who addressed him... "Dear General, The Governor Council, and Citizens assembled, greet you, and the gentlemen accompanying you, with a cordial welcome to the *State in Schuylkill*. Your visit here, completes your tour to all the States in the Union... No event (save the War of the Revolution, in which you Sir, bore so distinguished a part,) ever interrupted the amusements of the Fishing and Fowling Company of the Colony of Schuylkill (...) The General in his usual felicitous manner, promptly replied : "My Dear Sir, I feel sincere pleasure in visiting your ancient Institution, so pleasantly situated on the Bank of your beautiful river. It is the more grateful to me, as it completes my tour to all the States of the Union. About half a century ago, I first crossed your beautiful stream in times of peril ; far different now are the sensations I realize, in meeting my friends on so pleasant an occasion (...) After being introduced to all the gentlemen assembled individually, the General and attendants refreshed themselves with the pleasant beverage of Iced Punch, Lemonade, &c., and then proceeded to inspect the interior arrangements of the Castle, culinary establishment, fleet and grounds of the Company, with which and its novelty, all expressed themselves highly delighted. Preparations were made for *le banquet extraordinaire*, and members and visitors sat to work industriously. The General expressed a desire as a member to do his duty, and was duly invested by the Counselors with a hat and apron, and introduced to the kitchen where he was initiated into business, by attention to the turning of the beef steaks on the gridiron. All were pleased with the affability and condescension of the illustrious guest. Seldom an occasion presented itself since his arrival on our shores, for him and his company and assembled visitors [sic], to be so perfectly at home" (pp. 93-96).

The certificate of membership that he signed that day and which Milnor quotes (p. 95) is now at the *Historical Society of Pennsylvania* (Gottschalk, *Guide*, p.197).

3 000 / 5 000 €

General Sabajette,

Dear Sir,

The Governor, Council and Citizens  
of the "State in Schuykill," understanding that  
youself and Suite, will favor them with a visit at  
their Castle, to-morrow, have requested me officially  
to express to you, the high gratification your presence  
will afford them. As Captain of the day, I  
have the honor to bid you all a most hearty  
welcome to our ancient Forting establishment.

With the highest respect,  
Yours obt. S<sup>t</sup>

William Melner Jr.  
Secy of State.

That was July 20<sup>th</sup> 1828.

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[LAFAYETTE, Gilbert du Motier, marquis de]

*Lettre autographe signée par le général Francis Peston*

Abingdon, Virginia, 17 juillet 1825

*3 pp. in-4, adresse sur la dernière page ("Genl Lafayette Washington politness of Colo. Barbour"), légère déchirure due à la rupture du cachet avec manque de quelques lettres sur la dernière page*

EXEMPLAIRE DE LAFAYETTE. DEMANDE DE FAVEUR PAR UN GÉNÉRAL AMÉRICAIN : "I BEG THAT YOU WOULD NAME ME TO Mr. MONROE, Mr. MADISON OR Mr. JEFFERSON"

Le général Preston demande à Lafayette s'il pourrait, pour raisons de santé, rentrer en France avec lui, comme le Président le lui a accordé : "My object is to sail with you to France on the frigate Brandywine" ; avec post-scriptum : "PS. Altho' you may recollect me from what I have said above, yet your not knowing my standing in Society, I beg that you would name me to Mr M[on]roe, Mr Madison or Mr Jefferson, with all of wh[om] I am well acquainted"

Francis Preston (1765-1836) was a lawyer who represented Virginia in Congress from 1793 to 1797 and had served as a Colonel of Volunteers in the War of 1812. He was promoted Brigadier-General of the Virginia Militia in 1820. Like his father, who had been a friend and fellow-surveyor of Washington's, and Lafayette himself, he was a prominent Freemason. The Colonel Barbour who delivered the letter is probably the Virginia Senator John S. Barbour (1790-1855), who had served as Madison's ADC in the War of 1812, and was cousin of the Secretary of War, Senator James Barbour.

400 / 600 €

277

[LAFAYETTE, Gilbert du Motier, marquis de]

*Lettre autographe signée J.R.J*

Princeton, 18 juillet 1825

*1 p. in-4, déchirure due à la rupture du sceau, adresse sur la dernière page ("Sir Night M Lafayette Philadelphia")*

EXEMPLAIRE DE LAFAYETTE. LETTRE DÉLIRANTE METTANT LAFAYETTE "ON THE LEVEL WITH WASHINGTON & BOLIVAR BECAUSE THE SQUARE DECLARED YOU"

Ce chrétien excentrique et Franc-Maçon signe "J.R.J." et s'adresse au "Sir Night Lafayette" lui reconnaissant une prééminence : "It has been your happy & merited lot to be placed on the level with Washington & Bolivar because the square declared you, with them, a 'Key Stone'" ; il demande "if Sir Night Lafayette has been 'taught of God' ? if he has enlisted under the Captain of Salvation"

150 / 200 €

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LAFAYETTE, Gilbert du Motier, marquis de

*[Toast 26] Document autographe signé*

Philadelphie, Mr Rush dinner, 20 juillet 1825

*28 lignes*

TOAST PRONONCÉ À PHILADELPHIE. EXEMPLAIRE DE LAFAYETTE.

TOAST IN PHILADELPHIA. LAFAYETTE'S COPY

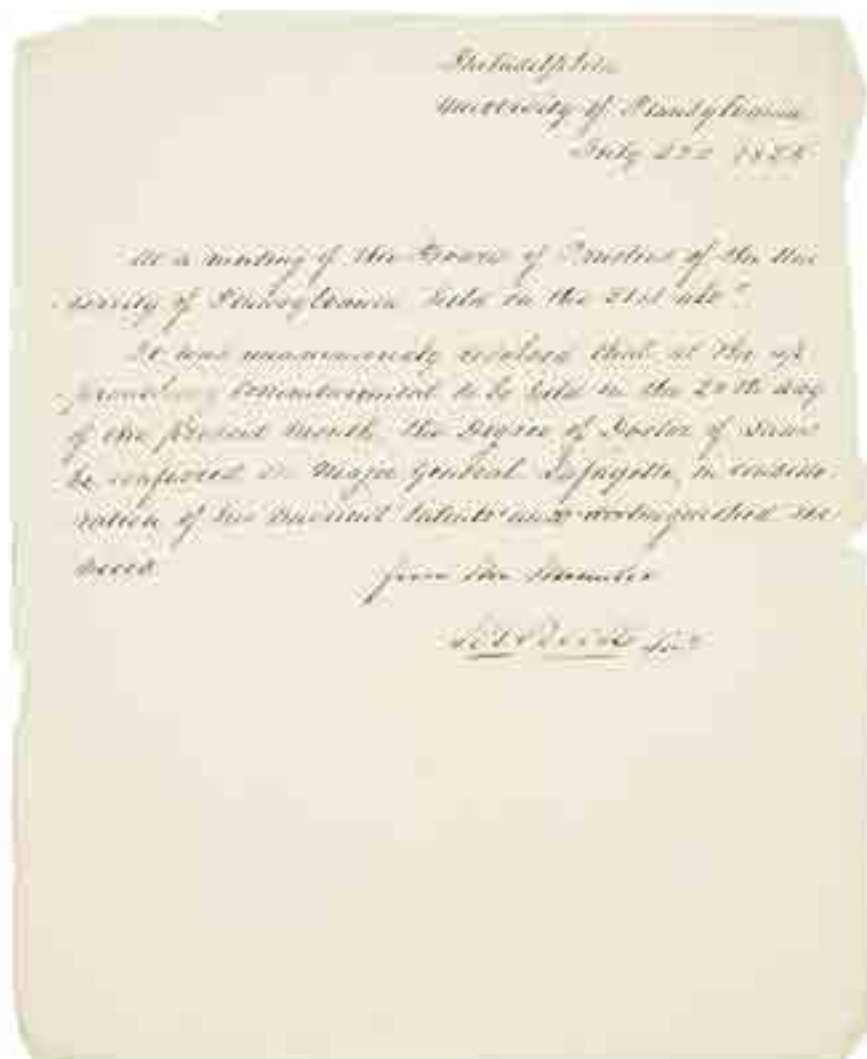
"Gal Lafayette rose and expressed his acknowledgments for the toast that had been drunk in his behalf, and at the same time he attends to the sentiments which the guest of the day has expressed upon the superiority of American civilization over the institutions of every part of both hemispheres. He expressed (...) the happy message of his old fellow and companion in arms, President Monroe, a message which at once was just a stop to the plots of the continental governments against the independence and freedom of South America (...) He gave the following toast : Philadelphia. May the fair city for every conscience to redeem the pledge of her philanthropic name and rejoin (?) the blessings of her republican freedom. Gal L.F. being asked for a volunteer toast gave the memory of William Penn and Benjamin Franklin" (...)

"We were now in the middle of July (...) We shall pause an instant longer in Philadelphia, to visit the Water Works, and attend the celebration festival with which the citizens particularly engaged in these works desired to honour the nation's guest" (Levasseur, *Lafayette in America*, II, p. 227)

3 000 / 5 000 €

26 Mr. Rush's Dinner.  
J<sup>d</sup> Lafayette de la Roche and expressed his acknowledgements for the heart-  
felt and true words in his speech, and at the same time he  
alluded to the statements which the guest of the day had expressed  
upon the superiority of American civilization over the institutions  
of every part of the West Indies. He expressed himself  
happy in the opportunity to sell, before a British, and the  
very influential British, the very message of his old  
friend and companion in arms ~~the~~ President Monroe, a  
message which at once was put a stop to the plans  
of the Continental Government against the independence  
and freedom of South America and Mexico, as at the  
same time the Congress, as the guest of the day well  
knows, and the Continental Congress, as their government to  
the acknowledgment of the independence of the American  
Republic. He gave the following text

Philadelphia may the fair City for ever continue  
to redeem the pledge of the Philanthropic name  
and of the <sup>and</sup> by buying the writings of the Republican



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**[LAFAYETTE, Gilbert du Motier, marquis de]**

*Lettre autographe signée de Joseph Reed, Secretary of the University of Pennsylvania  
Philadelphie 23 juillet 1825*

1 p. in-4

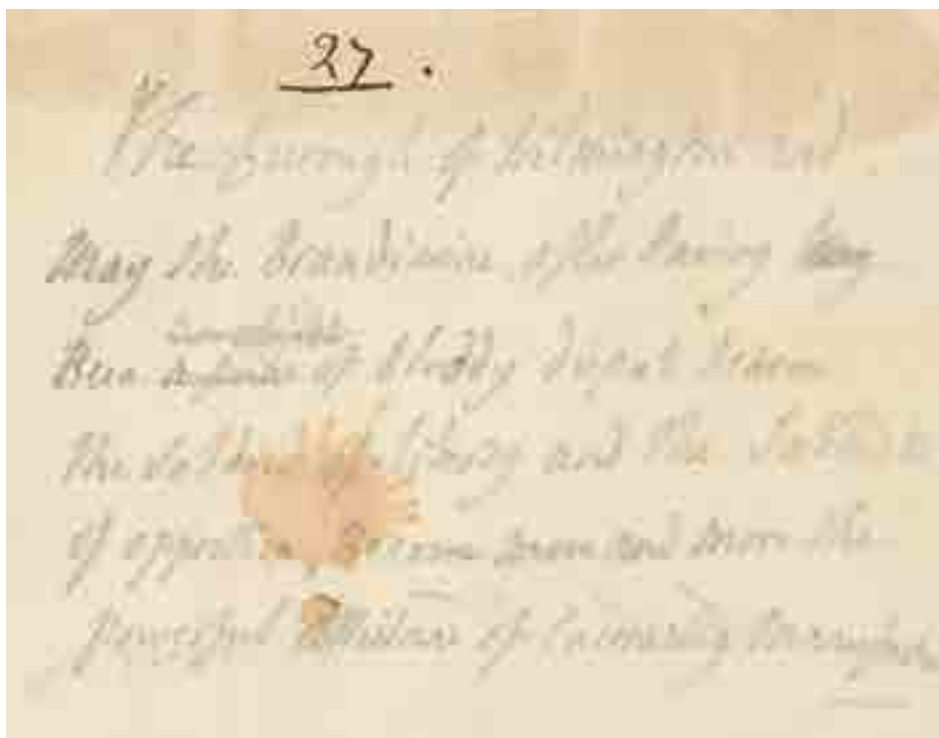
LA FIN DU FAREWELL TOUR.

EXEMPLAIRE DE LAFAYETTE. "DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF LAWS CONFERRED ON  
MAJOR GENERAL LAFAYETTE"

"At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania (...) it was unanimously resolved that (...) on 28<sup>th</sup> Day of the present month (...) the Degree of Doctor of Laws be conferred on Major General Lafayette, in consideration of his eminent talents and distinguished services"

Lafayette had written to Joseph Reed, Jr., from New York, the previous September, looking forward to meeting him (Gottschalk, *Guide*, p.187).

**3 000 / 5 000 €**



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280

[LAFAYETTE, Gilbert du Motier, marquis de]

*Lettre autographe signée de Joseph Reed, Secretary of University of Pennsylvania*

Philadelphie, 24 juillet 1825

2 pp. in-4

LA FIN DU FAREWELL TOUR.

EXEMPLAIRE DE LAFAYETTE. ÉCHOS DE REMARQUABLES CONVERSATIONS SUR LE SYSTÈME PÉNITENCIAIRE AMÉRICAIN, QUI ANNONCENT TOCQUEVILLE

"I have reflected after and seriously on the subject of the very short conversation, I had the pleasure of having with you at the Mayor's table on Friday last. I allude to the penitentiary system, which you seemed to think, and I fear truly, is in a degree at least to be abandoned here, to what extent a change is contemplated by the plan of the new penitentiary, which you visited, I am not precisely informed (...). As you have had frequent opportunities, at different periods of your eventful life, to observe the effects on the body as well as the intellect of the prisoner (...) I feel the greater confidence in making the request from the decided and animated manner in which you expressed those sentiments and the interest you took in the subject"

Joseph Reed demande à Lafayette de lui exprimer par un memorandum son point de vue sur le système pénitenciaire américain.

800 / 1 200 €

281

[LAFAYETTE, Gilbert du Motier, marquis de]

*[Toast 27] Document autographe*

Philadelphie, Mr Rush dinner, 25 juillet 1825

6 lignes, au crayon à papier

TOAST PRONONCÉ À WILMINGTON, EN L'HONNEUR DE BRANDYWINE, LA PREMIÈRE BATAILLE À LAQUELLE A PARTICIPÉ LAFAYETTE. EXEMPLAIRE DE LAFAYETTE.

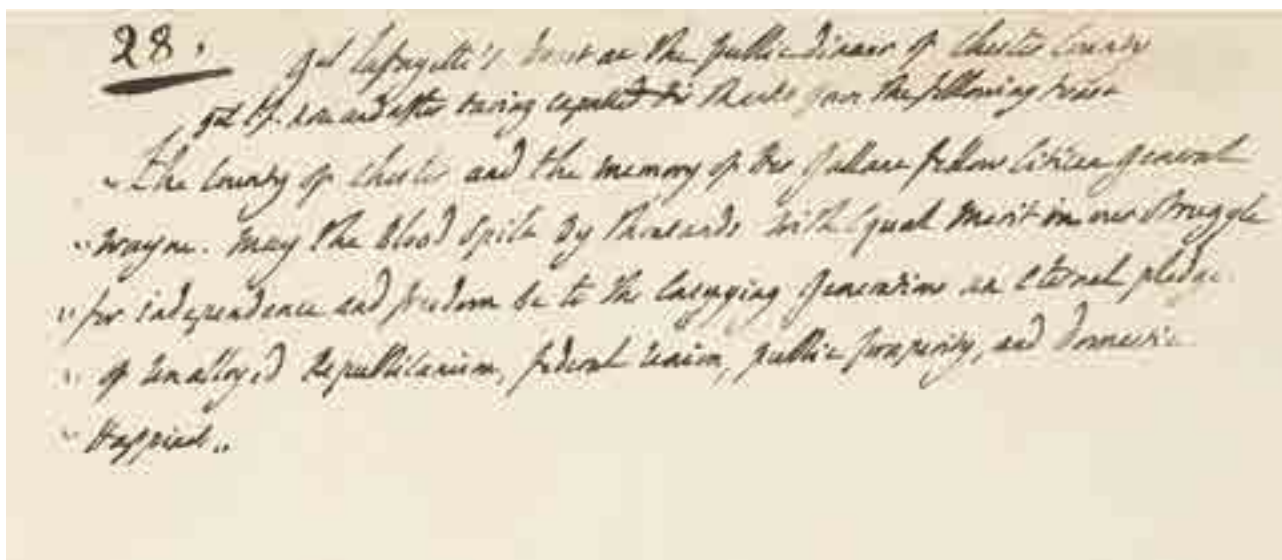
TOAST IN WILMINGTON, IN THE HONOR OF BRANDYWINE, THE FIRST BATTLE LAFAYETTE FOUGHT. LAFAYETTE'S COPY

"the burrough of Wilmington and may the Brandywine, after having been a bloody dispute between the soldiers of liberty and the satellites of oppression" (...)

"Although the heat continued excessive, he undertook, on the 25<sup>th</sup>, his journey to Wilmington, where a great number of Pennsylvanians and Virginians were in waiting to conduct him to the field of the battle of Brandywine. This field was not rendered illustrious by a victory, as has been said, but its remembrance is not less dear to Americans, who gratefully recollect the blood spilled there by their fathers, and by young Lafayette, in the defence of their rights, and to secure their independence" (Levasseur, *Lafayette in America*, II, p. 234)

3 000 / 5 000 €





282

282

**LAFAYETTE**, Gilbert du Motier, marquis de

[Toast 28] Document autographe signé

Chester county, 26 juillet 1825

6 lignes

TOAST PRONONCÉ À CHESTER. EXEMPLAIRE DE LAFAYETTE.

TOAST IN CHESTER. LAFAYETTE'S COPY

"Gal Lafayette's toast at the public dinner of Chester county.

Gal L.F. rose and after having expressed his thanks, gave the following toast :

The county of Chester and the memory of the gallant fellow citizen general Wayne. May the blood spilt by thousands with equal merit in our struggle for independence and freedom be to the generations an eternal pledge of unalloyed republicanism, federal union, public prosperity and domestic happiness."

"Twelve miles from the battlefield, at a stone bridge across a creek near headquarters in Chester, Lafayette established a control point that brought some order to the army's fight. Not until Washington and Greene relieved him did he go to headquarters in Chester to have his wound properly bandaged. When Washington and others finally arrived at the house where Lafayette was being treated, he was lying on the dining-room table" (James R. Gaines, *For Liberty and Glory. Washington, Lafayette, and their Revolutions*, Norton, 2008, p. 74)

RÉFÉRENCE : Levasseur, *Lafayette in America*, II, p. 236

2 000 / 3 000 €

160

283

**O'FALLON**, John

Lettre autographe signée à Georges Washington Lafayette

Saint Louis, 27 juillet 1825

2 pp. in-4

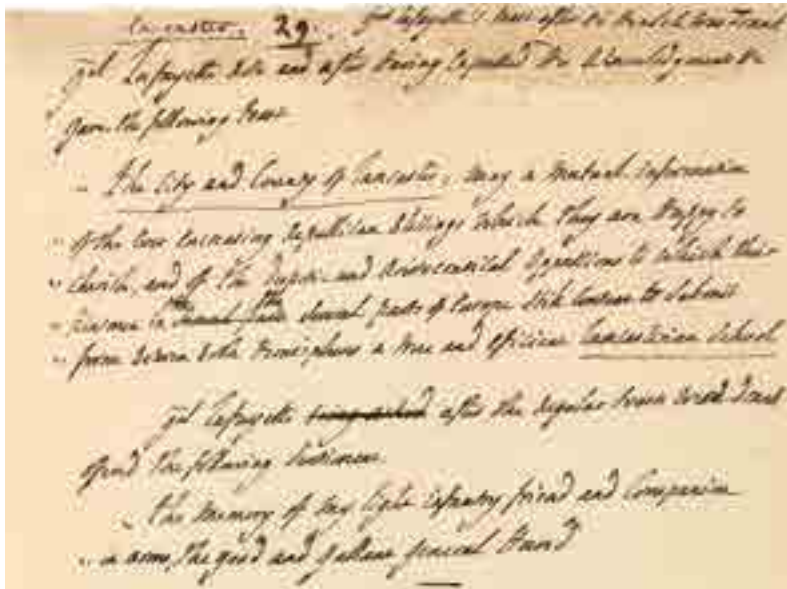
JOHN O'FALLON, PREMIÈRE FORTUNE DE SAINT LOUIS ET NEVEU DU FAMEUX EXPLORATEUR WILLIAM CLARK, PRÉSENTE UN NEVEU DE GEORGE CLARK À GEORGES WASHINGTON LAFAYETTE.

BY THE NEPHEW OF GEORGE CLARK

"I take the liberty of introducing to you an acquaintance my friend Radford, stepson of George Clark, who having been appointed midshipman in the Navy, in order to report himself at Washington, in time to take passage on board the new frigate Brandywine (...) selected to convey to France your excellent father"...

John O'Fallon (1791-1865) was a businessman and military officer who became the wealthiest person in St. Louis. His father, James O'Fallon, surgeon in Washington's army, married Frances Clark, a sister of George Rogers Clark and William Clark, Army officers, who became famous in exploring the Mississippi Valley. O'Fallon was assistant Indian Agent to William Clark one of the promoters of the Pacific and the North Missouri Railroads.

800 / 1 200 €



284

284

**LAFAYETTE**, Gilbert du Motier, marquis de  
 [Toast 29] Document autographe signé  
 Lancaster, 27 juillet 1825  
 12 lignes

TOAST PRONONCÉ À LANCASTER. EXEMPLAIRE DE LAFAYETTE.

TOAST IN LANCASTER. LAFAYETTE'S COPY

"Gal Lafayette's toast after his health was drank.  
 Gal Lafayette rose and after having expressed his acknowledgments,  
 he gave the following toast :

The city and county of Lancaster : may a mutual information of the ever increasing republican blessings which they are happy to cherish, and of the despotic and aristocratical oppressions to which their kinsmen in the several parts of Europe still conserve to submit from between both hemispheres a true and efficient Lancasterian school.

Gal Lafayette after the regular toasts were drank, offered the following sentiment :

The memory of my light infantry friend and companion in arms, the good and gallant general Hand"

Joseph Lancaster (1778-1838) was an English Quaker and public education innovator.

"I have already, I believe, mentioned the remarkable fact, that at the south, as at the north, and from the east to the west of the United States, we had met with men of different manners and languages, submitting for the general good to the same democratic government (...) Nothing perhaps more strongly confirmed General Lafayette in this opinion, than a view of the city and county of Lancaster, where are found men from

all parts of America and Europe, and of almost every diversity of religious faith, yet all attached to the wise and excellent institutions by which they are governed" (Levasseur, *Lafayette in America*, II, p. 261)

3 000 / 5 000 €

285

**LAFAYETTE**, Gilbert du Motier, marquis de  
*Lettre autographe signée de Abraham Sellers et Joshua Dryden ; et un autre manuscrit (2)*  
 Baltimore, [29 juillet 1825]  
 1 p. in-4

EXEMPLAIRE DE LAFAYETTE. LES TAILLEURS DE BALTIMORE LUI ADRESSENT LEUR TÉMOIGNAGE PAR L'INTERMÉDIAIRE DE JOHN STUART SKINNER

"We have been requested by the tailors of Baltimore to present you with one of the badges wove by them on the 4<sup>th</sup> of July last on the occasion of performing the ceremonies of commencing the Baltimore & Ohio Rail road, for the purpose of being by you forwarded to Genl Lafayette as a small token"... avec une APOSTILLE AUTOGRAPHE DE LAFAYETTE : "answered to be kept"

2. Susanna Warfield, "The following sentiment was delivered to General Lafayette on his first visit to the city of Baltimore"... 1 p. in-4, Baltimore, 19 janvier 1825

In 1824 General Lafayette selected Skinner as agent to manage the 20,000-acre grant of land that he had received from Congress.

200 / 300 €



286

[LAFAYETTE, Gilbert du Motier, marquis de]

*Lettre autographe signée de Friedrich List ; et deux autres documents (3)*

Philadelphie, 13 août 1825

4 pp. in-4

LA FIN DU FAREWELL TOUR.

EXEMPLAIRE DE LAFAYETTE. SUPERBE LETTRE DU GRAND ÉCONOMISTE FRIEDRICH LIST À LAFAYETTE, SON PROTECTEUR POUR UN TEMPS. IL LUI DEMANDE ARGENT ET EMPLOI

[En français]. Il discute le statut de la langue allemande aux États Unis, parle de sa triste vie et annonce son intention de rester à Philadelphie. Le français de F. List, peu maîtrisé, fait la part belle à de charmants germanismes : "les renseignements que j'ai pris pour m'établir dans ce pays, ou j'espérai voir finir enfin mes longues souffrances me montrent une situation bien pénible. Il n'y a rien à faire ici pour moi avec une gazette allemande. Cette langue va s'éteindre en Pennsylvanie. Les hommes instruits, de la race germanique, lisent les gazettes anglaises. Les autres, parlent et écrivent un patois allemand, une langue grossière, que je ne saurais ni parler ni écrire" etc.

[JOINT] :

2. [Imprimé]. [Prospectus publicitaire pour une nouvelle revue en langue allemande de Frederick List]. *Sir, You are no doubt aware...*, Lancaster, 7

3. L.a.s. de Friedrich List à Georges Washington Lafayette, "The report of the sickness your venerable father cause great affliction", 2 pp. in-4, Harrisburg, 2 juillet 1826

The great German economist Friedrich List (1789-1846), developer of the National System of Innovation, forefather of the German historical school of economics and theorist of European economic union, is thought by many to have inspired Japanese economic policy after the Second World War as well as the reforms in China after Mao. In the first letter he discusses the status of the German language in American scholarly discourse and the wisdom of learning English. Most of the letter devoted to a description of his desperate life circumstances. He ends by stating his intention either to settle in Philadelphia for the sake of his family or to become a woodsman in Ohio. Much of his inspiration in its turn deriving from Alexander Hamilton and his American followers. Like Lafayette, List had been a political prisoner in Europe, and had emigrated to America in 1825, where he was to remain until 1832, working first as a farmer and then as a journalist. Lafayette had met him in Paris earlier in 1824 and had offered to travel with him to America.

1 000 / 1 500 €

Philadelphia le 13 Aout 1812

Cher Monsieur le General!

Le renseignement que j'ai pu me recueillir dans ce pays, au sujet de la  
manière de parler des langues étrangères, me mettrait en situation bien possible. Il est  
bien à faire de parler avec nos gens allemands. Cette langue se débrouille  
au Royaume. Les bases infimes de la race germanique font les gens anglais  
souvent parler et écrire en patois allemand sans langue germanique, qu'ils  
sont en mesure de parler, et écrire. Les gens anglais produisent à peine les bases de  
l'impression et se sentent partout les impressions, ces bases, qui les occupent.

La seule espérance que j'ai pour devenir un savant, est d'être instruit. Malgré  
tous mes efforts, il ne m'est pas encore possible de trouver une autre occupation  
et d'être plus de temps, que le bon conseil, d'apprendre la langue anglaise  
le plus possible. Ma ouvrage sur les Etats-Unis que j'ai consacré pour  
le faire imprimer en Allemagne sera peut-être supprimé par la censure.

C'est pourquoi un bon conseil que d'apprendre la langue anglaise et faire  
l'étude de la science avant l'an 1812. Je n'ai pas non plus quelque  
chose de plus, je n'aurais pu libérer les droits et les lois de ce pays  
pour faire la profession de avocat sans une restriction sur la langue  
anglaise qu'on m'a imposée. C'est la seule chose que je fais en ce moment.



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[LAFAYETTE, Gilbert du Motier, marquis de]  
*Lettre autographe signée de Jonathan Russel*  
Mendon, Massachusetts, 18 août 1825  
2 pp. in-4

BELLE LETTRE DE JONATHAN RUSSEL À LAFAYETTE. RUSSEL FUT L'UN DES NÉGOCIATEURS DU TRAITÉ DE GAND QUI MIT FIN À LA GUERRE DE 1812.

IL REGRETTE DE NE PAS VOIR LAFAYETTE CHEZ LUI. IL LUI PARLE DE SIMON BOLIVAR ET AJOUTE, D'UNE BELLE FORMULE : "WE HAVE ALWAYS BEEN YOUR FRIEND"

"I have, until very recently flattered my self with the hope that you would make the contemplated visit to Rhode Island (...) a regret in which vanity and ostentation has no concern"... il regrette "not to pay to the benefactor of our country and of the human race the full tribute of our heartfull gratitude and veneration. We have always been your friend" puis il parle de Bolivar et de la lettre de Lafayette qu'il lui a adressée

Jonathan Russell (1771-1832), diplomat, born in Providence, was the son of Jonathan and Abigail Russell. His father was descended from John Russell, a 1640 resident of Charlestown, Massachusetts. He graduated from Rhode Island College in 1791. He studied law, but did not practice. He entered into European trade with his partner Otis Ammidon. His diplomatic career began when President James Madison appointed him *chargé d'affaires* in Paris in 1810. The next year he was given the same position in London. From 1814 to 1818 he was United States minister to Sweden and Norway. He was one of the negotiators of the Treaty of Ghent, with John Quincy Adams, James A. Bayard, Henry Clay, and Albert Gallatin. In 1818 he was recalled from Sweden by James Monroe, and the next year he settled in Mendon, Massachusetts. He served in the Massachusetts House of Representatives for one term in 1820. He was then elected as a Republican to the United States House of Representatives for the Seventeenth Congress (1821-1823). During his term he was also the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

RÉFÉRENCE : les archives de Jonathan Russel sont conservées à *Brown Universit*, library. [brown.edu/riamco/.../US-RPB-msrussell.pdf](http://brown.edu/riamco/.../US-RPB-msrussell.pdf)

**3 000 / 5 000 €**

The letter which you had the goodness to address under cover to me is  
to the Honorable Colonel in behalf of my only son George, was immediately  
received & is settled in my nearest hands

My last letter from my son was written while he was passing the narrow  
pass near York to Colchester on the brig Le George & he expresses his great  
sorrow that he could not attend to you in person, in respect to questions relating  
you were to have been in New York on the afternoon of that very day

I am much obliged to you for my remembrance and shall be glad to hear by your  
business that I may not perhaps see you here to express you of my  
profound respect & admiration and my ardent prayers for your safety  
and happy return to your friends

J. C. DuRoi

General de la Fayette  
No. 1. St.

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[LAFAYETTE, Gilbert du Motier, marquis de]

*Lettre autographe signée de Philip Slaughter et Gabriel Long*  
Culpeper, Virginia, 16 août 1825

1 p. in-4

EXEMPLAIRE DE LAFAYETTE. INVITATION À DÎNER À  
CULPEPER TRANSMISE PAR DEUX ANCIENS ET BRILLANTS  
OFFICIERS DE LA GUERRE D'INDÉPENDANCE

La lettre est écrite par Philip Slaughter : "the sentiments of gratitude for your Magnificent Sacrifice in behalf of their now happy and prosperous country. We having served with you in the American Revolutionary Army take great pleasure in performing this duty" et ils l'invitent à Culpeper "at a dinner to be given (...) any day that may be most convenient for you"

Gabriel Long (1751-1827), a native of Culpeper, was an ardent patriot. He was renowned as one of the best riflemen in Virginia. Long went to join Washington's army besieging Boston. Long's fame began to grow at about this time in early 1776. He became good friends with George Washington and Marquis de Lafayette and was often sent out on detached services as an independent commander. Philip Slaughter (1758-1849) was a Captain in the Continental army. He was a son of Colonel Slaughter, another member of the Continental army, and was made lieutenant in the company of Captain Long. Lt. Slaughter was promoted to a captaincy in 1778, and served during the war, being in the battles of Brandywine and Germantown.

RÉFÉRENCE : les invitations des deux mêmes officiers faites à Thomas Jefferson et à James Madison pour ce même dîner sont conservées à l'Université de Virginie (<http://rotunda.upress.virginia.edu/founders/default.xqy?keys=FOEA-chron-1820-1825-08-16>)

**2 500 / 3 500 €**

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[LAFAYETTE, Gilbert du Motier, marquis de]

*Lettre autographe signée de Sylvanus Fansher (3)*  
Newhaven, Connecticut, 24 août 1825

1 p. in-4

LA FIN DU FAREWELL TOUR.

EXEMPLAIRE DE LAFAYETTE. CADEAU D'UN MÉDECIN AU  
"GOOD GEN. LAFAYETTE"

Sylvanus Fansher lui adresse un paquet contenant "the little pearl Instrument" qu'il lui avait montré lors de leur rencontre à New York

[JOINT] :

1. L.a.s. de H. Preble. "It gives me a pain to again transgress on your time every instant of which, I know, is occupied". *Avec adresse au verso du dernier feuillet ("General Lafayette, Washington")*. Pittsburgh, 14 août 1825

2. L.a. anonyme. [Fragment] : un émigré français non identifiable réclame en anglais une compensation de l'État français pour les

biens perdus de son père, Grand maître des Eaux et Forêts avant la Révolution. 4 pp. in-4, 19 août 1825

The original present may have been an inoculation needle, Dr Sylvanus Fansher (1770-1846) being an advocate of vaccination and describing himself in one of his pamphlets as "Inoculator to the United States Troops".

**100 / 150 €**

290

DEWITT BLOODGOOD, Simon

*Lettre autographe signée à Georges Washington Lafayette ; et*  
*14 autres lettres (15)*

Alabany, 30 mars 1826

2 pp. in-4

ENSEMBLE DE LETTRES ADRESSÉES À GEORGES  
WASHINGTON LAFAYETTE EN 1826

"I pray leave to introduce your favorable notice mon beau-frère, B. van Schaik, the grand son of general van Schaik"

2. L.a.s., signature illisible [Aintane ?], "I am at a loss for language to express"..., 2 pp. in-4, Washington, 25 janvier 1826

3. L.a.s de Richard Riker, "I send you and my friend Levasseur each a Medal struck to commemorate the completion of the Erie Canal"..., 3 pp. in-4, New York, 14 mai 1826

4. une lettre du même, "I send you by Capt Allen a copy of Mr Colden Memoir"..., New York, 13 septembre 1826

5. L.a.s de Louis Caire, en français, 3 pp. in-4, La Nouvelle Orléans, 18 mai 1826

6. L.a.s de B.L., 8 pp. in-4, Washington, 21 mai 1826

7. L.a.s de J. H. Hayward, "Permit me to introduce to your acquaintance my friend the Rev. Alfred Baur"..., 1 p. in-4, Boston, 1 juin 1826

8. L.a.s. de John Stewart Skinner, "this will be put into your hands by my dear Goodson Frederick"..., 4 pp. in-4, New York, 4 août 1826

9. une lettre du même, "accept my heartfelt thanks for your kind letter"..., 6 pp. in-4, 29 octobre 1826

10. L.a.s. de C. Roring, "the receipt of your much valued letter of 29<sup>th</sup> March (by Capt. Allyn)"..., 4 pp. in-4, New York, 7 septembre 1826

11. L.a.s. de John Neilson, "I must apologize for not having sooner acknowledge the receipt of your kind letter"..., 1 p. in-4, Paris, 24 septembre 1826

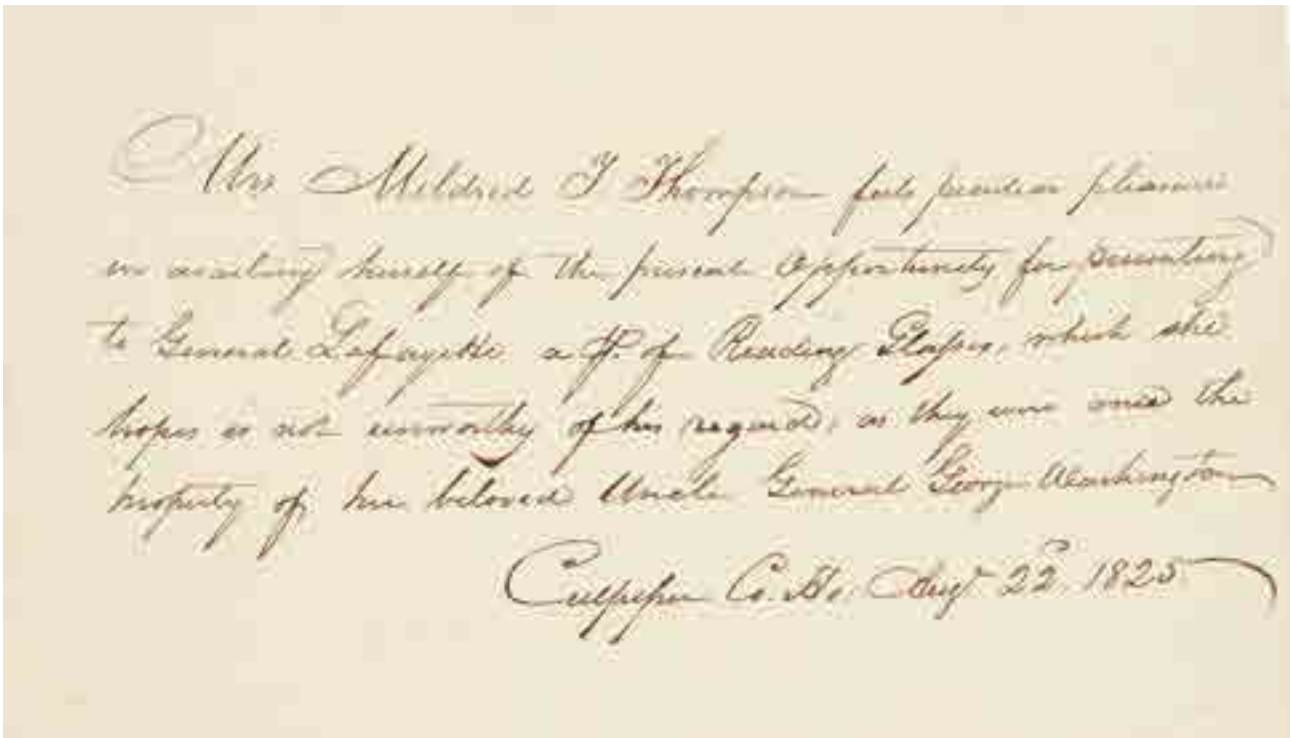
12. L.a.s. de George Smith, "the return of my nephew, Mr Ringgold"..., 2 pp. in-4, Georgetown, 20 octobre 1826

13. L.a.s. de J. M. Allen "I have just received yours of the 4<sup>th</sup> (...) I regret very much that I shall not see you before my departure for Greece and give you a Brotherly gripe and a warm embrace (...) my remembrance to (...) Mr and Mrs Maubourg, and Mr Lasteyrie and his family"..., 2 pp. in-4, [Paris], 8 novembre 1825, avec suscription et cachet

14. L.a.s. d'Isaac Cox Barnet, consul des États-Unis à Paris, "Could we have anticipated your friendly visit of today", parle de La Grange etc., 3 pp. in-4, [Paris], 19 décembre 1826, suscription et adresse en français

15. une lettre du même datée Paris, 14 décembre 1826

**400 / 600 €**



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[LAFAYETTE, Gilbert du Motier, marquis de]

Lettre autographe de Mme Mildred T. Thompson

Culpeper, 22 août 1825

1 p. in-4

LA FIN DU FAREWELL TOUR.

EXEMPLAIRE DE LAFAYETTE. LA PETITE NIÈCE DE WASHINGTON OFFRE AU GÉNÉRAL LES LUNETTES DE SON ONCLE : "THE PROPERTY OF HER BELOVED UNCLE WASHINGTON".

THE END OF THE FAREWELL TOUR.

LAFAYETTE'S COPY. WASHINGTON'S GRANDNIECE GIVES THE GENERAL HER UNCLE'S GLASSES : "THE PROPERTY OF HER BELOVED UNCLE WASHINGTON"

Lettre à la troisième personne "[she] feels peculiar pleasure in awaiting herself of the present opportunity for presenting to General Lafayette a Pair of Reading Glasses, which she hopes is not unworthy of his regard ; as they were once the property of her beloved Uncle George Washington"

Washington's reading-glasses, normally used by him only in private, have their part to play in the mythos that surrounds his reputation. The story is recounted that when the meeting of aggrieved army officers met at Newburgh at the end of the war and threatened the rule of Congress, he read them an eloquent appeal. He followed this by a letter from a member of Congress explaining their financial difficulties :

"The reading of part of this communication, Washington had told himself, perhaps might confirm whatever impression he had made. He stumbled through a few sentences, but as the manuscript was closely written, paused, took out his new spectacles, and put them on. "Gentlemen," he said, in effect, as he fumbled with the glasses, "you must pardon me. I have grown gray in your service and now find myself growing blind." That observation completed the rally to Washington" (D. S. Freeman, *Washington*, 1968, p.501).

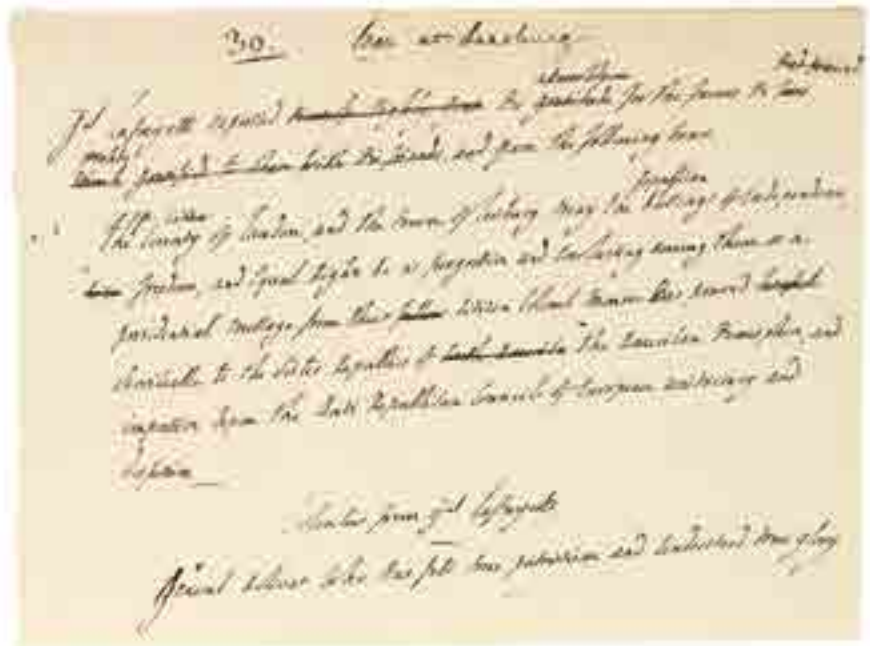
Mildred Thornton Thompson née Ball (1786-1854) was a great-niece of Washington. She was married to William Mills Thompson (1775-1837), and is recorded as living in Culpeper County until 1831. Her mother was Frances Thornton Washington, daughter of Washington's youngest brother, Charles, and of Mildred Thornton ; her father was Colonel Burgess Ball who had served as ADC to his wife's uncle during the Revolution.

These very famous glasses were in 1957 part of the collection of Comte and comtesse René de Chambrun.

RÉFÉRENCE : pour les lunettes, cf. cat. *Lafayette*, Archives Nationales, Paris, 1957, n° 605 k) : "Boîte contenant les lunettes de Washington" qui ajoute : "envoyée en souvenir à Lafayette par Martha Washington", ce qui semble peu probable

4 000 / 6 000 €





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**LAFAYETTE**, Gilbert du Motier, marquis de  
 [Toast 30] Document autographe signé  
 Leesburg, 26 août 1825  
 9 lignes

TOAST PRONONCÉ À LEESBURG ; ON BOIT AU GÉNÉRAL BOLIVAR. EXEMPLAIRE DE LAFAYETTE.

TOAST IN LEESBURG TO GENERAL BOLIVAR. LAFAYETTE'S COPY

"Toast.

Gal Lafayette expressed his acknowledgements for the favor he was gratified to share with friends, and gave the following toast :

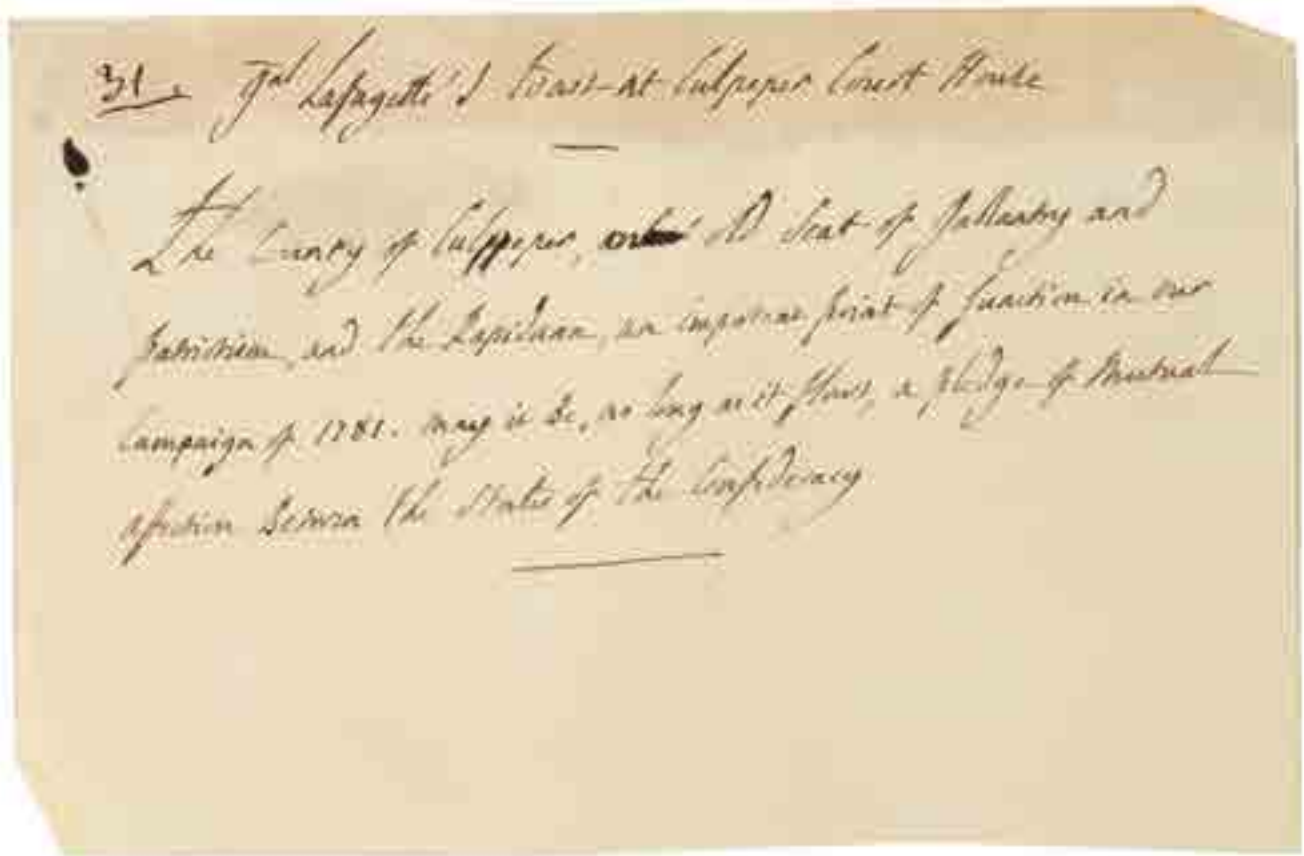
The county of Loudoun and the town of Leesburg. May the republican blessings of independence, freedom and equal rights be as progressive and everlasting among them as a providential message from their citizen colonel Monroe has proved serviceable to the sister republics of the American hemisphere and impassive upon the anti republican councils of European aristocracy and despotism.

Volunteer from Gal Lafayette :

General Bolivar who has felt true patriotism and understood true glory"

"We passed three days in their company, and then the inhabitants of Leesburg, a small adjacent village, came in company with the Loudon county militia, to invite the presence of the nation's guest at an entertainment prepared for him. The president, ex-president, and chief justice of the United States, accompanied him, and received their share of popular attention ; but it was easy to perceive that this homage was inspired by the veneration of their virtues, rather than by any titles which they possessed. After the Leesburg and Loudon county festivals we took leave of M. Monroe to return to Washington" (Levasseur, *Lafayette in America*, II, p. 244).

2 000 / 3 000 €



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**LAFAYETTE**, Gilbert du Motier, marquis de  
[Toast 31] Document autographe signé  
Culpeper (Virginie), vers le 30 août 1825  
5 lignes

TOAST PRONONCÉ À CULPEPER. EXEMPLAIRE DE LAFAYETTE.

TOAST IN CULPEPER LAFAYETTE'S COPY

"Gal Lafayette's toast at Culpeper Court House :

The county of Culpeper, and old seat of gallantry and patriotism, and the Rapidan, an important point of junction in our campaign of 1781. May it be, as long as it flows, a pledge of mutual affection between the states of the confederacy"

Rapidan is a small unincorporated community in the Virginia counties of Culpeper and Orange. "A few days afterwards we again left the capital to make a last tour in Virginia. On this occasion we visited Albemarle, Culpepper (...). Although in all these towns the progress of Lafayette was marked by popular festivals, he could not avoid feeling pained by the recollection that in a few days he was about to leave, perhaps for ever, a country which contained so many objects of his affection" (Levasseur, *Lafayette in America*, II, p. 245)

2 000 / 3 000 €

32. at Warrington Fauquier court house  
 General Lafayette rose and said that having had this day  
 a most gratifying occasion to present the people of Fauquier with  
 the tribute of his warm gratitude and affectionate devotion he would  
 not now further trespass on their time than to express the high  
 value he did set by the approbation of his friends and companions  
 his grateful <sup>and warm</sup> sense of in some <sup>of the obligations</sup> his family had been under to him in  
 very gloomy <sup>circumstances</sup>, he proposed the following toast  
 "The old Virginia line, the militia of 1781, and the  
 present generations of Fauquier. May the Revolutionary services  
 of the fathers find an everlasting reward in the Republican  
 prosperity and happiness of their children."

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**LAFAYETTE**, Gilbert du Motier, marquis de  
 [Toast 32] Document autographe signé  
 Warrington [Warrenton], début sept. 1825  
 12 lignes

TOAST PRONONCÉ À WARRENTON. EXEMPLAIRE DE LAFAYETTE.

TOAST IN WARRENTON. LAFAYETTE'S COPY

"At Warrington Fauquier court house.

General Lafayette rose and said that having had this day a most gratifying occasion to (?) the people of Fauquier with the tribute of his warm gratitude and affectionate devotion, he would not now further trespass on their time than to express the high value he did set by the approbation of his friends and companion in arms, colonel Monroe, and the obligations his family had been (?) to him in very gloomy circumstances, he proposed the following toast :

The old Virginia line, the militia of 1781, and the present generations of Fauquier. May the Revolutionary services of the fathers find an everlasting reward in the Republican prosperity and happiness of their children"

General Lafayette was given a banquet in 1825 with 6,000 of Fauquier's population

2 000 / 3 000 €



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**LAFAYETTE**, Gilbert du Motier, marquis de  
*Document signé par William Winston Seaton et contresigné  
par Erasmus J. Middleton*  
Washington, 5 septembre 1825  
*2 pp. in-folio*

EXEMPLAIRE DE LAFAYETTE. LA VILLE DE WASHINGTON  
SALUE LE DÉPART DE LAFAYETTE : LE CÉRÉMONIAL DES  
ADIEUX

Promulgation officielle transmise à Lafayette de la décision prise par  
le "Board of Aldermen" présidé par Seaton et le "Board of Common  
concils" ; ils vont, précédés par le maire de Washington, "wait upon  
General Lafayette on Wednesday next at 12 O'Clock, at the Mansion  
of the President to pay their respects to him previously to his departure

from the United States". Seaton exprime les "deep regret which they,  
in common with the American Peoples feel at his departures from its  
shores... and of their fervent wish that he may long live to enjoy the  
gratitude and benedictions of every friend of national liberty in every  
Nation under Heaven"

William Winston Seaton (1785-1866) was an American  
journalist. He served on the Washington Board of Alderman  
from 1819 to 1831, and was elected Mayor of Washington in  
1840. During his 10 years as mayor, Seaton was instrumental  
in the development of the city's public education system and  
in numerous civic improvements, including telegraph and gas  
lines as well as the construction of the first waterworks

**2 500 / 3 500 €**

296

[LAFAYETTE, Gilbert du Motier, marquis de]

*Manuscrit autographe*

Washington, 7 septembre 1825

*3 pages, in-folio, sur un papier au filigrane 'Golding & Snelgrove 1815', avec quelques corrections.*

*Filigrane 'Amies/ Philada' avec une colombe tenant un rameau d'olivier. Deux traces de bande adhésive dans les marges*

LES DERNIERS MOTS DE LAFAYETTE AUX INSTITUTIONS DE LA LIBERTÉ. L'UN DE SES PLUS GRANDS DISCOURS.

LAFAYETTE'S AUTOGRAPH DRAFT OF HIS SPEECH TO PRESIDENT JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, BIDDING FAREWELL TO AMERICA : "GOD BLESS YOU, SIR, AND YOU ALL WHO SURROUND ME, GOD BLESS THE AMERICAN PEOPLE, EACH OF THEIR STATES, AND THEIR FEDERAL GOVERNMENT !"

LAFAYETTE'S LAST WORDS TO THE INSTITUTIONS OF FREEDOM

"Amidst My High obligations to the General Government and particularly to You, Sir, its Respected Chief Magistrate, I Have Most thankfully to Acknowledge the Opportunity Given Me at this Solemn and painful Moment to present the people of the United States with a parting tribute of my profound, inexpressible gratitude.

To Have Been in the infant and Critical days of these States Adopted by them as a favourite Son, to Have participated in the toils and perils of our Unspotted struggle for independence freedom and Equal Rights, and in the foundation of the American Era of a New Social order which has already pervaded this, and shall Successively for the dignity and happiness of Mankind pervade Every part of the other Hemisphere, to have received, at every stage of the Revolution and during forty years after that period from the people of the United States, and their representatives, at Home and abroad, continual marks of their confidence and kindness, had seen the pride, the Encouragement, the support of a long and eventful life.

But how could I find words to acknowledge that series of welcomes, those unbounded and universal displays of public affection, which, as you are pleased to describe them, have marked each step, each hour of a twelve months progress throughout the 24 states, and which, while they overwhelm my heart with grateful delight, have, most satisfactorily evinced the concurrence of the people in the kind testimonies, in the immense favor bestowed on me by the several branches of their representatives through every part and the central point of the Confederacy.

"Parmi les obligations que je dois rendre au Gouvernement général et particulièrement à Vous, Monsieur son respecté Magistrat en Chef, j'ai à rendre au peuple des États-Unis l'hommage de ma gratitude profonde, et difficile à exprimer, en ce moment solennel et douloureux de la séparation

Avoir été adopté comme un fils favori durant ces jours critiques de la naissance de ces États, avoir participé aux labeurs et périls de notre combat sans tache pour l'Indépendance, la liberté et l'égalité des droits, ainsi qu' à la fondation du nouvel ordre social américain qui s'est propagé ceci, et va se propager, pour la dignité et le bonheur de l'Humanité dans l'autre Hémisphère, avoir reçu des marques continues de confiance et de bonté du peuple américain, et de leurs représentants, chez moi et à l'étranger, à chaque étape de la Révolution et durant les quarante ans qui ont suivi, a fait la fierté, l'encouragement, et le soutien d'une vie longue et mouvementée.

Comment trouver les mots de remerciement de ces nombreux accueils et manifestations universelles d'affection publique, qui, comme vous le signalez avec bonheur, ont marqué chaque étape, chaque heure, d'un périple à travers vingt-quatre États, et qui, en submergeant mon coeur de joie reconnaissante, ont démontré, de la façon la plus convaincante qui soit, l'accord du peuple - par ses témoignages aussi variés que les branches diverses de ses représentations, et le pouvoir central de la Confédération ?

Consider how high obligations to the people of your own  
and how ready to bear in the respected West, I have  
been bound fully to acknowledge the presence of your  
scheme and faithful to meet to judge the people of the United  
States with a passing sentence of any proposed measure.

It has been in the history and political life of this State  
adopted by them as a fundamental principle. It has been in the  
heart and soul of our historical struggle for independence and equal  
rights, and in the foundation of the American era of a new world  
order which has already found this and which is essential for the  
freedom and happiness of the world. It is a long part of the  
history of this State, to have been, as long as the Revolution, and  
every body here after the war period, from the people of the United  
States, as those and others, historical events of this country  
and of the world, and seen the world, the language, the language  
long and much of it.

But the world of God looks to acknowledge the  
of the world's history, the historical and historical display of  
the world's history, which, as you are pleased to describe them, the  
world's history, the world's history, the world's history, the world's  
the world's history, and history, which has made the world's history  
of the world's history, the world's history, the world's history, the  
the world's history, the world's history, the world's history, the  
the world's history, the world's history, the world's history, the  
the world's history, the world's history, the world's history, the  
the world's history, the world's history, the world's history, the  
the world's history, the world's history, the world's history, the

For the people of the world, the world's history, the world's history

Yet, gratifications still higher awaited me. in the wonders of Creation and improvement which have met my enchanted eye, in the unparalleled and self felt happiness of the people, in their rapid prosperity and insured security, in a practice of good order the appendage of true freedom and a national good sense the final settler of all difficulties, I have had proudly to recognize a result of the Republican principles for which we have fought and a glorious demonstration to the most timid and prejudice (?) of the superiority, above degrading aristocracy or despotism of these popular institutions, founded on the plain Rights of Man, and where the local Rights of every section are preserved under a Constitutional bond of Union. The cherishing of that union between the states, as it has been the farewell entreaty of our great paternal Washington and should ever have the dying prayer of every American patriot so it has become the Sacred pledge of the Emancipation of the world, an object in which I am happy to observe that the American people, while a proper and progressing sense of the European nuisances entailed upon them is every day more correctly felt, returning good for evil, and (continues) of their moral influence show them every day more interested.

And now, Sir, how can I do justice to my deep and lively feelings for the assurances most peculiarly valued of your action and friendship, for your so very kind references to our old times to my beloved associates, to the various vicissitudes in my long career, for your affecting picture of the Blessings poured by several generations of the American people on the Remaining days of a surviving delighted veteran, for your affectionate remarks on this sad hour of separation on the Country of my birth field, I am happy to say, of American sympathy, on the Hope so necessary to me of my seeing again the country that has deigned near half a century ago also to call me Hero ? I shall content myself, refraining from superfluous repetitions, at once, on this day, before you, sir, and this respected circle, to proclaim my cordial confirmation of everyone of the sentiments which I have had daily opportunities publicly to (?) from the time when your (General) predecessor, my old brother in arms and friend transmitted to me the Honorable invitation of Congress, to this time when you, my dear sir, whose friendly connaissance with me dates from your youthful days are going to consign me, across the Atlantic, to the protection of Heroic National flag, on board the splendid ship, the name of which has been one of the more (flattering) and find among them (?) favors conferred upon me.

God Bless you, Sir, and you all who surround me, god bless the American people, each of their states, and their federal government, I accept this patriotic farewell of an overflowing heart”...

Pourtant, des gratifications encore plus élevées m’attendaient dans les merveilles de la création et l’amélioration que j’ai vues, dans le bonheur sans pareil et la satisfaction du peuple, dans sa prospérité rapide, sa sécurité assurée, dans sa bonne pratique de la vraie liberté et un sens développé de leur pays. J’ai eu fièrement à reconnaître le résultat de la supériorité des principes républicains pour lesquels nous avons combattu et une démonstration glorieuse (?), la supériorité de ces institutions populaires sur l’aristocratie dégradante et le despotisme, fondés sur les Droits de L’Homme, et où les Droits de chacune des parties est protégé par la Constitution de l’Union. Chérissant cette union entre les États, comme ce fut la prière d’adieu de Washington, et qui devrait toujours être la dernière prière de chaque patriote américain de sorte qu’il est devenu le voeu Sacré de l’Emancipation du monde, un objet dans lequel je suis heureux d’observer que le peuple américain, quoique les nuisances européenne soient tous les jours ressenties, transformant le Bien en Mal.

Et maintenant, Monsieur, comment exprimer ma profonde gratitude pour votre action et votre amitié, pour vos rappels si aimables aux temps anciens, à mes compagnons bien aimés et aux diverses péripéties de ma longue carrière. Comment vous remercier pour les nombreuses bénédictions versées par plusieurs générations du peuple américain, sur les jours qui me restent, ainsi que pour vos marques d’attentions affectueuses en cette heure triste de la séparation avec cette deuxième patrie ; et, je suis heureux de le dire, pour la sympathie proprement américaine, et pour l’espoir comblé de revoir un jour le pays qui daignait, il y a près d’un demi-siècle, m’appeler héros ? Je me contenterai maintenant, en m’abstenant de phrases superflues, de proclamer, en ce jour et devant vous, Monsieur, et devant ce cercle respecté ...

Que Dieu vous Bénisse, Monsieur, et vous tous qui m’entourez. Que Dieu bénisse le peuple américain, et chacun des États et le gouvernement fédéral. J’accepte cet adieu patriotique d’un coeur réjoui”...









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This is Lafayette's draft of his reply to President John Quincy Adams's speech of farewell, which had ended : "speaking in the name of the whole people of the United States, and at a loss only for language to give utterance to that feeling of attachment with which the heart of the nation beats, as the heart of one man – I bid you a reluctant and affectionate farewell". As Levasseur describes the scene, "General Lafayette, deeply affected with what he heard, was obliged to pause a few moments before he was able to reply. At last, however, after having made an effort to regain his voice, he thus expressed himself" (Levasseur, *Lafayette in America*, ii, p. 252)

The manuscript has been scored through, seemingly by Lafayette himself, no doubt denoting that a fair copy had been made. As a draft, it differs in some respects from the speech as actually delivered. For example, while Levasseur prints the opening as "Amidst all my obligations to the general government" ; in our draft, this runs "Amidst My High obligations to the General Government".

The only other manuscript recorded of this particularly important speech is a copy in the *Adams Papers, Massachusetts Historical Society* (Gottschalk, *Guide*, p.199). It might have been enclosed in the manuscript of the speech of John Quincy Adams exhibited in 1957 (*Lafayette, Archives nationales*, n° 422).

Il s'agit ici du brouillon de la réponse de Lafayette au discours d'adieu du Président John Quincy Adams "I bid you a reluctant and affectionate farewell". Le grand trait d'encre vertical figurant sur les pages signifie sans nul doute qu'une mise au net fut immédiatement réalisée.

**30 000 / 50 000 €**

297

[LAFAYETTE, Gilbert du Motier, marquis de]

*Copie manuscrite sans doute de la main de Levasseur d'une lettre au commodore Morris, et trois autres lettres (3)*

La Grange, 25 octobre 1828

1 p. in-4

COPIE D'UNE LETTRE DE LAFAYETTE AU COMMODORE MORRIS, PATRON DE LA FRÉGATE *BRANDYWINE*, QUI RACCOMPAGNA LE GÉNÉRAL EN FRANCE

"our beloved commodore to whom we are all under great obligation, they for high nautical lessons and glorious exemples, and for his so very kind and incessant attention on me on board the *Brandywine*"

2. L.a.s. de John Murphy, gouverneur de l'Alabama, à Lafayette : "permit me to introduce to you an acquaintance, Mr Adams Lewett", 1 p. in-4, Clarje County, State of Alabama, s.d [mais c.1830]

3. L.a.s. de Christopher Hughes à Lafayette : "One of the sons of Fouché, born Otrante, who is in the service here in the country, will take this to Paris, the last time I wrote to you it was by the Prince of Moskowa that you got my letter"..., 12 pp. in-8, Stockholm, 28 juillet 1830

4. Fragment d'une l.a. du marquis de Lafayette à un destinataire non identifié "our correspondance has been for a long while confined to some introductory letters"... 1/2 pp. in-4

Le commodore Charles Morris (1784-1856), l'un des plus célèbres officiers de marine américains du XIX<sup>e</sup> siècle, était capitaine du *Brandywine* qui atterrit le 3 octobre 1825 au Havre avec Lafayette à son bord. La deuxième lettre est écrite par John Murphy (1756-1841) qui fut gouverneur de l'Alabama de 1825 à 1829. La troisième a pour auteur Christopher Hughes (1786-1849), diplomate chargé d'affaire en Suède. Il était beau-frère du colonel George Armistead et ami intime de John Quincy Adams.

RÉFÉRENCE : aucune mention de la lettre autographe de Lafayette au commodore Morris ne se trouve dans Gottschalk

300 / 500 €

298

[LAFAYETTE, Gilbert du Motier, marquis de]

*Lettre autographe signée de William Pope Duval ; pièce autographe signée d'Alex Bellamy (2)*

Tallahassee, 10 janvier 1826

3 pp. in-4

LAFAYETTE ET LA FLORIDE : LE NOUVEAU PROPRIÉTAIRE DE TERRES EN FLORIDE EST INVITÉ PAR LE GOUVERNEUR WILLIAM POPE DUVAL À S'Y INSTALLER

"the enclose resolution of the Legislation Council of Florida (...) where is

the American (...) who has not learnt at some time to cherish the name of Lafayette, where is the American to whom that name is not familiar ? (...) an additional gratification arises to me from the identification of Lafayette and his amiable family (...) rest assured that we should receive you with open arms, as our fellow citizen, our neighbour, and our friend"

2. Le Président du "Legislative Council", Alex Bellamy, invite Lafayette à s'établir en Floride : "to establish his permanent residence in the United States, and that Florida may be honored as such residence", 1 p. in-4, 11 décembre 1825

William Pope Duval (1784-1854) was the first civilian governor of Florida Territory, succeeding Andrew Jackson who had been Military Governor. In his governorship (1822-1834), he divided Florida into four territories, established the local court system, and chose Tallahassee as the territory's capital because of its central location. He had been appointed by President James Monroe as the first non military governor of Florida. Duval county in Florida is named after him.

1 000 / 1 500 €

299

COOPER, James Fenimore

*L.a.s. à Gilbert de Motier, marquis de Lafayette*

Williamsburg, [1826]

1 p. 1/2 in-8

"I have called five or six times since you get out of the lieux (?), to express my sympathy but always without success. This morning, Mr Breevort of New York, who addressed a memorial to your kind care in the case of Mr Grecie desired me to accompany him to the rue d'Anjou, in order simply to inquire what course you had been keen to take. If you can see us, for two minutes this morning, or will say when you can see us, you will oblige us. We are at my room, rue Saint Florentin, n° 13 (...) if you will, in any manner the most convenient to yourself, say wether you have done any thing with the memorial, you will oblige your very sincerely and respectfully".

In 1824, General de Lafayette arrived from France as the nation's guest aboard the *Cadmus* at Castle Garden in New York City. Cooper witnessed his arrival and later was one of the Active Committee of Welcome and Entertainment. In 1826, Cooper moved his family to Europe, where he sought to gain more income from his books as well as provide better education for his children. While overseas, he continued to write. His books published in Paris include *The Red Rover* and *The Water Witch*, two of his many sea stories. During his time in Paris, the Cooper family was seen as the center of the small American expatriate community. During this time he developed friendships with the painter Samuel Morse and Lafayette.

2 000 / 3 000 €

My Dear Sir,

I have called five or six times since you got out of the Lion's den, to express my sympathy, but always without success. This morning Mr Brewster of New York, who addressed a memorial to your kind care in the case of Mr Greig, desired me to accompany him to the rue de la Harpe, in order simply to inquire what course you had been pleased to take. If you can see us, for two minutes this morning, or will say when you can see us, you will oblige us. We are at my rooms, rue St. Florentin - no 13, and if you are going to the Chamber and will stop at the door, we will not give you the trouble to alight - or, in short, if you will in any manner be most convenient to yourself say whether you have done any thing with the memorial. You will oblige Yours very sincerely and respectfully

Gen. Lafayette.

J. Fenwick Cooper

300

**WORTHINGTON**, Eleanor

*Lettre autographe signée à Georges Washington Lafayette ; et trois autres lettres (4)*

Adena, près de Chillicothe, Ohio 22 septembre 1826

3 pp. in-4, cachet de cire rouge conservé

ENSEMBLE DE LETTRES ADRESSÉES À GEORGES WASHINGTON LAFAYETTE

*"the two great works now in progress in this State (the canal from the river Ohio to Lake Erie and that from Cincinnati to Dayton) are now going on rapidly & prosperously. I hope that (...) the chain of water communication from New York to New Orleans will be completed"...*

2. L.a.s. de Jos. Russel, "I have not had the pleasure of receiving any letter from you"..., 3 pp. in-4, Boston, 27 janvier 1832

3. L.a.s. de James F. Worthington "of Chillicothe Ohio", "I arrived in this city yesterday evening and made immediate inquiries respecting the young gentleman about whom your father was so good as to interest him", 2 pp. in-4, Le Havre, 24 mai 1824

4. L.a.s. de J. D. Ellick, "Letters that I have receive from my family at Hagrstown, Maryland"..., 1 p. 1/2 in-folio, New York, 25 novembre 1824

Eleanor Worthington était la femme de Thomas Worthington (1773-1827) qui fut de 1814 à 1818 le sixième gouverneur de l'Ohio. La deuxième lettre traite d'affaires et de banque.

**150 / 200 €**

301

**CAIRE**, Louis T.

*Lettre autographe signée à Georges Washington Lafayette ; et deux autres lettres (3)*

Nouvelle Orléans, 1<sup>er</sup> juin 1827

3 pp. in-4. [En français]

TROIS LETTRES ADRESSÉES À GEORGES WASHINGTON LAFAYETTE EN 1827

"lorsque je me rappelle que votre dame était presque tous les jours le sujet de nos entretiens pendant notre voyage sur le Mississipi"

2. L.a.s. de John Neilson, "I received your kind letter of congratulation by Capt Macy", 2 pp. in-4, New York, 13 avril 1827

3. L.a.s. de James Brown, "We returned yesterday at eleven o'clock without fatigue or accident from our truly delightful visit to your family"..., 1 p. in-4, Paris, 11 juillet 1827

Louis T. Caire était l'un des hommes d'affaires et ami de la famille Lafayette aux États-Unis.

**200 / 300 €**

**180**

302

**CHRISTY**, William H.

*Lettre autographe signée à Georges Washington Lafayette*  
Nouvelle Orléans, 24 juin 1826

3 pp. in-4, trace du cachet de cire avec déchirure sans atteinte au texte, suscription

RARE ET REMARQUABLE LETTRE DE WILLIAM H. CHRISTY, "THE LAFAYETTE OF TEXAS" (GARY BROWN), À GEORGES WASHINGTON LAFAYETTE

Il se félicite "Through the politeness of Mr Cain" d'avoir appris "directly from you and the General since your return to all the enjoyment of domestic peace and happiness (...) on your return to your native soil, your government received you with political wisdom, the people with a noble enthusiasm" ; il lui renvoie un document concernant le fils d'un de leurs amis etc...

William H. Christy (1791–1865) was a soldier, a lawyer, a merchant, and friend of the Texas Revolution. At the age of fourteen, he joined the staff of Gen. William Henry Harrison and was later assigned to Fort Meigs in Ohio. He distinguished himself in a fight and was twice wounded (1813) and then known as "the hero of Fort Meigs". He served under Andrew Jackson at the Battle of New Orleans, and at the end of the war left the army (1816). Christy was most likely "Colonel Christy of New Orleans" who became involved in the Long expedition sometime in late 1819 or 1820 to assist the Mexican independence movement and which failed. He was imprisoned in Mexico City until about November 1821. Christy was admitted to the bar (1823-1833) and served as a member of the New Orleans board of aldermen. In 1826 he completed a digest of the decisions of the Louisiana Supreme Court. By September 1835 he was chairman and treasurer of a New Orleans committee to aid Texas. In 1835, he chaired a meeting that raised money for the Texas cause and took part in the organization of groups of volunteers called the New Orleans Greys. In January 1836 Christy was instrumental in helping Stephen F. Austin, Branch T. Archer, and William H. Wharton. After the battle of San Jacinto (April 1836) his friend Sam Houston sent to Christy the saddle and bridle of Mexican general Martín Perfecto de Cos in appreciation of Christy's assistance in the Revolution. Houston wrote that Christy's name would "never be uttered by the people of Texas unaccompanied by a prayer for his happiness and prosperity."

RÉFÉRENCES : G. Brown, *Volunteers in Texas Revolution : the New Orleans Greys*, 1945, p. 11 -- cf. le site de la *Texas State historical association*

**2 000 / 3 000 €**

New Orleans 22<sup>nd</sup> June 1820.  
Genl. W. Lafayette

Dear Sir

Through the politeness of  
Mr. Cairns I have several times had the pleasure  
of receiving directly from you and the General since  
your return to all the enjoyments of domestic peace  
and happiness — I find that I had not been  
forgotten amidst all the bustle & 'trials' which you  
have passed, and the crowd of those important  
duties which were absolutely necessary to be dis-  
-posed upon the moment; did not fail to come  
-ly to my bosom those pleasures which may be  
imagined but not described — But to compare  
these private and domestic pleasures, to those  
which have arisen from all the circumstances connected  
with your visit to America in a public point of  
view, would indeed be more than selfish, for your  
father and all connected with him appear by common  
consent to belong to the public and to be of that class

303

**BEACH, H. C.**

*Lettre autographe signée à Georges Washington Lafayette ; et une autre lettre (2)*  
New York, 28 avril 1828

1 p. in-8

DEUX LETTRES ADRESSÉES À GEORGES WASHINGTON LAFAYETTE EN 1828

"I have had the pleasure of seeing my friend Mr Bloodgood", il joint un exemplaire de "The internal Navigation of the U. S."

2. L.a.s. de John Stuart Skinner, "Capt Macy will have the enjoyable pleasure of handling you this", 2 pp. in-4, New York city hotel, 1er août 1828

**200 / 300 €**

304

**LEHMANOWSKY**, colonel John Jacob

*Lettre autographe signée au marquis de Lafayette ; et une autre lettre du même à Georges Washington Lafayette (2)*

Philadelphie, 1<sup>er</sup> juillet 1828

4 pp. in-4, encre brune

LE COLONEL LEHMANOWSKY, HÉROS DES GUERRES DE L'EMPIRE AYANT ÉCHAPPÉ AU PELOTON D'EXÉCUTION, SE PLAINT À LAFAYETTE

En français, "Après un silence de presque deux ans"...

2. L.a.s. du même à Georges Washington Lafayette, en français, "En ce moment avant le départ de poste au lettre"... et se terminant par "Adieu bon voyage", 3 pp. in-4, Lancaster, 5 septembre 1825

Born to an educated Jewish family in Warsaw, converted to Christianity while at university, he fought with Napoleon's army from 1793 to 1815, rising to rank of Colonel of the 9<sup>th</sup> Polish Lancers Regiment. he was aid to Marshall Ney. After Waterloo, he was captured along with the Marshal Ney and sentenced to death. He escaped from the Bastille and fled to America. In 1832 he published a military history of Napoleon.

**200 / 300 €**

305

**IRELAND**, William Henry

*Lettre autographe signée à Georges Washington Lafayette*

New York, 30 avril 1828

1 p. in-8

LETTRE DU FAMEUX FAUSSAIRE DE SHAKESPEARE QUI FUT AUSSI L'AUTEUR D'UNE VIE DE NAPOLÉON

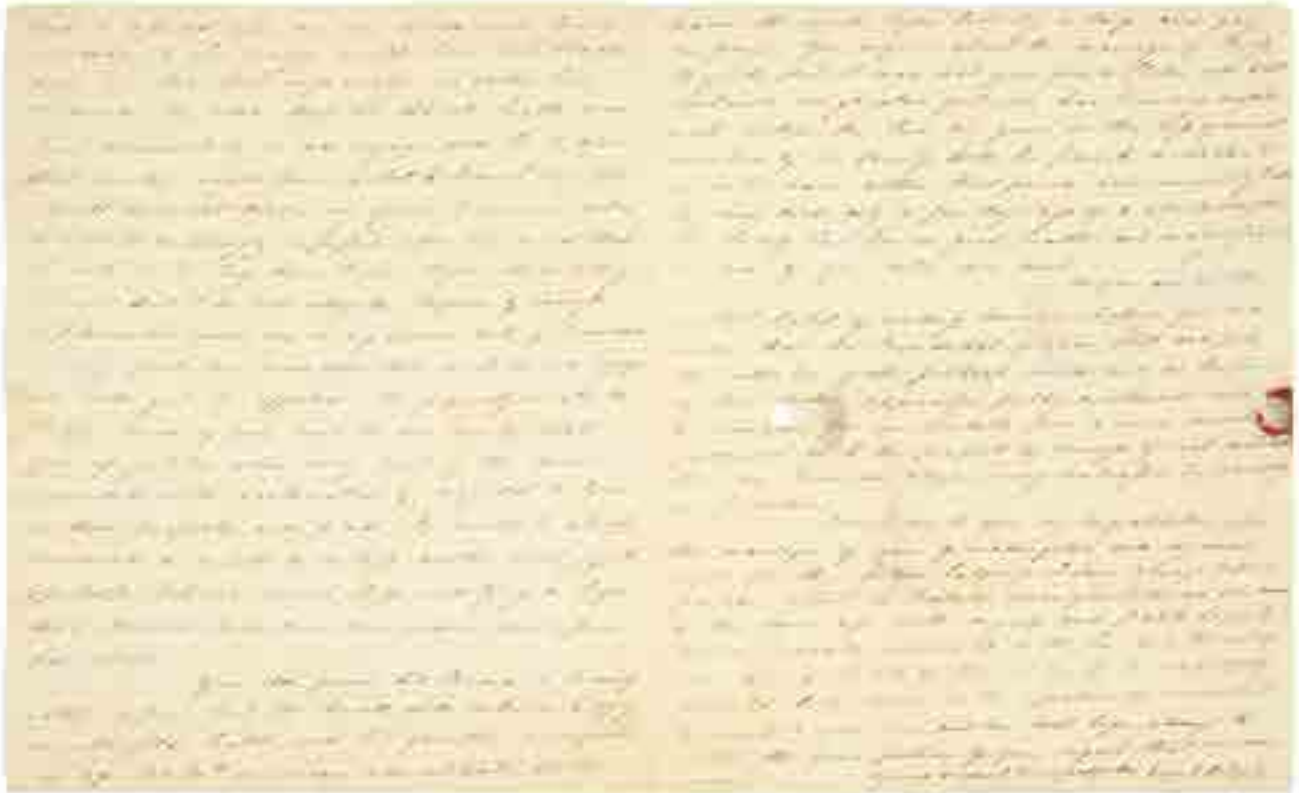
"Mr Peugnet has kindly offered to be the bearer of this scrawl with which inform you" (...) "as you so often hear from this country and (as I learn) have such a constant stream of my country man visiting Lagrange, I presume I can say nothing to you of America"

William Henry Ireland (1775-1835) is the famous forger of Shakespeare. He knew France where he spent more than a year (1814) and published a *Life of Napoleon* in 1828. We did not find evidence of his presence in America and neither of a trace of link with Lafayette. For an illustrated sample of his writing (see *Schimmel collection*, Bonhams, 23 May 2012, lot 44).



*William Henry Ireland*  
by Silvester Harding stipple engraving, 1798

**400 / 600 €**



306

306

**RIDGELY, Eliza**

*Lettre autographe signée au marquis de Lafayette*

Baltimore, 1er octobre 1827

3 pp. in-4

BELLE LETTRE DE L'UNE DES GRANDES FEMMES DU ROMANTISME AMÉRICAIN, CONNUE SURTOUT POUR SON PORTRAIT PAR THOMAS SULLY : "THE LADY WITH THE HARP"

"a most delightful surprise awaited me on my return from a summer excursion (...) as you are in the constant habit of reading American papers you are aware that the Presidential questions still occupies the attention of the political world (...) Permitt me to offer my congratulations upon the marriage of your granddaughter

avec une APOSTILLE AUTOGRAPHE DE LAFAYETTE : "answr d t[o]. b[e]. k[ept]"

Eliza Eichelberger Ridgely (1803-1867) was an American heiress, traveler, arbiter of fashion, and mistress of Hampton, the Ridgely plantation north of Towson, Maryland. She is the *Lady with a Harp* of Thomas Sully's portrait (*National Gallery of Art, Washington, D.C.*). She met and befriended the Marquis de Lafayette during the *Farewell Tour* and stayed in contact with him for the rest of his life. Some of his letters to her have survived, including an invitation to visit La Grange, his country estate in France and his congratulations on her marriage. Gottschalk records ten letters, some of them being in the *Maryland Historical Society*, the rest in a private collection. No letter is recorded by ABPC

**1 500 / 2 000 €**



*Lady with a Harp, portrait of Eliza Ridgely.*  
Thomas Sully, 1818.  
National Gallery of Art, Washington



307

[LAFAYETTE, Gilbert du Motier, marquis de]

*Lettre autographe signée de Nathaniel Hieleman et John D. Harrod ; et deux autres lettres (3)*

Baltimore, 4 juillet 1828

3 pp. in-4, avec suscription (*"General Lafayette By Capt Macy*)

LETTRE DES RELIEURS DE BALTIMORE (THE BOOK BINDERS OF BALTIMORE) ET D'AUTRES ASSOCIATIONS À PROPOS DU 4 JUILLET 1828 ET DE L'INAUGURATION DU CHANTIER DE LA "BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAIL ROAD", LA PLUS ANCIENNE VOIE DE CHEMIN DE FER AMÉRICAINE

"the Book binders of Baltimore respectfully take reserve (...) for your acceptance a copy of the apron and badge worn by them in procession on this celebration of American independence and the commencement of Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road"...

[JOINT :] 2. 2 pp. in-4. "The associations of Cordwainers in the City of Baltimore (...) sending you a badge with the likeness of our beloved Washington, and that of Charles Carrol of Carrolltown the only surviving signor of the Declaration of Independance"..., et à propos du "4<sup>th</sup> of July" et de l'inauguration de la Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road, signé John Waight and A. Carmickaël, Baltimore, 4 juillet 1828

3. 4 pp. in-4, écriture d'enfant, quelques piqûres

"At a meeting of the Jefferson association of young men, it was resolved that a committee (...) shall transmit to General Lafayette an account of the association (...) a copy of the badge worn by the members"..., signé par cinq enfants dont l'un prénommé "Fayette", Baltimore, 25 août 1828  
Chacune des lettres avec la même APOSTILLE AUTOGRAPHE DE LAFAYETTE "answr d. t. b. k."

Nathaniel Hieleman est président de la *Book Binder Association* et John D. Harrod secrétaire. La *Baltimore and Ohio Railroad (B&O)* est la plus ancienne compagnie de chemin de fer américaine. Elle a été la première compagnie à proposer un service au public avec des horaires fixes, tant pour le fret que pour les passagers. Sa première ligne reliait Baltimore à Wheeling sur l'Ohio (Virginie-Occidentale). La construction de la voie débuta le 4 juillet 1828.

300 / 500 €

308

LAFAYETTE, George Washington du Motier de

*Notes autographes et une lettre (3)*

La Grange, 30 décembre 1825

NOTES MENTIONNANT LE CÉLÈBRE ÉTABLISSEMENT DES FRÈRES PEUGNET

"Le Général est prié d'écrire à Mrs Fish, Colden, et Hone de New York, à Mr Calwallader du Ponceau et au maire de Philadelphie, et de parler à quelques personnes de Washington pour obtenir des lettres de référence pour l'établissement des frères Peugnet. Il est prié d'écrire à Louis Peugnet une lettre particulière mais ostensible qui servira de preuve à l'intérêt qu'il lui porte ainsi qu'à son frère. Nous ne savons si

mon père à envoyé à Mr Pelvey"... et deux autres chemise annotées par Georges Washington Lafayette

[JOINT :] L.a.s. de Louis Peugnet à Georges Washington Lafayette, "Hyacinthe est arrivé avec son compagnon"..., New York, 13 juin 1826 ; et une l.a.s. de condoléance Louis Peugnet à Georges Washington Lafayette, "le malheur irréparable qui vous frappe arrive jusqu'à nous & la perte de votre illustre père cause ici un deuil national"..., 1 p. in-8, New York, 3 juillet 1834

100 / 200 €

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CUSTIS, George Washington Parke

*Lettre autographe signée à Georges Washington Lafayette*  
Arlington House, 10 juin 1828

3 pp. in-4, trace du cachet déchiré, suscription "To Georges Washington Lafayette Esqr La Grange"

BELLE ET TOUCHANTE LETTRE DU FILS ADOPTIF DE GEORGE WASHINGTON AU FILS DE LAFAYETTE, AU SUJET DE LEURS PÈRES RESPECTIFS ET DE LA VISITE DE LAFAYETTE À LA TOMBE DE WASHINGTON

"I fondly hope before this time to come to embrace you at La Grange but circumstances beyond my control have prevented me", il parle des pièces de théâtre qu'il écrit et va publier des extraits "in the National Intelligence & other American papers of my *Private Memoirs of Washington*", il lui demande d'obtenir de son père "the invaluable memoranda, which your father & he alone can now furnish. May I again entrust you, my dear George, to call his attention to the arrangement of his papers touching the Am[erican] Revolution", suivent des propos éditoriaux sur ce projet "a superb & vast touching embellishment to it would be *Lafayette at the tomb of Washington* (...) a lithograph of the tomb taken from your beautiful drawing is now in this country. I have no more to relate. We hear often of you, indeed the American papers may be called Bulletins de La Grange (...) Present me with filial veneration à *notre père*, kindly and affectionately"

George Washington Parke Custis (1781-1857), was the step-grandson and adopted son of President George Washington, and father-in-law of Robert E. Lee. He spent his large inherited fortune building Arlington House on the Potomac opposite Washington, D.C. After his death, the estate was left to the Lee family. The Congress bought the estate back from the family which is now the *Robert E. Lee Memorial* and the plantation became Arlington National Cemetery and Fort Myer. He also wrote historical plays about Virginia and a memoir of life in the Washington household. We do not know today's location of the original drawing by G. W. Lafayette of the historical visit of his father to Washington's tomb.

"Lafayette descended alone in the vault, and a few minutes thereafter reappeared, with his eyes overflowing with tears. He took his son and me by the hand, and led us into the tomb... We knelt reverentially near his coffin, which we respectfully saluted with our lips ; rising, we mingled our tears with his." (Levasseur, *Lafayette in America*).

2 000 / 3 000 €

Arlington House 10 June 1822  
near Alexandria, District of Columbia

My Dear George,

I take the opportunity of a  
young Mr Chapman going to France, to whom I  
have given a letter to Le Veneur, to write to you. I  
wrote to our good Father some time ago, & I have now  
the pleasure of finding him thro' care of Mr Chapman  
of the Indian Prophecy, the first of my dramatic  
works, & the only one as yet published. - It was well re-  
ceived on its presentations in the different Theatres. - Per-  
haps on the St. Mungo of Virginia, an historical Play in 3  
acts. I expect will be shortly presented in New York, & the  
the 17th January, a Strait Drama, was very well received  
at last of the young the day commemorative of the victory of  
Albany. - Thus you see my dear George I have become some-  
thing of an author. - I fondly hoped before this time to  
have embraced you all at La Grange, but circumstances being

**BLONSTIS, Eliza**

*Lettre autographe signée à Georges Washington Lafayette ; et 22 autres lettres (23)*

Washington, 23 décembre 1830

3 pp. in-4

*"General Bernard (...) as a benefactor of my country (...) goes to see again his native land"...*

ENSEMBLE DE LETTRES ADRESSÉES À GEORGES WASHINGTON LAFAYETTE POUR LES ANNÉES 1830-1834 DONT UN GRAND NOMBRE DE LETTRES DE CONDOLÉANCES À LA MORT DU GÉNÉRAL, LE 20 MAI 1834

2. L.a.s. de George G. Spotswood, "in looking over some letters from my dear departed Uncle Genl George Washington, letters that he had written to my Father", 3 pp. in-4, Kenhawa Court House, Virginia, 5 May, 1833

3. L.a.s. de P. H. King au marquis de Lafayette, "Mr John Nestbell, the bearer of this is a man of mine in whom I take great interest", 3 pp. in-4, Washington city, 22 avril 1834 ;

4. Une autre lettre du même à G. W. Lafayette, il lui présente "son neveu le Docteur Charles King"..., New York, 27 juillet 1834

5. L.a.s. de J. J Lehmanowsky à Georges Washington Lafayette, "mon cher ami, votre très chère lettre du 29 mars"..., demande des nouvelles de son frère prisonnier en Grèce", 5 pp. in-4, New York, 24 avril 1826

6. L.a.s. de Francis Allyn, "The mournful of the half our guns, together with the tolling of bells announces that these United States have lost a friend and benefactor"..., 2 pp. in-4, New London, 28 juin 1834

7. L.a.s. de M. Greene, "as I do not"..., très difficilement lisible, 2 pp. in-4, New York, 29 juin 1834

8. Une autre lettre du même, 1 p. in-4, sur papier de deuil, Rhode Island, 15 août 1834

9. L.a.s. de P. Joy, "the recent decease of your venerable father"..., 3 pp. in-4, Londres, 16 juin 1834

10. L.a.s. de T. Homis (?), "although it may appear presumptuous in an individual to express his privately feelings of sorrow"..., 3 pp. in-4, Washington, 1er juillet 1834

11. L.a.s. de William Mayo Atkinson, "Minister of the Gospel and General agent of the Virginia Bible Society (...) on the very day I was about to address to you the deceased father, the revere benefactor and beloved fellow"..., 3 pp. in-4, Petersburg, Virginia, 3 juillet 1834

12. L.a.s. de Louis Le Caire, "Monsieur Macready (...) et un de mes amis est sur le point de partir pour la France, 1 p. in-4, Nouvelle Orléans, 10 juillet 1834

13. L.a.s. de W. B. Sprague, "Though I have not the honor of being personally known to you"..., 1 p. in-4, Albany, New York, 11 août 1834

14. L.a.s. de S. Jn. Lee, "though in the midst of affliction for the loss of my previous wife"..., il lui présente un ami, le Dr Edward Davies, 1 p. in-4, Boston, 4 octobre 1834

15. L.a.s. de Benjamin R. Wood, "in visiting Europe"..., 1 p. in-4, Paris, 9 septembre 1834

16. L.a.s. de Noah Webster, B. Silliimon, H. Bristol, H. Hagg, "We have

the honor to transmit you copies of the Eulogy on the Charachters & services of your venerable father"..., 1 p. in-4, New Heaven, 30 septembre 1834

17. L.a.s. de Henry Sumville, "allow me to introduce to you my esteemed friend Mr Charles Brush"..., 1 p. in-4, Washington, 27 août 1834

18. L.a.s. de A. B. Jucker, "I have just received the enclosed letter"..., 1 p. in-4, Paris, 15 septembre 1834

19. L.a.s. de Dan. Bryan, "you are probably aware that during his last visit to the country I made the Character of your revered Father"..., 1 p. in-4, Alexandria D.C., n.d. [mais oct. 1834]

20. L.a.s. de C. Beverley, "My acquaintance"..., 3 pp. in-4. Fredericksburg, 10 novembre 1834

21. L.a.s. du même

22, 23 24. Trois autres lettres de condoléances datées 22 novembre, 6 et 15 décembre 1834

General baron Simon Bernard (1779 -1839) was an officer of engineers. He graduated at the Ecole polytechnique and served Napoleon from 1799 until 1815. He emigrated to America where he designed a number of extensive forts and did a large amount of civil engineering. George Spotswood was indeed a nephew of George Washington. He belonged to one of the leading and wealthy family of Virginia of which one of his ancestors was Governor and already owned 80,000 acres in the 1730's.

**300 / 500 €**

**BOYER, Jean-Pierre**

*Lettre autographe signée au marquis de La Fayette*

Port au Prince, 26 décembre 1833

2 pp. in-folio, sur papier à en-tête de la République d'Haïti, où figure la mention imprimée "Jean-Pierre Boyer Président d'Haïti", petit trou de vers sans manque, traces de pliures, une petite déchire dans un pli extérieur

BELLE ET RARE LETTRE DE JEAN-PIERRE BOYER, PRÉSIDENT DE HAÏTI 1818 À 1843

"J'ai reçu, monsieur le Général, la lettre de La Grange que vous m'avez écrite le 10 octobre dernier (...- Appréciant comme je le fais, l'intérêt que vous portez à ma patrie, je ne puis manquer d'éprouver pour votre personne les sentiments de vénération qui lui sont dûs (...) La République haïtienne dont vous désirez la situation jouit dans son intérieur d'une parfaite tranquillité et fait des pas remarquables pour le plus grand développement possible des éléments de prospérité qu'elle a dans son sein" ; suivent des considérations sur l'esclavage

**500 / 700 €**

... which was made to those poor Outcasts in one of the  
first proceedings of the Assembly that succeeded the signing  
of the Declaration of the Rights of Man. And may I not also hope that you  
will exert your power to the laws in the French West India  
Colonies; though they are unfortunately but few in number,  
the consideration of these colonies might still be profitable to  
some of the friends of justice who dwell in this country who  
are now advocating their cause. I have to wish the success  
of your cause to triumph as I hope that it shall be, and  
I will only thank you very best thanks for  
the very obliging letter I received from you some time ago,  
and assure you of the respect and regard with which I am,  
Dear General, Sir,  
Your most obliged & faithful servant  
W. Wilberforce

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**WILBERFORCE, William**

*Lettre signée au général Lafayette*

Highwood Hill, Middlesex, 28 mars 1831

ABOLITION DE L'ESCLAVAGE. WILBERFORCE ENVOIE SON FILS RENDRE VISITE À LAFAYETTE, L'UN DES GRANDS ABOLITIONNISTES EUROPÉENS

2 pages 1/4 in-8, à l'encre brune

"My oldest son (...) will halt a few days in Paris (...) He well knows the deep interest you have taken in the cause of the long oppressed and cruelly treated Africans ; and I hope that from your instruction he will be able to inform me that some effect is following from that early promise of mercy which was made to those poor Outcasts"

500 / 800 €

George Ticknor, 1831. Par Thomas Sully.  
Hood Museum of Art



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[LAFAYETTE, Gilbert du Motier, marquis de]  
*Lettre autographe signée de George Ticknor*  
Boston, 2 juillet 1833  
1 p. in-4

LETTRE À LAFAYETTE DE L'UN DES PLUS GRANDS PROFESSEURS DE  
LITTÉRATURE EUROPÉENNE AUX ÉTATS-UNIS, L'UN DES PREMIERS BIBLIOPHILES  
AMÉRICAINS DONT LES LIVRES SONT AUJOURD'HUI CONSERVÉS À LA BOSTON  
PUBLIC LIBRARY

"I ask your kindness for two of my most respected friends and of our most valuable fellow citizens :  
- Hon[orable] Jonathan Phillips & the Rev. Dr. Joseph Tuckerman. Dr Tuckerman has been for  
years employed in examining the great political and moral questions connected with *pauperism*  
and now enjoy an influence and consideration on that subject second to no person in the United  
States. - Mr Phillips is one of our wealthiest most intellectual and most philanthropics Bostonians"...

George Ticknor (1791-1871) was an American academician and Hispanist. He is known for his scholarly work on the history and criticism of Spanish literature. Between 1815 and 1819, he spent his time in Europe, became *Smith* professor of French and Spanish languages and literatures, and professor of belles-lettres at *Harvard University*. In 1819 he returned to the United States, bringing with him his valuable library which became one of the largest and unsurpassed private collections in America. He was one of the first in America to enter into a critical analysis of such writers as Dante, Goethe, Milton, and Shakespeare. He also left his own collection of books to the *Boston Public Library*, after it was famously turned down by *Harvard*.

Joseph Tuckerman (1778-1840) was a Unitarian minister widely known in his time for his labor for poor's and for his advocacy of social and political reforms on their behalf. He became known as the "father of American social work."

RÉFÉRENCE : George Ticknor était un correspondant régulier de Lafayette qui lui écrivit dix lettres dont neuf sont conservées à la *Baker Library, Dartmouth College Archives* (cf. Gottschalk, *Guide*)

**2 500 / 3 500 €**

Boston July 2 1833.

My dear General,

I ask your kindness for two  
of my most respected friends and of our  
most valuable fellow citizens, - viz Jonathan  
Phillips, & the Rev. Dr Joseph Buckenman.  
- Dr Buckenman has been for years employed  
in examining the great political and moral  
questions connected with slavery, and now  
enjoys an influence and consideration on that  
subject, second to no person in the United  
States. - Mr Phillips is one of our wealthiest,  
most intellectual and most philanthropic  
Bostonians. Both of them are gentlemen of  
Education, and distinction among us in all respects,  
and having both of them been in Europe  
lately, now visit it only for their health.  
I pray you to present them to your interesting  
household with my, my respectful & affectionate  
regards.

With the highest consideration,

I remain your friend & servant,

Wes: Ticknor

To Gen. Lafayette



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**MORSE**, Samuel Finley Breese

*Lettre autographe signée au marquis de Lafayette*

New York, 6 janvier 1834

4 pp. in-4

TRÈS BELLE LETTRE DE SAMUEL MORSE AU GÉNÉRAL LAFAYETTE : IL PARLE DU MUSICIEN ITALIEN PIETRO MARONCELLI, DES PRISONS DE SYLVIO PELLICO, DE LEUR AMI FENNIMORE COOPER, ET DE LA POLITIQUE AMÉRICAINE.

LA LETTRE SE CLÔT SUR L'ÉLOGE DES PRINCIPES RÉPUBLICAINS ET DE LA LIBERTÉ, DONT LAFAYETTE EST LE HÉROS, ET QUE SEULS LES ÉTATS-UNIS PORTENT ENCORE : "YOU HAVE LIVED TO SEE YOUR FAVORITE PRINCIPLES TRIUMPHANT IN ONE COUNTRY AT LEAST"

"Your obliging letter of the 5<sup>th</sup> Nov. just arrived finds me confined to the rouse by a temporary lameness" ; il le remercie de lui avoir présenté le "popular signor Maroncelli" qu'il a présenté à son Club "which meets weekly and of which Mr Galladin, Mr Jay, Chancelleor Kent, the Professors of Columbia College, are members" ; Morse parle de Sylvio Pellico et de son emprisonnement ; il félicite Lafayette pour la guérison de son petit-fils Lasteyrie et pour l'entrée d'Oscar de Lafayette à l'École Polytechnique "tell him, my dear General, that the world will have its eye on him, his name cannot be hid, he must sustain it in all his glory" ; Morse annonce à Lafayette l'arrivée de Fennimore Cooper "my excellent and distinguished friend (...) is about replying to the attacks made upon him while absent and his pamphlet will make an exposé of the finance discussion in Paris" ; il lui annonce l'envoi de plantes greffées et d'arbres qu'il lui fait envoyer en France et refuse de lui expliquer la situation politique aux U.S.A. : "I cannot identify myself with either of the present parties but I am rather a looker-on" suivent de beaux propos sur l' inanité des oppositions politiques, "Yet the solid, substantial enterprising, active majority of the people are not moved by verbiage, or rhetorical figure ; they read and calmy digest the arguments *pro* and *con*" ; il condamne une "absence of religious principles and a prevalence of ignorance (...)" No, my dear General, you have lived to see your favorite principles triumphant in one country at least, they have withstood many a storm that has threatened them ; they have been severely tried in the furnace, and are yet further to be tried, but like gold seven times purified, they have hitherto come out, and I am persuaded will ever come out, brighter and brighter (...) I have made a short extract from your letter for one of our Journals and have also sent the extract from the *Precurseur*, relative to the *Société des droits de l'homme*"



Self-portrait of Morse in 1812  
(National Portrait Gallery)

Pietro Maroncelli (1795-1846) est un patriote, musicien et écrivain italien connu pour avoir été le compagnon de prison de Silvio Pellico. En 1832, il s'exile en France où il adhère au socialisme utopique de Charles Fourier. En 1833, il se rend à New York sur invitation du librettiste de Mozart, Lorenzo Da Ponte, qui a fondé le premier opéra d'Amérique. À New York, Maroncelli enseigne la musique et diffuse les idées socialistes de Fourier. Dans les dernières années de sa vie, il a pour ami Edgar Allan Poe.

RÉFÉRENCE : les archives de Samuel F. B. Morse sont en grande partie conservées à la *Library of Congress*. S'y trouve la lettre de Lafayette du 5 novembre 1833 à laquelle celle-ci fait réponse.

**5 000 / 8 000 €**

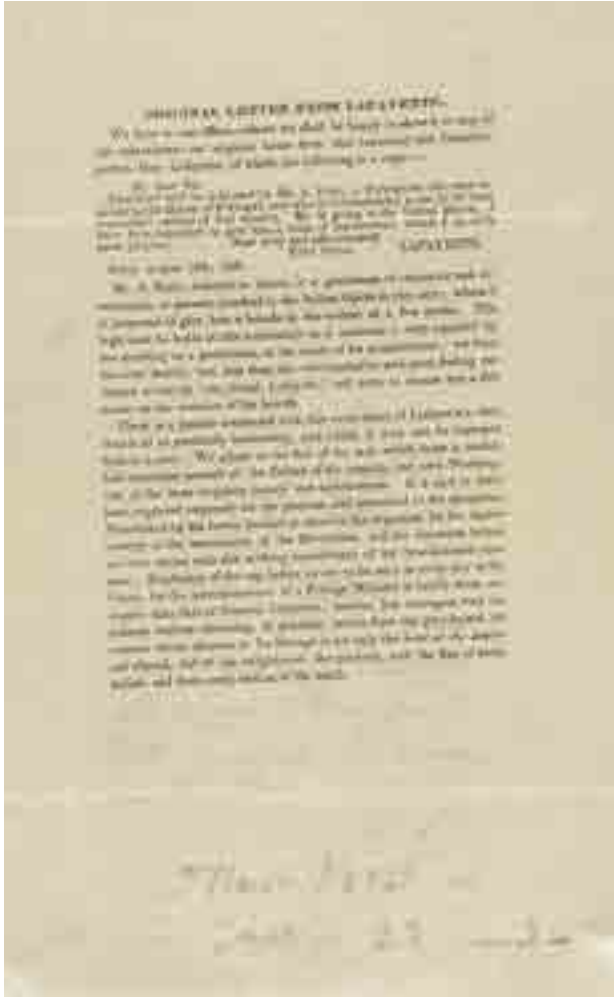
To General Lafayette New York January 10<sup>th</sup> 1834.

My dear General,

Your obliging letter of the 5<sup>th</sup> Nov<sup>r</sup> just reaches me confined to the house by temporary lameness, I owe you an apology, my dear General, for I am in your debt since your last kind letter introducing to me the amiable & popular Signor Maroncelli. I thank you for making him known to me, although I am not situated in my domestic establishment being alone, as to devote him all the attention I could wish, or he deserves. I have had the pleasure of introducing him to our Club which meets weekly and of which Mr. Gallatin, Mr. Jay, Mr. Kent, the Professors of Columbia College &c &c are members and we have been highly gratified in having him frequent our meetings. The ten years imprisonment of Signor Pellico has been published here and has excited great interest for Mr. Maroncelli, so that with your recommendation, my dear General, he finds himself extremely agreeably engaged. He is about publishing he tells me his own History of the Spielberg imprisonment.

I am rejoiced to know that your grandson Jules Lasleyrie will not lose his sight, for I had feared from your last letters, what a melancholy event would have been the loss of his eyes to him and to you all! Please make to me my condolences and my congratulations. I am glad to learn that your other grandson Oscar Lafayette has been admitted to the Polytechnic school. I sincerely pray that under the world may see in the grandson the same ennobling virtues, the same love of true liberty, the same perseverance, the same self-devotion to the happiness of man which has distinguished and immortalized the Grandfather.





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**LAFAYETTE**, Gilbert du Motier, marquis de  
*[Original letter from Lafayette]*  
 [New York, février 1834]

LAFAYETTE'S FAN CLUB : LETTRE DU GÉNÉRAL IMPRIMÉE  
 SUR SOIE ET ENVOYÉE PAR UN ADMIRATEUR AU GÉNÉRAL  
 LUI-MÊME

Lettre imprimée sur soie et contrecollée par quatre points de cire  
 sur une feuille de papier, avec cachet du port du Havre au verso et  
 suscription de l'adresse parisienne du Général de Lafayette, cachets  
 de cire rouge

300 / 500 €

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**[LAFAYETTE**, Gilbert du Motier, marquis de]  
*Lettre autographe signée de William Wood ; et trois autres  
 lettres (4)*  
 New York, 7 janvier 1834  
 3 pp. in-4, avec suscription et cachet

DIFFÉRENTS CORRESPONDANTS S'ADRESSENT AU  
 MARQUIS DE LAFAYETTE EN JANVIER 1834

William Wood parle de son ambition "to create an Institute, a Reading  
 Room, and a Library for our brave Officers and men belonging to the  
 Navy, about one thousand choice volume have been collected in this  
 city within 10 days, and various items of sculpture and paintings"...

2. 1 p. in-4, marge intérieure légèrement déchirée sans atteinte au texte  
 L.a.s. par un certain John King demandant à Lafayette des  
 renseignements sur son grand-père La Porte, officier français pendant  
 la Guerre d'Indépendance : "I need to know who or what my grand  
 father was (...) His name was John La Porte, he came from France with  
 you, to aid the glorious cause of Liberty in this country, New York, 13  
 janvier 1834"

3. 2 pp. in-4, petites pliures dans la marge intérieure  
 L.a.s. d'A. Walcott, demande d'une lettre autographe de Lafayette :  
 "from the hand that aided our Fathers to achieve the liberty we now  
 enjoy"..., Nexcastle, 24 janvier 1834

4. 1 p. in-4. L.a.s. de James Herring, *Secretary of the Academy of Fine  
 arts*, annonçant à Lafayette la publication d'un ouvrage

300 / 500 €

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**COCKBURN**, Sir George  
*Lettre autographe signée au marquis de Lafayette*  
 Shanganagh [castle], [Ireland], 10 février 1834  
 3 pp. in-4, avec suscription, trace du cachet sans manque

BELLE ET INTÉRESSANTE LETTRE POLITIQUE DE  
 L'AMIRAL GEORGE COCKBURN À LAFAYETTE. CELUI  
 QUI ACCOMPAGNA NAPOLÉON À SAINTE-HÉLÈNE ET  
 COMBATTIT DUREMENT LES AMÉRICAINS DANS LA  
 GUERRE DE 1812

"I remained only a few days in Paris, after leaving your hospitable  
 Mansion at Lagrange" (...) il le remercie pour "the cuttings and acorn I  
 got at La Grange [which] came safe, & shall bear the name of Lafayette  
 oaks" il cite un propos de Chesterfield sur les arbres que l'on plante  
 vieux puis entame un exposé politique et parle du ministère "half tory &  
 half whig = as your juste Milieu & Doctrinaires" qui est déterminé à être  
 "kicked & insulted by Russia & the Holy Despots"

300 / 500 €



Samuel Gridley Howe

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**HOWE**, Samuel Gridley

*Lettre autographe signée au marquis de Lafayette*

Boston, 27 janvier 1834

2 pp. in-4

REMARQUABLE LETTRE DE SAMUEL GRIDLEY HOWE, "THE LAFAYETTE OF GREECE" : À PROPOS DE CHATEAUBRIAND, D'UNE ÉVENTUELLE TRADUCTION DE SES OEUVRES AUX U.S.A., ET DE L'INSTITUTION POUR LES AVEUGLES DE BOSTON

"I take the liberty to enclose a letter to Monsieur de Chateaubriand which I beg you to forward to his address. I propose to publish here an account of his life and some translations of his works, if he should give his consents and it may be that he will make some inquiries of you respecting my charachter. Will you do me the favor of saying to him all that you can to induce him to comply with my request : for I really believe such a book may be made a valuable addition to our national literature.

I am at present directing the Institution for the education of the blind in this city which flourish bravely ; it is well endorsed with funds, has a splendid building, and grounds : and contains nearly forty happy inmates ; although it has one year since it commenced operations. Such success speaks volumes (...) Can you favour me by forwarding the accompanying volume to Mons. de Chateaubriand ?"

Samuel Gridley Howe (1801-1876) was taught in Boston and at Brown University where he graduated in 1821. He then attended Harvard Medical School, taking his degree in 1824. He was fired by enthusiasm for the Greek Revolution and the example of Lord Byron. After an unhappy love affair he sailed for Greece and joined the Greek army. He won there the title "the Lafayette of the Greek Revolution." He wrote an account of the revolt, *Historical Sketch of the Greek Revolution*, which was published in 1828 and this may be the book that he sent to Chateaubriand *via* Lafayette. After leaving Greece, Howe continued his medical studies in Paris ; he took part in the *July Revolution*. In 1831 he returned to the United States and created a school for the blind in Boston as he had learned of a similar school founded in Paris by Valentin Haüy. He gradually developed what became the noted *Perkins Institution*. Howe originated many improvements in teaching methods, as well as in the process of printing books in Braille.

Regarding this peculiar echo of a potential translation and publication of Chateaubriand in America, one should say that *Atala* was first published in the U.S. in 1802 (Boston), *The Martyrs* in 1812, *Travels in Greece* in 1813, *Mémoires d'outre-tombe* in 1848-1849 (2 volumes). The *Essais sur la littérature anglaise* were immediately translated in English and titled *Sketches on english literature* (1836) ; *The Congress of Verona* was published in 1838. The first complete English translation of the *Mémoires d'outre-tombe* is dated 1902.

RÉFÉRENCE : *Chateaubriand en Amérique. Essai de bibliographie*, cf. Toronto University, <https://archive.org/details/chateaubriandena00npuoft>

800 / 1 200 €



*The Virginia Constitutional Convention, 1830, by George Catlin*

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**CATLIN, George**

Lettre autographe signée à Georges Washington Lafayette

Pittsburgh Penn, 28 février 1834

1 p. in-4

SUPERBE ET PÉNIBLE LETTRE DU PEINTRE GEORGE CATLIN. IL RÉCLAME AU MARQUIS DE LAFAYETTE LE RENVOI DU DESSIN DE LA "VIRGINIAN CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION" POUR LEQUEL IL AVAIT SOLlicitÉ L'AIDE DU GÉNÉRAL EN VUE DE LA RÉALISATION DE SA GRAVURE À PARIS

"I transmitted to your father, Genl Lafayette, several years since, a painting which I had made of the *Virginia Convention*, and at that time I was intending to have it engraved in Paris. I sent it enclosed in a tin tube, by the hand of a friend from Norfolk, Virginia, who tells me he delivered it to your Father. I wrote to your father before his decease requesting him to have it forwarded to me (...) but owing I suppose to the extraordinary (...) agitation of his mind at the time, it had not been returned (...) I am anxious to procure it as soon as possible. I have now a subscription list of \$5. 000"...

The original drawing of the very famous aquatint of George Catlin representing the *Virginian Constitutional Convention* is now at the *New York Historical Society*. In a curious way of looking for patronage, Catlin wrote some letters to Lafayette about that matter (starting on 1 August 1830). The artist wanted to secure en vain Lafayette's protection and asked him to find himself an engraver in Paris.

RÉFÉRENCES : cf. B. W. Dippie, *Catlin and his contemporaries : The Politic of Patronage*, 1990, ch. II -- B. Eisler, *The Red man's bone : George Catlin, Artist and Showman*, Londres, 2013, pp. 70-73

**5 000 / 8 000 €**

Pittsburgh Penn -

Feb 28<sup>th</sup> 1836.

To Gen. Lafayette Esq.

Dear Sir,

I transmitted to you  
rather, Gen. Lafayette, several years since, a painting  
which I had made of the Virginia Convention, and at  
that time was intending to have engraved in Paris. I sent  
it contained in a tin tube, by the hand of a friend  
from Norfolk, Virginia, who tells me he delivered it to  
you rather. I wrote to you rather before his death  
requesting him to have it forwarded to me in the case  
of Gen. Genovese Merchant of New York; but owing  
apparently to the extraordinary earnest agitation of  
his mind at the time, it has not been returned.

I have to beg the favour of you at this time  
to have it forwarded to me by an early opportunity  
or packet, to the care of Gen. Genovese, New York,  
by which kind attention you will be under  
peculiar obligations.

I am anxious to procure it as soon as possible  
as I have now a subscription list of \$5,000 for the  
Congress, and I am desirous of having the engraving  
in New York as soon as it can be done.

My address is City of New York.

I remain, your obedient servant

Gen. Lafayette Esq.

Geo. Catlin.

320

**WEBSTER, Daniel**

*Lettre autographe signée à Georges Washington Lafayette ; et d'autres lettres adressées au même (12)*

Washington, mars 1836

1 p. in-4

ENSEMBLE DE LETTRES ADRESSÉE À GEORGES WASHINGTON LAFAYETTE POUR LES ANNÉES 1836 ET 1837

"Allow me to introduce to M. Professor Hall"...

2. L.a.s. de Virgil David, "I am requested by the Lamenceville Lyceum to solicit at your hands a volume for its Library"..., 1 p. in-4, Pittsburgh, 17 avril 1826

3. Une autre lettre du même, "I am not certain whether I have ever transmitted to you the following Resolve"..., 1 p. in-4, Pittsburgh, 22 février 1837 (3)

4. L.a.s. de Henry Gramthugh (nom illisible), "Presuming that you know many of the officers or their representatives who were with your late Father engaged in the service of the United States in our war of the Revolution"..., suit une liste d'officiers français et la quantité de terre donnée par le Sénat comme dédommagement, proportionnellement à leur grade, 2 pp. in-4, Washington, 20 janvier 1836

5. L.a.s. de James Grahame, "I directed my publishers in London to transmit to you a copy of my lately published *History of North America*"..., Nantes, 11 janvier 1836

6. Une autre lettre du même, "Early in the past summer, I did myself the honor of addressing you"..., Nouvelle Orléans, 1er décembre 1836

7. Une autre lettre du même, "It is with no little hesitation"..., 3 pp. in-4, Nouvelle Orléans, 5 juillet 1846

8. L.a.s. de John Preston, "To so kind a friend I conceived a short narrative"..., 3 pp. in-4, Cork, Irlande, 29 août 1836

9. L.a. d'un certain Dr Hall, "Dr Hall's kindest regards to Mr Lafayette", 1 p. in-4, Paris, 5 mai 1836

10. une autre lettre du même, 17 mai 1836

11. L.a.s. de John Church Hamilton (1792-1882), fils du Père Fondateur Alexander Hamilton, "my friend General Anns will have the honor to hand to you this letter"..., 2 pp. in-8, New York, 7 octobre 1836

12. L.a.s. de Lewis G. Cist, "Presuming on the kindness which I am convinced must pertain to the Character of the son of Lafayette"..., 3 pp. in-4, Cincinnati, Ohio, 4 juillet 1837

Daniel Webster (1782-1852) was a leading American senator and an outstanding spokesman with powerful oratory that made him a key Whig leader.

300 / 500 €

321

**KIRKLAND, John Thornton**

*Lettre autographe signée à Georges Washington Lafayette*

Boston, 18 avril 1835

1 p. in-4

LE GRAND TOUR DES AMÉRICAINS.

LETTRE DE RECOMMANDATION DE L'ANCIEN PRÉSIDENT DE HARVARD, JOHN THORNTON KIRKLAND, QUI AVAIT REÇU LAFAYETTE EN 1824

"I beg leave to bring myself to your remembrance by introducing to you J. P. Miles Esq. a valuer friend and son of our Harvard, a scholar, a good & intelligent man"...

John Thornton Kirkland (1770-1840) served as President of Harvard University from 1810 to 1828.

300 / 500 €

322

**SPARKS, Jared**

*Lettre autographe signée à Georges Washington Lafayette ; et une autre lettre du même (2)*

Boston, 12 janvier 1835

1 p. in-4

LETTRE DE JARED SPARKS, AUTEUR DE "LA VIE DE WASHINGTON" ET FUTUR PRÉSIDENT DE HARVARD

"I have taken the liberty recently to send to you three volumes of the *Writings of Washington*, in continuation of the two volumes sent more than a year ago to your late lamented Father. These volumes have been forwarded by the publisher to M. Jules Renouard (...) all the remaining volumes will be sent to you as fast as they shall be published. I trust the work will meet with your approbation and particularly the parts relating to the services in America rendered to the cause of Liberty by your father"...

2. "In a box sent to the care of Mr Thomas W. Storrow of Paris, I have put a parcel directed to you containing vols I and XII of Washington's writings. the work is now complete"..., 1 p. in-4, Cambridge, Massachusetts, 1<sup>er</sup> septembre 1837

Jared Sparks (1789-1866) served as President of Harvard University from 1849 to 1853. After extensive researches at home and in London and Paris, he published the *Life and Writings of George Washington* (12 volumes, 1834-1837), his most important work of which he must be sending here the three first volumes to Georges Washington Lafayette, and in 1839 he published separately the *Life of George Washington*. In 1840-1841, Sparks discovered in the French archives the famous red-line map. Sparks was one of the American intellectuals who received Alexis de Tocqueville during his 1831-1832 visit to the United States. Their extensive conversations and subsequent correspondence informed *Democracy in America*. He was a keen bookcollector : his valuable collection of manuscripts and papers went to Harvard University, his private library and his maps to Cornell University.

800 / 1 200 €

Boston, Mass. <sup>ts</sup> Jan'y 12<sup>th</sup> 1835

Dear Sir,

I have taken the liberty recently to send to you three volumes of the Writings of Washington, in continuation of two volumes sent more than a year ago to your late lamented Father. These volumes have been forwarded by the publisher to M. Jules Renouard, Rue Neuve St. Augustin, from whom they may be obtained. All the remaining volumes will be sent to you as fast as they shall be published. I trust the works will meet with your approbation, and particularly the parts relating to the services in America rendered to the cause of liberty by your father.

I am, Sir,

with great respects  
your most Obedt<sup>ts</sup>

Jared Sparks.

G. W. Lafayette, Esq.

**BLAXE**, Alphonse

*Lettre autographe signée à Georges Washington Lafayette ; et 24 autres lettres adressées au même (24)*

Near Chester Town, Kent country, Maryland, 17 février 1835

ENSEMBLE DE LETTRES ADRESSÉES À GEORGES WASHINGTON LAFAYETTE POUR L'ANNÉE 1835

L.a.s., "Permit me to have the honour of adressing you to a subject of particular interest to me"..., elle lui demande des détails sur les relations du Général de Lafayette avec son père, William Carmichaël (c. 1739-1795), diplomate américain en poste à Paris et Madrid durant la guerre d'Indépendance, 1 p. in-4

2. L.a.s. de Philip Stone, "the death of my much & valued friend, your venerable Father"..., 1 p. in-4, New York, 23 février 1835 3. une autre lettre du même, "I rejoice of an opportunity of renewing a correspondance"..., 1 p. in-4, New York, 4 octobre, 1835

4. L.a.s. de William Berkeley, à propos de "Mr Peyton Randolph of Witton Virginia active as a Volunteer Aid to Major General Lafayette during his campaign in Virginia (...) until a few days before the surrender of Yorktown"..., il demande une attestation de service à G. W. Lafayette pour que le vieillard fasse valoir ses droits auprès du Congrès, 1 p. in-4, Prince Edward County, Virginia, mars 1835

5. L.a.s. de W. C. Rives, "Permit me to present to you one of my countryman, Dr Farman, a gentleman of letters"..., 2 pp. in-4, Castle-Hill, Virginia, 25 mars 1835

6. Une autre lettres du même, "a distinguished countryman, Genl Tallmadge from New York, being about to visit Europe"..., 2 pp. in-4, Castle-Hill, 5 mai 1835

7. L.a.s. de J. Allen, "After leaving you in 1831"..., 2 pp. in-4, Nouvelle Orléans, 28 mars 1835

8. L.a.s. de John Carroll Brent, "Having promised, on leaving the United States"..., 1 p. in-8, Paris, 10 avril 1835

9. L.a.s. du poète Nathanael Langdon Frothingham, "As it is almost nine years since I last had the honor of being presented to you"..., 1 p. in-8, Boston, 10 avril 1835

10. L.a.s. de John P. King, difficilement lisible, 1 p. in-8, Augusta, 20 avril 1835

11. L.a.s. de R. Riker, "I gladly recall myself to your recollection by renewing your acquaintance with General James Tallmadge"..., New York, 6 mai 1835 ; et une autre, du même, recommandant "Mr Thomas Van Zandt, highly respectable citizen of the city of New York", 2 pp. in-4, New York, 8 juin 1835

12. L.a.s. de J. Smith, "give me leave to remind you of the acquaintance"..., 3 pp. in-4, Londres, 19 mai 1835

13. L.a.s. de N. G. Upham, "I take the direct liberty to send a Copy of an Eulogy delivered by direction of the Government of New Hampshire, in memory of your honoured Father", 1 p. in-4, Coucora, New Hampshire, 18 juillet 1835 ;

14. Une autre lettre du même, "I do myself the honor to enclose herewith by my friend M. Capphen"..., 2 pp. in-4, Coucora, New Hampshire, 21 septembre 1835

15. L.a.s. de Francis Allyn, "I will not be ceremonious as to wait your reply to my letter of 28 June last, but something growing out of the present posture of affairs between our two countries"..., 1 p. in-4, New London, 19 juillet 1835

16. L.a.s. de Theodore Sedwick Jr, [en français], "Que de changements depuis que je vous ai dit adieu"..., belle lettre politique sur la crise de 1835 dans les rapports entre les U.S.A. et la France, annotée par G. W. Lafayette, 3 pp. in-4, New York, 21 janvier 1835

17. L.s. de James Barron (1768-1851), officier de marine, "This letter will be presented to you by my young friend Merrill M. Robinson", 1 p. in-4, Philadelphie, 13 août 1835

18. L.a.s. d'Isaac N. Curhman, "some two years since, a stranger of respectable appearance"..., 3 pp. in-folio, Woodstock, 8 avril 1835

19. L.a.s. J. Manston Jr., "I have much pleasure in introducing to you my friends Mr and Mrs Blodget"..., 1 p. in-4, U. S. ship Brandywine, Gibraltar, 13 novembre, 1835

20. L.a.s. de Daniel Webster (1782-1852), homme politique, "Among your numerous Boston friends and acquaintances, you remember no doubt Mr Appleton"..., 1 p. in-4, Boston, 5 novembre 1835

21. L.a.s. d'Ambrose Spencer (1765-1848), homme politique, "My excellent friend the Revd Dr Sprague (...) goes to Europe"..., 1 p. in-4, Albany, État de New York, 18 novembre 1835 ;

22. Une autre du même, "to introduce you to another American in the person of Dr Thomas Spencer"..., Albany, État de New York, 4 déc. 1835

23. L.a.s. du Dr Sprague, "visitor Sprague (...) beg leave to present his best respect to M. G. W. Lafayette"..., 2 pp. in-8, Paris, 24 décembre [1835-1836]

24. L.a.s. de S. S. Skinner, "I pray you my dear friend, ask Mme Lafayette"..., 1er décembre 1835

**400 / 600 €**

324

**SPARKS**, Jared

*Lettre autographe signée à Georges Washington Lafayette*

Boston, 22 juillet 1836

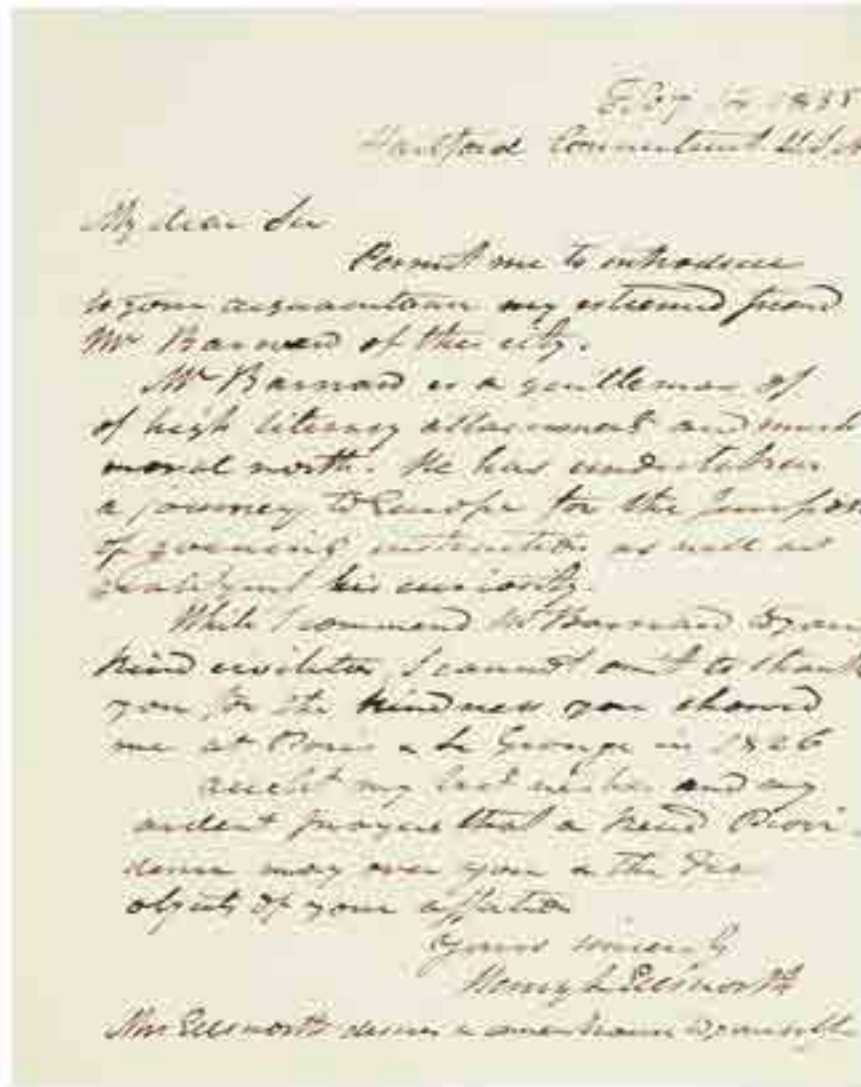
1 p. in-4

LETTRE DE JARED SPARKS, AUTEUR DE "LA VIE DE WASHINGTON", PRÉSIDENT DE HARVARD, À GEORGES WASHINGTON LAFAYETTE. IL LUI PRÉSENTE JOHN FARRAR, PROFESSEUR D'HARVARD, ET SA FEMME, AUTEUR D'UNE VIE DE LAFAYETTE

"I have great pleasure in making your acquaintance with Dr John Farrar, a gentleman of eminence in the scientific world, and for many years Professor of Philosophy in Harvard Univesity (...) Mrs Farrar is a Lday who wrote the life of your Father"...

Jared Sparks (1789-1866) served as President of Harvard University from 1849 to 1853. He was a keen bookcollector : his valuable collection of manuscripts and papers went to Harvard University, his private library and his maps to Cornell University. John Farrar (1779-1853) graduated at Harvard in 1803 and in 1805 was appointed Greek tutor at Harvard. He was chosen Hollis professor of mathematics and natural philosophy in the same institution in 1807. Elizabeth Farrar, his wife, published in 1831 the *The story of the Life of Lafayette, as told by a father to his children*.

**300 / 500 €**



325

325

**ELLSWORTH**, Henry Leawitt

Lettre autographe signée à Georges Washington Lafayette ; et une autre lettre du même (2)

Hartford, 14 février 1835

1 p. in-4

LA GRANGE ET LE GRAND TOUR DES AMÉRICAINS.  
 LETTRE DE HENRY LEAWITT ELLSWORTH. L'UN DES  
 GRANDS DÉCOUVREURS DE L'OUEST AMÉRICAIN, LE  
 MÉCÈNE DE SAMUEL MORSE ET DE SAMUEL COLT

"Permit me to introduce to your acquaintance my esteemed friend Mr [Henry] Barnard of this city. Mr Barnard is a gentleman of the high literary attainment and much moral worth. He has undertaken a journey to Europe (...) While I commend Mr Barnard to your kind civilities, I cannot omit to thank you for the kindness you showed me at Paris & La Grange"... ; une autre lettre du même, "let me introduce to you my esteemed friend Prof. J Hall"... , 1 p. in-4, Washington, 25 mars 1836

Henry Leawitt Ellsworth (1791-1858) was a Yale-educated attorney who became the first Commissioner of the U.S. Patent Office (1835-1845) where he encouraged innovation by inventors Samuel F.B. Morse and Samuel Colt. Ellsworthd was a major donor to Yale College and the founder of what became the United States Department of Agriculture. Between 1811 and 1832 Ellsworth travelled several time to the West (with Washington Irving, comte Albert de Pourtalès and Charles La Trobe) where his family owned a vast estate of 41,000 acres in the Western Reserve. In 1832 he was appointed as Commissioner to the Indians tribes in Arkansas and Oklahoma. He was mayor of Hartford. The Henry Leavitt Ellsworth papers are at Yale University.

500 / 800 €



326

**COLDEN**, David C.

*Lettre autographe signée au marquis de Lafayette ; et la copie d'une autre lettre (2)*

New York, 17 février 1834

2 pp. in-4

DAVID C. COLDEN, QUI DONNA SON NOM AU LAC COLDEN, ANNONCE À LAFAYETTE LA MORT DE SON PÈRE, ANCIEN MAIRE DE NEW YORK

Il lui annonce la mort de son beau-père, et celle de son père, Cadwallader D. Colden, 54<sup>e</sup> maire de New York "who expired on Friday the 7<sup>th</sup> after struggling for many months with a painful disease (hyperothorax)"

2. 3 pp. in-4. Copie d'une lettre d'un dénommé Matthew Cacey, Philadelphie, 18 février 1834

**100 / 150 €**

327

**BIDDLE**, Nicholas

*Lettre autographe signée au marquis de Lafayette*

Philadelphie, 12 juin 1834

1 p. in-4, suscription "Genl Lafayette La Grang"

EXEMPLAIRE DE LAFAYETTE (MORT LE 20 MAI 1834). LETTRE ÉCRITE PAR NICHOLAS BIDDLE, GRAND FINANCIER ET PRÉSIDENT DE LA "SECOND BANK OF THE UNITED STATES". IL DEMANDE AU GÉNÉRAL DE RECEVOIR L'ANCIEN MAIRE DE PHILADELPHIE, BENJAMIN W. RICHARDS

"I take the liberty of presenting to you my friend Benjamin W. Richards Esq. a gentleman of education, talents, great respectability and universally esteemed in our community of which his election as Mayor of the City is at once the proof of the reward. He proposed to visit France (...) and naturally desires to see the individual the most interesting in France to all Americans"...

Nicholas Biddle (1786-1844), a child prodigy and a member of a prominent and wealthy pennsylvanian family, was an American financier who served as the second and last president of the Second Bank of the United States (chartered 1816-1836). He spent many years in Europe, attended the coronation of Napoleon in 1804 as a secretary of the US minister to France, served as a secretary of James Monroe, audited the "Louisiana Purchase" by the United States. He prepared western explorers Lewis and Clark's report for publication of their exploratory expedition. Benjamin Wood Richards (1797-1851) was Mayor of Philadelphia between 1829 and 1832. The Biddle family paper are presently at The University of Delaware.

RÉFÉRENCE : <http://www.lib.udel.edu/ud/spec/findaids/biddle.htm>

**500 / 800 €**

**200**

328

**CLARKE**, Aaron, maire de New York

*Lettre signée à Georges Washington Lafayette ; et d'autres lettres autographes signées adressées au même (8)*

New York, 26 février 1838

1 p. in-4

ENSEMBLE DE LETTRES ADRESSÉES À GEORGES WASHINGTON LAFAYETTE POUR LES ANNÉES 1838 ET 1848

"It is not necessary that I should make any exertion to convince you how greatly the people of America" (...) il lui demande un masque de Lafayette sachant qu'il peut en obtenir un moulage "on Application to M. Michelo rue Guénégaud n° 18. The grand object is to form from the Masque above mentioned correct busts of the General"...

2. L.a.s. de R. Ryker, "I await myself of the visit of my most particular friend Judge [John] Woodward (...) I introduce to you one of ourmost worthy and distinguished citizens. He holds at present the Office of Consul General of Texas"..., 2 pp. in-4, New York, 25 juin 1838

3. L.a.s. de J. G. Flügel (1788-1855), "A request having been made by of our first manufactors"..., il demande un autographe du Général de Lafayette "as a luminar of the first magnitude in my collection of autographs", 6 pp. in-4, Leipzig, 15 février 1841. On joint une copie d'une lettre adressée par le consul à Berlin, H. Wheaton, 1 p. in-4, 10 juillet 1841, et uen copie d'une lettre de Flügel 15 février 1841 ; et une autre lettre de Flügel à propos de son dictionnaire, 4 pp. in-4, Leipsig, 15 février 1842 (6)

7. Copie d'une lettre, Otis Crandle, 4 pp. in-folio, Milton, 20 février 1843. À propos de plaintes financières

8. L.a.s. de Thoma Warner, "I hope to be excused in presenting"..., 5 pp. in-4, Paris, 28 août 1848. Demande de service

6. L.a.s. de A. A. Halsey, "On returning to my lodging yesterday"..., Paris, mardi matin, [vers 1840]

7. L.a.s. de Mme B. B. Glaser, "the western infants first taught lesson the venerated names of Washington and Lafayette"..., Hambourg, 12 juin 1842, *bordure de la lettre décchirée*

Johann Gottfried Flügel (1788-1855) emigrated to the U. S. where he made a study of the English language, and returning to Germany in 1819. In 1838 he became American consul, and subsequently representative and correspondent of the *Smithsonian Institution* and several other leading American institutions. He published his *Vollständige englisch-deutsche und deutsch-englische Wörterbuch* in 1830.

**200 / 300 €**

*Fin de la première partie*

My Dear Sir,

Phil<sup>a</sup> June 12. 1834

I take the liberty of presenting to you my friend  
Benjamin W. Richards Esq. a gentleman of education, talents, great respect-  
ability and universally esteemed in our community of which his election  
as Mayor of the City is not only the proof & the reward. He proposes to visit  
France for the benefit of his health and naturally desires to see the most  
valuable the most interesting in France to all Americans I am assured to  
him; his countrymen will be most inquisitive as his return. It affords  
me great pleasure to be the means of making him known to you.

Mr Biddle desires her best remembrances to yourself & your  
son and I beg leave to add the assurance for him as well as for you of the  
highest respect & regard of

Genl Lafayette  
La Roche

H. B. Biddle

# Quelques manuscrits français

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329

329

**COCTEAU**, Jean

Quatre lettres autographes signées, et un dessin signé "Angel", adressés au comte René Philipon  
1922

LETTRES DE JEAN COCTEAU AU COMTE RENÉ PHILIPON,  
CHÂTELAIN DE VERTCOEUR

6 pages in-8, à l'encre brune ou bleue. Dessin : une page in-8 (267 x 210mm), à l'encre brune

"Vallette édite mon prochain volume. Si vous avez un peu d'affection pour le pauvre infirme [Cocteau est malade], écrivez-lui une longue lettre avec toutes les belles choses que vous lui promettiez. J'ai peur que Vallette [...] ne s'effare de mon livre"

**300 / 500 €**

202

330

**ANGENNES**, Charles d', marquis de Rambouillet

Lettre autographe signée, adressée à Noël Brulart dit « Le Commandeur de Sillery »

LETTRE DE CONDOLÉANCES POUR LA MORT DU  
CHANCELIER NICOLAS BRULART DE SILLERY

Une page in-8 (217 x 162mm), à l'encre brune. Sceau et adresse

Le Chancelier Brulart de Sillery est l'oncle de Noël Brulart, chevalier de Malte, premier écuyer & chevalier d'honneur de la Reine Marie de Médicis.

**80 / 100 €**

331

**BAUDELAIRE**, Charles

Lettre autographe signée, adressée à Jean Wallon  
29 juillet 1850

LETTRE MYSTÉRIEUSE

« Faites-moi le plaisir de venir [...] à l'Estaminet de Paris, au Palais national. Nous déjeunerons ensemble. Cela a pour but de vous faire voir un homme singulier. Voici que Legallois devient prophète »

RÉFÉRENCE : Baudelaire, *Correspondance*, I, p. 166

**1 200 / 1 600 €**

332

**BILLAUD-VARENNE**, Jacques-Nicolas

Lettre autographe signée, adressée à Georges Radelet, commandant de la corvette de la République française, *La Curieuse*  
Cayenne, 28 nivose an VIII [18 janvier 1800]

UN RÉVOLUTIONNAIRE AU BAGNE

Une page in-8 (233 x 178mm), à l'encre brune. Adresse au verso

Jacques-Nicolas Billaud-Varenne fut déporté en mai 1795 au bagne de Cayenne. Le commandant Georges Radelet coula avec sa corvette *La Curieuse* dix jours après l'envoi de cette lettre, devant la Barbade.

"Je vous remercie (...) de m'apporter les objets que ma femme m'envoie"

*Quelques trous et tâches ne gênant pas la lecture*

**500 / 700 €**



333

333

**BOSSUET**, Jacques Bégnine

Manuscrit autographe. Signature non autographe  
vers 1662

#### RARES NOTES PRÉPARATOIRES À UN SERMON

2 pages in-8 (183 x 119mm), à l'encre brune

CONTENU : citations extraites de différents livres de Tertullien.  
Page 1 : extrait de l'*Adversus Valentinum* : passage sur le serpent, puis "nostra columba domus simplex". Suivent des notes de l'*Adversus Hermogenem* : "[homo] turbulentus qui loquacitatem fcundiam existimet et impudentiam etc.", puis "haereticorum patriarchae philosophi". En haut de la page 2 : passage de l'*Adversus Hermogenem* : "e sophia et verbo dei". Des notes du *De Idololatria* terminent la seconde page. La mention *Rhe p. 456-457* en bas de la page 2, indique probablement l'édition de Tertullien utilisée par Bossuet. L'édition classique est celle de Nicolas Rigault, mais peut-être Bossuet utilisait-il les *Rhetores sacri* du jésuite Arriaga.

Bossuet n'écrivait pas ses discours. Les seuls rares manuscrits que nous connaissons de ceux-ci sont ces feuillets préparatoires constitués de citations d'auteurs antiques ou

de théologiens. On connaît l'usage rhétorique qu'en faisait Bossuet en se réclamant de leur autorité pour asseoir ses arguments. Les citations de Tertullien inscrites sur ce feuillet-ci apparaissent telles quelles, dans différents sermons de Bossuet, notamment le passage sur le serpent textuellement repris dans le *Deuxième Sermon sur le premier dimanche de Carême* (1662) :

« Et Tertullien nous décrit ce serpent par une expression admirable : *Abcondat se itaque serpens, totamque prudentiam suam in latebrarum ambagibus torqueat* : « il se cache autant qu'il peut ; il resserre en lui-même par mille détours sa prudence malicieuse » ; c'est-à-dire qu'il use de conseils cachés et de ruses profondément recherchées. C'est pourquoi Tertullien poursuit en ces mots : « il se retire, dit-il, dans les lieux profonds, il ne craint rien tant que de paraître : quand il montre la tête, il cache la queue ; il ne se remue jamais tout entier, mais il se développe par plis tortueux, bête ennemie du jour et de la clarté ».

RÉFÉRENCE : *Œuvres de Bossuet*, tome XII, Versailles, Lebel, 1816, page 213

**300 / 400 €**

334

**COLETTE** (Sidonie-Gabrielle Colette, dite)

*Minne*

Manuscrit autographe

1902-1903

MANUSCRIT AUTOGRAPHE COMPLET D'UNE DES PLUS ANCIENNES ŒUVRES DE COLETTE.

PREMIER DES DEUX ROMANS FORMANT LE CYCLE DE *MINNE*.

LES MANUSCRITS DES DEUX *MINNE*, JUSQU'ALORS CONSIDÉRÉS COMME « DISPARUS », SONT D'UNE IMPORTANCE CAPITALE POUR LA COMPRÉHENSION DE LA GENÈSE DE L'ŒUVRE DE COLETTE

5 cahiers in-8 (222 x 173mm), sur papier blanc interligné.

COLLATION : cahier I (48 pp.) ; cahier II (46 pp.) ; cahier III (50 pp.) ; cahier IV (49 pp.) ; cahier V (20 pp.). Soit 213 pages écrites aux encres violettes, noires et au crayon noir, largement corrigées et raturées. Le texte est écrit au recto des feuillets. Quelques notes sont au verso

CAHIERS à couvertures de couleurs vertes, rouges, bleues, oranges et crèmes, titre manuscrit et numérotation des cahiers, à l'encre, dans le coin supérieur gauche, dos de toile noire. Chemise et étui signés « Mercier, successeur de son père, 1928 »

PIECE-JOINTE : article du *Monde des Livres*, « Colette en apprentissage », signé de Ginette Guitard-Auviste, 11 mai 1979

PROVENANCE : Jean Patou (ex-libris)

*Minne* et *Le Mariage de Minne* furent écrits par Colette en collaboration avec Willy, et publiés chez Ollendorff, respectivement en 1904 et 1905 (avec un changement de titre pour la deuxième nouvelle devenue *Les Égaréments de Minne*). Seul le nom de Willy apparaît sur la couverture des deux volumes. Colette travaille alors dans l'anonymat pour l'« atelier » de son mari. Quant à la date de composition des deux romans, les commentateurs des *Œuvres complètes* de Colette (I, p. 1426) avouent qu'ils disposent de « peu de renseignements », le manuscrit étant considéré comme « disparu ». Même le titre originel du second roman est supposé être « vraisemblablement » *Le Mariage de Minne*.

Ces aventures de Minne font suite au cycle à succès des *Claudine*, les quatre premiers romans de Colette et Willy. Les *Minne* content les aventures d'une jeune femme, sœur jumelle de Claudine, à la recherche d'elle-même et de son épanouissement. La première partie, *Minne*, est fondé sur les rêves d'une adolescente. La seconde, *Le Mariage de Minne*, décrit les caprices sensuels d'une jeune femme insatisfaite. L'histoire s'achève par un adultère, si bien que le titre de la seconde partie change sous le coup de la morale (d'un Willy

peu enclin à la suivre lui-même) : *Le Mariage de Minne* (titre du manuscrit) devient *Les Égaréments de Minne*. Cette série des *Minne* prend fin subitement avec la séparation de Colette et Willy.

Ces deux récits occupent une place remarquable dans l'œuvre de Colette : pour la première fois, l'action se déroule dans une petite ville, et à la campagne, soit dans un milieu fort différent de celui que Colette connaît et exploitait jusque là dans ses *Claudine*. D'autre part, la narration est à la troisième personne du singulier. Avec ce passage du je au elle, Colette met à distance sa propre situation et s'aventure dans la fiction : cependant, après *Minne*, elle reviendra au récit à la première personne. Il se passera quatorze ans avant que Mitsou ne prenne, comme Minne, ses distances avec l'auteur. Enfin, le thème de l'évasion, déjà abordé dans le roman précédent (*Claudine s'en va*) devient majeur. L'héroïne, pour réaliser sa destinée, doit fuir sa famille, sa ville et son mari. Pour la première fois apparaît, en filigrane, un des leitmotiv de toute l'œuvre de Colette : du leurre qu'est l'amour, la femme doit s'affranchir, quitte à payer de solitude sa dignité retrouvée. Ces deux romans, *Minne* et *Le Mariage de Minne* constituent donc une rupture en diptyque dans l'œuvre de Colette. Celle-ci ne va pas sans une crise dans sa vie personnelle : Colette se sépare de son mari et va, dès lors, signer ses œuvres de son seul prénom.

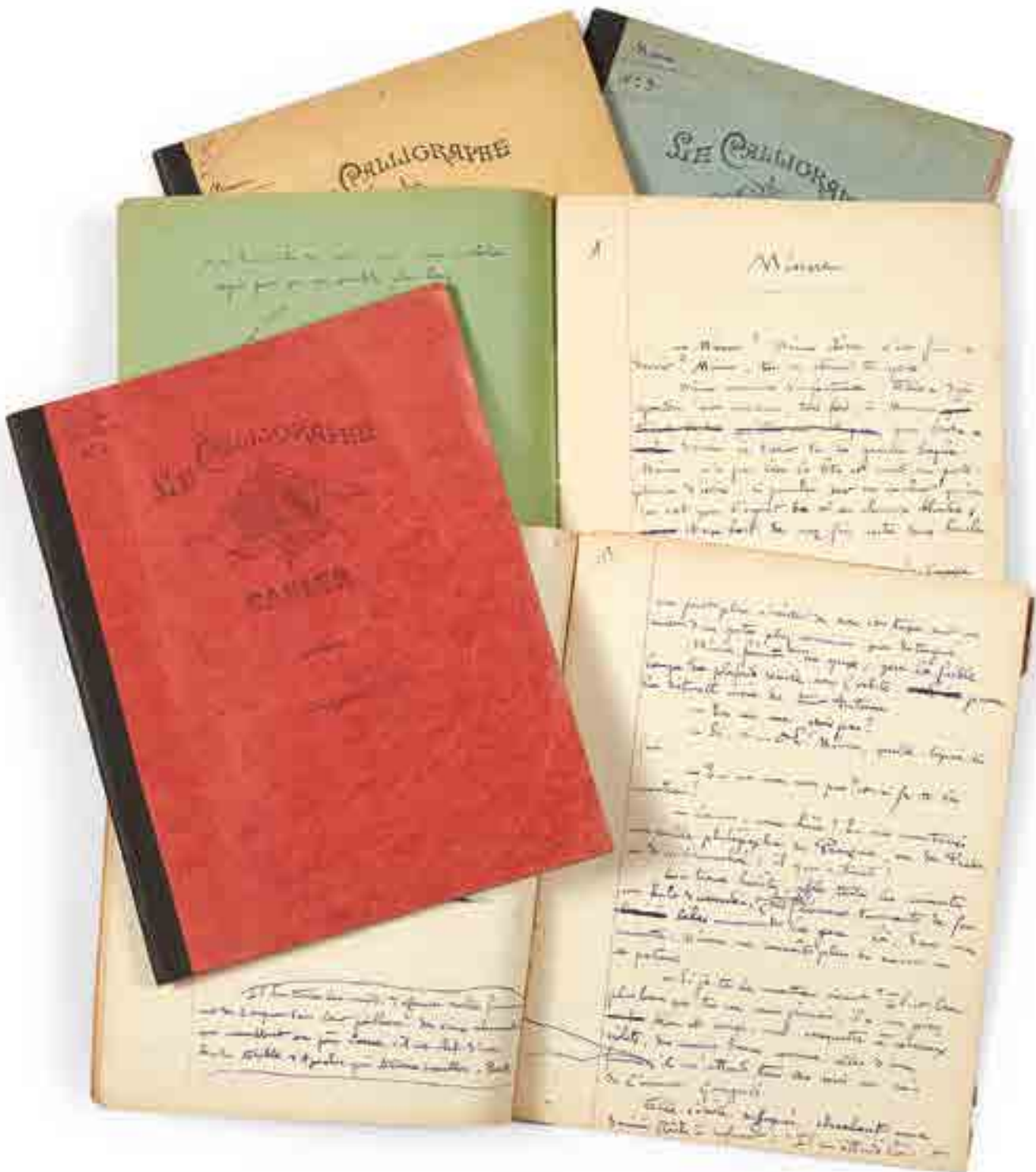
Dès qu'elle eut récupéré les deux *Minne* et qu'elle se fût séparée de Willy, Colette entreprit de les retravailler et de les fondre en un seul récit qu'elle nomma *L'Ingénue Libertine* (1909). De nombreux passages sont écartés, notamment ceux attribués à Willy. Le 16 octobre 1909, elle écrit dans la revue *Paris-Théâtre* :

« M. Gauthier-Villars vous écrit qu'en maintes publications il m'a rendu hommage. Je préférerais qu'il rendît hommage, simplement, à la vérité : il proclamerait alors non pas que je « participai » aux quatre *Claudine*, à *Minne* et aux *Égaréments de Minne*, mais que sa collaboration, à lui, ne dépassa guère celle d'un secrétaire ».

Colette se réapproprie son œuvre. Un article du *Monde des livres*, du 11 mai 1979 (cf. pièce jointe) rapporte qu'« il faudrait, pour connaître le degré exact de paternité attribuable à l'un et à l'autre des époux dans les œuvres écrites en commun, disposer des manuscrits, détruits par Willy, affirmait Colette, mais rien n'est sûr et pas même qu'ils aient disparu ». L'étude de ces deux manuscrits retrouvés de *Minne*, entièrement rédigés de la main de Colette, raturés et corrigés, ne laissent absolument aucun doute sur l'entière légitimité de Colette à réclamer la pleine propriété de ces œuvres.

RÉFÉRENCES : Colette, *Œuvres complètes I*, Paris, Gallimard, 1984, p. 1418 et suiv. – Claude Pichois et Alain Brunet, *Colette*, Paris, éditions de Fallois, 1999, pp. 85 et 211

15 000 / 20 000 €



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**COLETTE** (Sidonie-Gabrielle Colette, dite)

*Le Mariage de Minne*

Manuscrit autographe

1902-1903

MANUSCRIT AUTOGRAPHE COMPLET.

SECOND DES DEUX ROMANS FORMANT LE CYCLE DE *MINNE*.

5 cahiers in-8 (222 x 173mm), sur papier blanc interliné.

COLLATION : cahier I (66 pp.) ; cahier II (50 pp.) ; cahier III (63 pp.) ; cahier IV (55 pp.) ; cahier V (61 pp.). Soit 295 pages écrites aux encres violettes, noires et au crayon noir, largement corrigées et raturées. Le texte est écrit au recto des feuillets. Quelques notes au verso

CAHIERS à couvertures de couleurs vertes, rouges, et oranges, titre manuscrit et numérotation du cahier, à l'encre, dans le coin supérieur gauche, dos de toile noire. Chemise et étui signés « Mercier, successeur de son père, 1928 »

PROVENANCE : Jean Patou (ex-libris)

*Petite épidermure à la chemise*

*Le Mariage de Minne* fait suite à *Minne*. Le manuscrit avait disparu au même titre que le premier. Ce second et dernier roman du cycle des *Minne* est plus licencieux que le premier. Colette ne veut plus d'une gentille héroïne comme l'étaient *Minne* jusqu'alors et Claudine. L'adultère couronne évidemment ce cycle. Une Colette sulfureuse apparaît.

RÉFÉRENCES : Colette, *Œuvres complètes I*, Paris, Gallimard, 1984, p. 1418 et suiv. – Claude Pichois et Alain Brunet, *Colette*, Paris, éditions de Fallois, 1999, pp. 85 et 211

**15 000 / 20 000 €**



Le mariage de M. de...

Handwritten text in French, likely a letter or a page from a manuscript, with some lines underlined in blue ink.



Handwritten text in French, continuing the narrative or letter from the previous page, with some lines underlined in blue ink.

Handwritten text in French at the bottom left, including the name 'M. de...' and other details, with some lines underlined in blue ink.



336

**D'ANNUNZIO**, Gabriele

Lettre autographe signée à Pierre Louÿs  
Rome, 29 janvier 1897

#### D'UN POÈTE À L'AUTRE

3 pages in-8 (210 x 136mm), à l'encre noire, sur papier à en-tête imprimé "Rome. Grand Hôtel". Enveloppe conservée

"je veux vous exprimer ma reconnaissance profonde pour la joie que m'a donnée votre livre ardent et magnifique". Ce livre est probablement *Aphrodite* paru en 1896

**500 / 700 €**

337

**D'ANNUNZIO**, Gabriele

Lettre autographe signée, adressée à François Coty  
16 novembre 1927

#### LETTRÉ AU GRAND INDUSTRIEL DE LA PARFUMERIE

5 pages in-folio (327 x 241mm), à l'encre noire, sur papier à en-tête

"Je suis fier d'être écrivain français par amour de la douce France ; et j'écris délicieusement en votre langage un nouveau livre, par fidèle amour"

**200 / 300 €**

338

**DEGAS**, Edgar

Carte-lettre autographe signée, adressée à Frédéric Cordey  
3 janvier 1903

#### DE PEINTRE À PEINTRE

In-8 (139 x 110mm), à l'encre brune

« C'est convenu, n'est-ce pas, pour mercredi »

**300 / 400 €**

339

**DELACROIX**, Eugène

Lettre autographe signée, adressée à un destinataire non identifié

Une page in-8 (167 x 107mm), à l'encre brune

"Je suis tout à vous pour la grande entreprise de l'île Saint-Louis"

**300 / 400 €**

**208**

340

**DORGELÈS**, Roland

*Une promenade au bois*  
Manuscrit autographe  
[vers 1919]

#### MANUSCRIT INÉDIT SUR LA GUERRE DES TRANCHÉES

37 pages in-8 (205 x 131mm), à l'encre violette. Nombreuses ratures

EN FEUILLES. Chemise, étui

"Tous les hommes courbèrent le dos, se protégèrent sous le sac, et l'obus éclata à quelques mètres, sur le bord du boyau"

**400 / 600 €**

341

**FLAUBERT**, Gustave

Lettre autographe signée, adressée à Ernest Feydeau  
[Croisset, fin novembre 1857]

"LA DIFFICULTÉ EST DE TROUVER LA NOTE JUSTE ... LES LIVRES NE SE FONT PAS COMME LES ENFANTS, MAIS COMME LES PYRAMIDES" (À PROPOS DE *SALAMBÔ*)

4 pages in-8 (212 x 135mm), sur papier vergé bleu, à l'encre noire. Quelques ratures

PROVENANCE : Catalogue de la librairie Georges Andrieux, Hôtel Drouot, 30-31 mai et 1er-2 juin 1928, n° 178

"Ne te flatte pas, aimable neveu, de l'espoir d'entendre les aventures de mademoiselle Salammbô [sic] - non, mon bichon. *Cela me troublerait* [...] Quel chien de sujet ! je passe alternativement de l'emphase la plus extravagante à la platitude la plus académique [...] j'ai peur que ce ne soit poncif et rococo en diable. D'un autre côté, comme il faut faire *violent*, je tombe dans le mélodrame. C'est à se casser la gueule, nom d'un petit bonhomme !

La difficulté est de trouver la note *juste*. Cela s'obtient par une condensation excessive de l'idée, que ce soit naturellement, ou à force de volonté, mais il n'est pas aisé de s'imaginer une vérité constante, à savoir une série de détails saillants et probables dans un milieu qui est de deux mille ans d'ici. Pour être entendu, d'ailleurs, il faut faire une sorte de traduction permanente, et quel abîme cela creuse entre l'absolu et l'œuvre !

[...] ma drogue ne sera ni romaine, ni latine, ni juive. Que sera-ce ? Je l'ignore. Mais je te jure bien, de par les prostitutions du temple de Tani, que ce sera "d'un dessein farouche et extravagant", comme dit notre père Montaigne.



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[...] Relis et rebûche ton conte. Laisse-le reposer et reprends-le, les livres ne se font pas comme les enfants, mais comme les pyramides, avec un dessin prémédité, et en apportant des grands blocs l'un par-dessus l'autre, à force de reins, de temps et de sueur, et ça ne sert à rien ! et ça reste dans le désert ! mais en le dominant prodigieusement. Les chacals pissent au bas et les bourgeois montent dessus, etc. ; continue la comparaison"

RÉFÉRENCE : Gustave Flaubert, *Correspondance*, II, Paris, Gallimard, 1980, pp. 782 et 1410

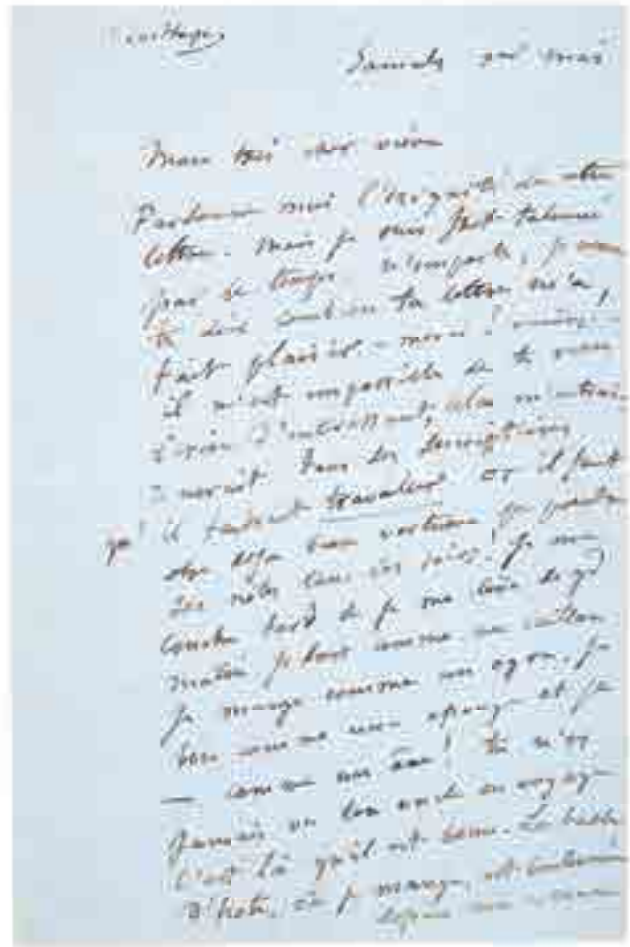
4 000 / 6 000 €

342

**FLAUBERT**, Gustave

Lettre autographe signée, adressée à Ernest Feydeau Carthage, 1<sup>er</sup> mai [1858]

"JE DORS COMME UN CAILLOU, JE MANGE COMME UN OGRE, JE BOIS COMME UNE ÉPONGE ET JE ... COMME UN ÂNE !"



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3 pages in-8 (205 x 135mm), sur papier vergé bleu, à l'encre noire

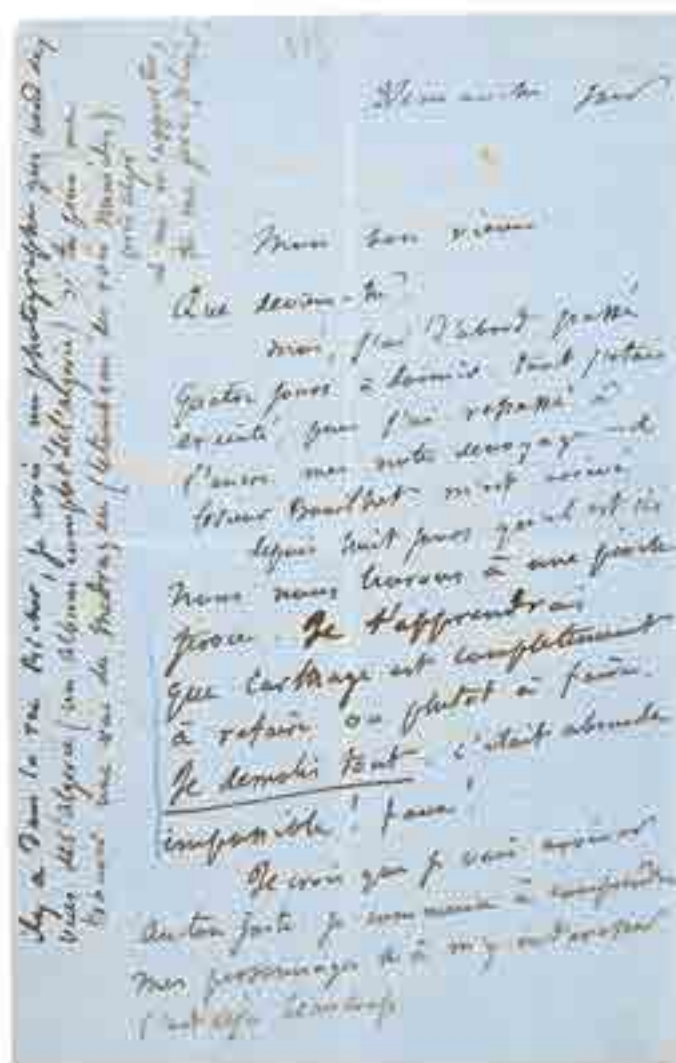
PROVENANCE : Catalogue de la librairie Georges Andrieux, Hôtel Drouot, 30-31 mai et 1er-2 juin 1928, n° 181 ; enveloppe de la vente conservée

Gustave Flaubert confie à son ami Ernest Feydeau les joies de son voyage en Tunisie, au printemps 1858, et regrette qu'il ne l'ait pas accompagné. Il décrit ensuite les différentes étapes de son périple avant de conclure, presque en aparté :

"Non ! sacré nom de Dieu, non ! il ne faut jamais écrire de phrases toutes faites. On m'écorchera vif plutôt que de me faire admettre une telle théorie. Elle est très commode, j'en conviens, mais voilà tout. Il faut que les endroits faibles d'un livre soient mieux écrits que les autres"

RÉFÉRENCE : Gustave Flaubert, *Correspondance*, II, Paris, Gallimard, 1980, pp. 809 et 1410

5 000 / 7 000 €



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**FLAUBERT, Gustave**

Lettre autographe signée, adressée à Ernest Feydeau  
[Croisset, 20 juin 1858]

RETOUR DE CARTHAGE ET ÉBAUCHE DE SALAMBÔ

4 pages in-8 (212 x 136mm), sur papier vergé bleu, à l'encre noire.  
Quelques ratures

PROVENANCE : Catalogue de la librairie Georges Andrieux, Hôtel Drouot, 30-31 mai et 1er-2 juin 1928, n° 185 ; enveloppe de la vente conservée

Flaubert relate le voyage qu'il a fait à Carthage pour la rédaction de *Salambô* :

“Je t'apprendrai que Carthage est complètement à refaire, ou

plutôt à faire. *Je démolis tout*. C'était absurde ! impossible ! faux ! Je crois que je vais arriver au ton juste. Je commence à comprendre mes personnages et à m'y intéresser. C'est déjà beaucoup. Je ne sais quand j'aurai fini ce colossal travail. Peut-être pas avant deux ou trois ans. D'ici là, je supplie tous les gens qui m'aborderont de ne pas m'en ouvrir la bouche. J'ai même envie d'envoyer des billets de faire-part pour annoncer ma mort”.

Puis, il évoque *Fanny* avant de parler de sa santé : “Moi, je prends des bains tous les jours. Je nage comme un triton. Jamais je ne me suis mieux porté”

RÉFÉRENCE : Gustave Flaubert, *Correspondance*, II, Paris, Gallimard, 1980, pp. 817 et 1429

**5 000 / 7 000 €**

total: V et il m'en restera encore!  
X!

Allez - viens - soigne moi la  
dixième partie, non dessein! - il faut  
que ce soit écrit transcendantement!  
Même comme un maître de fiction  
comme un tygre!

Mais prends garde d'abîmer ton  
intelligence ~~dans le commerce des~~  
général ~~dames - tu perdras ton~~  
au fond d'une matrice!

Fais le nous mentir, un peu,  
ce l'abord d'un beau talent d'un beau caractère.  
Prends ton journalisme pour le style!  
fais tout ton essor! - (comme toi sur la  
visande! de voir bien travailler, comme  
dit Essat de Genève - traité des omnia  
p. 18. voir la gravure) que  
"une once de sperme perdu, fatigue plus  
que trois litres de sang"  
Je t'embrasse, vieux romantique  
G. Flaubert

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**FLAUBERT**, Gustave

Lettre autographe signée, adressée à Ernest Feydeau

[Croisset, début février 1859]

CONSEILS DE FLAUBERT À FEYDEAU QUI LUI A CONFIE  
LE MANUSCRIT DE DANIEL AVANT DE LE FAIRE PUBLIER :  
"PRENDS GARDE D'ABÎMER TON INTELLIGENCE DANS LE  
COMMERCE DES DAMES"

4 pages in-8 (208 x 131mm), sur papier vergé bleu, à l'encre noire.  
Quelques ratures

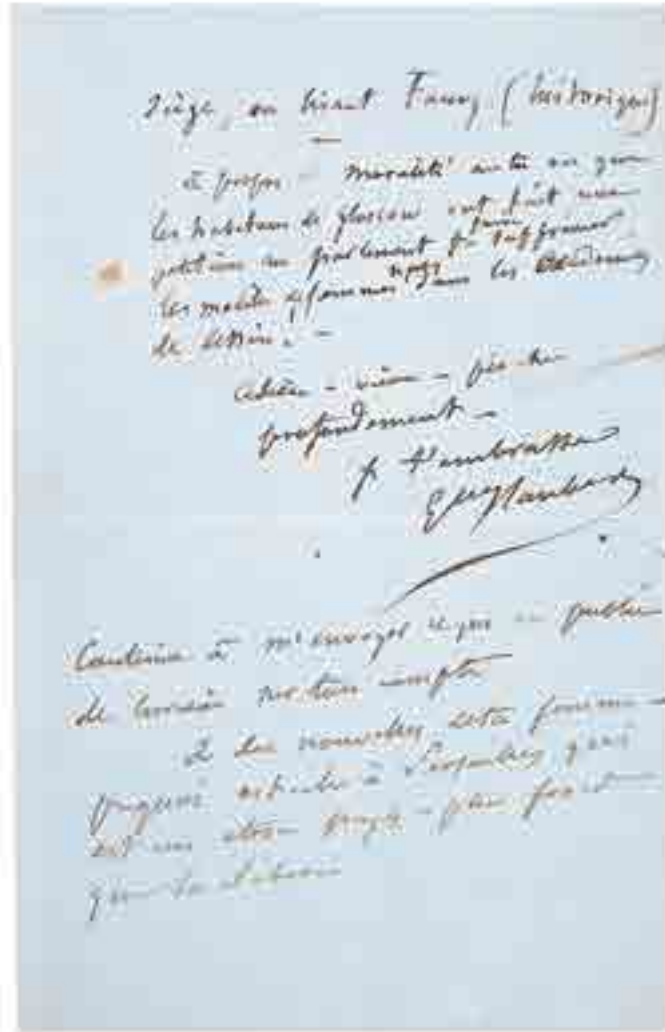
PROVENANCE : Catalogue de la librairie Georges Andrieux, Hôtel  
Drouot, 30-31 mai et 1er-2 juin 1928, n° 195 ; enveloppe de la vente  
conservée

"Ca va bien ! très bien ! jeune homme ! La deuxième partie  
marche comme sur des roulettes [...] quant au reste, le papier

vous brûle les mains, pour moi du moins. J'ai poussé, tout  
seul, des *bravo ! très bien !* plusieurs fois [...] Il y a des choses  
charmantes, exquises, pages 281, 285 ; ça donne envie  
d'archifouter l'héroïne. Ne pleure pas sur tes suppressions, elles  
étaient indispensables. Je m'y connais, n'aie pas peur. Si je  
voyais aussi bien dans mes œuvres que dans celles des autres,  
je serais un bien grand homme ; mais hélas ! Oh ! que Carthage  
par moments me scie le trou du cul ! Tu es beau, et héroïque,  
quant aux retranchements ; mais j'ai la conviction qu'une ligne  
oiseuse d'ôtée vous donne dix lecteurs de plus [...] On me verra  
cocher de fiacre avant de me voir *écrire pour de l'argent* [...] prends garde d'abîmer ton intelligence dans le commerce des  
dames. Tu perdras ton génie au fond d'une matrice".

RÉFÉRENCE : Gustave Flaubert, *Correspondance*, III, Paris, Gallimard,  
1991, pp. 13 et 1042

5 000 / 7 000 €



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**FLAUBERT, Gustave**

Lettre autographe signée, adressée à Ernest Feydeau  
[Croisset, 16 juin 1859]

POURSUITE DE L'ÉCRITURE DE SALAMBÔ ET MÉDIOCRITÉ  
DES TEMPS MODERNES :

“JE SUIS EFFRAYÉ, ÉPOUVANTÉ, SCANDALISÉ PAR LA  
COUILLONNADE TRANSCENDANTE QUI RÈGNE SUR LES  
HUMAINS”

4 pages in-8 (210 x 134mm), sur papier vergé bleu, à l'encre noire.  
Quelques ratures

PROVENANCE : Catalogue de la librairie Georges Andrieux, Hôtel  
Drouot, 30-31 mai et 1<sup>er</sup>-2 juin 1928, n° 202 ; enveloppe de la vente  
conservée

“J’ai enfin terminé mon interminable quatrième chapitre, d’où  
j’ai retranché ce que j’en aimais le mieux. Puis, j’ai fait le plan

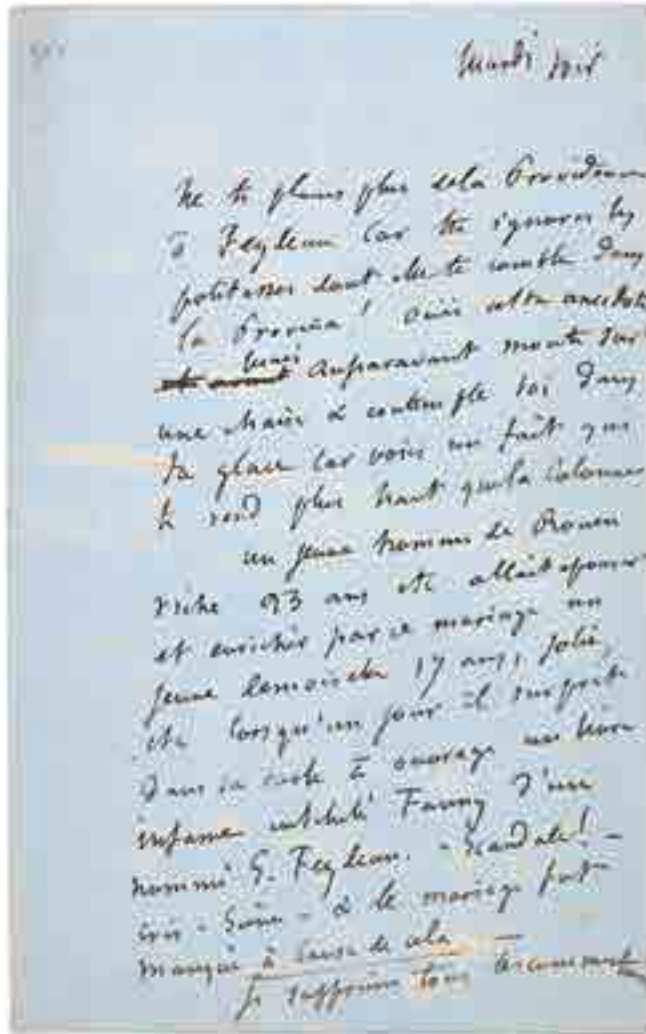
du cinquième, pris des notes en quantité, etc. [...]

Oui, je trouve, contrairement au sieur d’Aureville, qu’il s’agit  
maintenant d’hypocrisie et pas d’autre chose. Je suis effrayé,  
épouvanté, scandalisé par le couillonade transcendante qui  
règne sur les humains. A-t-on *peur de se compromettre* !!! Cela  
est tout nouveau, à ce degré du moins. L’envie du succès, le  
besoin de réussir quand même, à *cause du profit*, a tellement  
démoralisé la littérature qu’on devient stupide de timidité [...]

Tout cela n’est pas perdu. A mesure que je me plonge plus  
avant dans l’antique, le besoin de faire du moderne me reprend,  
et je *cuis* à part moi un tas de bonshommes [...] J’ai plusieurs  
idées sur ton style [...] Il faudra que ce soit impersonnel.”

RÉFÉRENCE : Gustave Flaubert, *Correspondance*, III, Paris, Gallimard,  
1991, pp. 26 et 1048

**5 000 / 7 000 €**



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**FLAUBERT, Gustave**

Lettre autographe signée, adressée à Ernest Feydeau

[Croisset, 30 août 1859]

FLAUBERT RACONTE À FEYDEAU UNE ANECDOTE AMUSANTE, ET L'ENTRETIEN DE L'AVANCÉE DE SALAMBÔ

4 pages in-8 (210 x 132mm), sur papier vergé bleu, à l'encre noire. Quelques ratures

PROVENANCE : Catalogue de la librairie Georges Andrieux, Hôtel Drouot, 30-31 mai et 1er-2 juin 1928, n° 204 ; enveloppe de la vente conservée

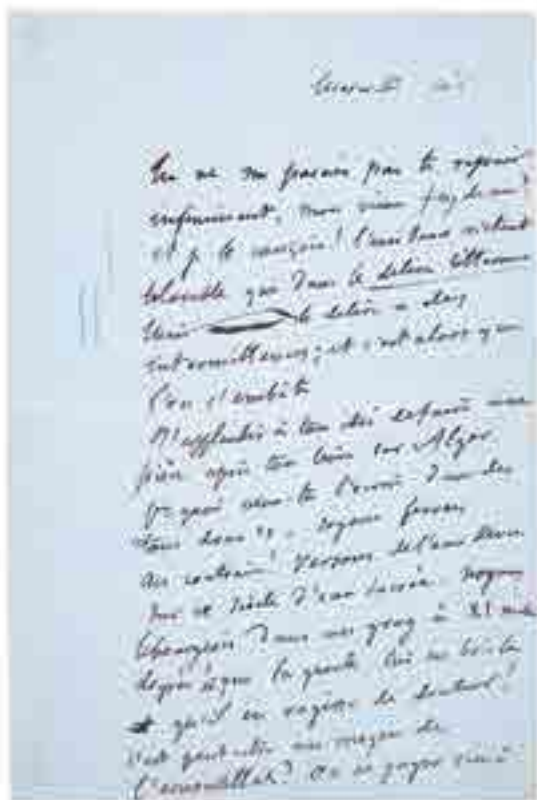
“un jeune homme de Rouen, riche, vingt-trois ans, etc. allait épouser et enrichir par ce mariage, une jeune demoiselle, dix-sept ans, jolie, etc. lorsqu'un jour il surprit, dans sa table à ouvrage, un livre infâme intitulé : *Fanny*, d'un nomme E.

Feydeau ! Scandale ! cris, scène ! et le mariage fut manqué à cause de cela [...] j'étais tellement enthousiasmé de ce jeune bourgeois que j'éprouvais tour à tour le besoin de lui faire frapper une médaille en aluminium - et de l'écorcher vif [...] le positif, c'est que ton bouquin a fait rompre un mariage et il est probable qu'en cela il a fait une bonne action !” [...]

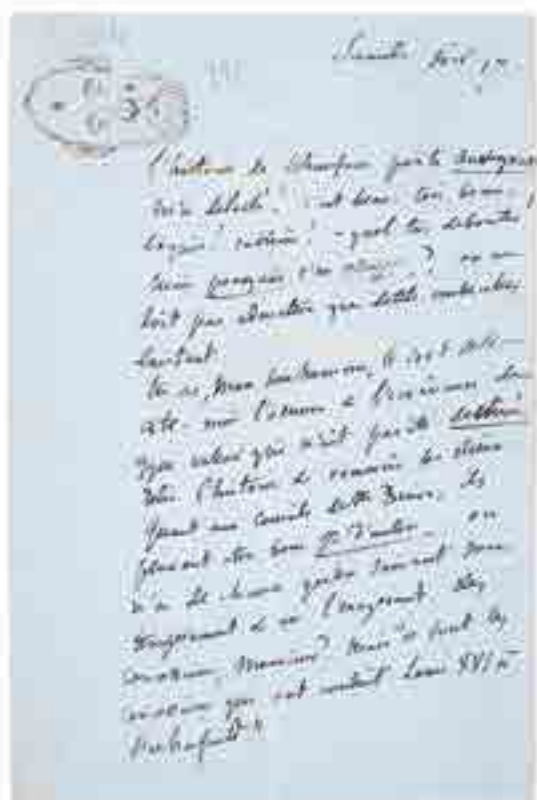
“pour qu'on dise d'un personnage antique : “c'est vrai”, il faut qu'il soit doué d'une triple vie, car le modèle, le type, qui l'a vu ? J'espère dans un mois avoir fini mon VIe chapitre et, avant de rentrer à Paris, le VIIe sera fait, il le faut. Je me suis débarrassé du Ve par la suppression de deux morceaux excellents, mais qui ralentissaient le mouvement”

RÉFÉRENCE : Gustave Flaubert, *Correspondance*, III, Paris, Gallimard, 1991, p. 38

5 000 / 7 000 €



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**FLAUBERT, Gustave**

Lettre autographe signée, adressée à Ernest Feydeau  
[Croisset, 19 juin 1861]

CONTRE LA DOUCEUR EN LITTÉRATURE : "NOYONS  
LE BOURGEOIS DANS UN GROG À 11 MILLE DEGRÉS !".  
FLAUBERT AUX PRISES AVEC LA RÉDACTION DE SALAMBÔ

3 pages 1/2 in-8 (205 x 135mm), sur papier vergé bleu, à l'encre noire.  
Quelques ratures

PROVENANCE : Catalogue de la librairie Georges Andrieux, Hôtel  
Drouot, 30-31 mai et 1er-2 juin 1928, n° 222 ; enveloppe de la vente  
conservée

"Tu ne me parais pas te réjouir infiniment, mon vieux Feydeau ?  
et je le conçois ! l'existence n'étant tolérable que dans le *délire  
littéraire*. Mais le délire a des intermittences ; et c'est alors que  
l'on s'embête. J'applaudis à ton idée de faire une pièce après ton  
livre sur Alger. Pourquoi veux-tu l'écrire dans des "tons doux" ?  
Soyons féroces, au contraire ! Versons de l'eau-de-vie sur ce  
siècle d'eau sucrée. Noyons le bourgeois dans un grog à 11 mille  
degrés et que la gueule lui en brûle, qu'il en rugisse de douleur !  
C'est peut-être un moyen de l'émoustiller ? On ne gagne rien à  
faire des concessions, à s'émouder, à se dulcifier, à vouloir plaire  
en un mot [...] Au reste, puisque tu as ton idée, exécute-la. Mais

sois sûr que ce qui a choqué ces messieurs dans ta dernière  
œuvre théâtrale est précisément ce qu'elle comportait de bon  
et de *particulier*. Tous les angles sont blessants [...] Je ne pense  
pas avoir fini avant la fin de cette année. Mais dussé-je y être  
encore dix ans, je ne rentrerai à Paris qu'avec *Salambô* [sic]  
terminée ! C'est un serment que je me suis fait".

RÉFÉRENCE : Gustave Flaubert, *Correspondance*, III, Paris, Gallimard,  
1991, pp. 157 et 1132

**5 000 / 7 000 €**

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**FLAUBERT, Gustave**

Lettre autographe signée, adressée à Ernest Feydeau  
[Croisset], samedi soir 17 [août 1861]

FLAUBERT EN PLEINE RÉDACTION DE SALAMBÔ : "ON  
COMMENCE À MARCHER DANS LES TRIPES ET À BRÛLER  
LES MOUTARDS. BAUDELAIRE SERA CONTENT !"

4 pages in-8 (205 x 136mm), sur papier vergé bleu, à l'encre noire

ILLUSTRATION : croquis autographe représentant une tête de fakir, à  
l'encre noire dans le coin supérieur gauche de la première page

pérorant à Anthropophage. Espérons-le !  
 J'arrive aux tons un peu foncés.  
 On commence à marcher dans les tripes et à  
 brûler les moutards. Baudelaire sera content ! La  
 Courbe de P. Borel, blanche et innocente comme  
 la face de Pérorant en son genre-son jaloux.  
 - à la grâce des dieux !  
 Le troupeau immoral d'affables <sup>lettre d'un</sup> ~~un~~ <sup>police</sup>  
 femme d'une lecture facile à cela qu'on  
 voit sur la carte des sites que tu as envoyés  
 - en un mot dela Soudes par une telle  
 photographie. - tout honneur que le post  
 de la photographie est d'ailleurs quelque  
 peu manquée de près et par !  
 Adieu vieux troubadour. J. Humboldt  
 tendrement - bon courage -  
 à toi Esperant

PROVENANCE : Catalogue de la librairie Georges Andrieux, Hôtel Drouot,  
 30-31 mai et 1<sup>er</sup>-2 juin 1928, n° 221 ; enveloppe de la vente conservée

“On n’a de chance qu’en suivant son tempérament et en  
 l’exagérant. Des concessions, Monsieur ? Mais “ce sont les  
 concessions qui ont conduit Louis XVI à l’échafaud”. Ce qui  
 n’empêche pas que je préfère, pour moi, ne jamais me mêler de  
 ces messieurs ni directement, ni indirectement. La recherche  
 de l’Art en soi demande trop de temps pour qu’on en perde  
 même un peu à repousser les roquets qui vous mordent les  
 jambes. Il faut imiter les fakirs qui passent leur vie la tête levée  
 vers le soleil, tandis que la vermine leur parcourt le corps [...]

J’ai fait, de mon XIII<sup>e</sup> chapitre, 12 pages ; il doit en avoir une

quarantaine, ce qui me mènera jusqu’à la fin d’octobre [...] Oui,  
 on m’engueulera, comptes-y. *Salambô* [sic] 1° embêtera les  
 bourgeois, c’est-à-dire tout le monde ; 2° révoltera les nerfs et  
 le coeur des personnes sensibles ; 3° irritera les archéologues ;  
 4° semblera inintelligible aux dames ; 5° me fera passer pour  
 pédéraste et anthropophage. Espérons-le ! J’arrive aux tons  
 plus foncés. On commence à marcher dans les tripes et à  
 brûler les moutards. Baudelaire sera content !”

RÉFÉRENCE : Gustave Flaubert, *Correspondance*, III, Paris, Gallimard,  
 Bibliothèque de la pléiade, 1991, pp. 169 et 1141

4 000 / 6 000 €



349

**FLAUBERT, Gustave**

Lettre autographe signée, adressée à Ernest Feydeau  
[Croisset, vers le 15 septembre 1861]

FATIGUE DES TUERIES DE *SALAMBÔ* : "JE VOMIS DES CATAPULTES, J'AI DES TOLLÉNONS DANS LE CUL ET JE PISSE DES SCORPIONS"

3 pages in-8 (205 x 135mm), sur papier vergé bleu, à l'encre noire

PROVENANCE : Catalogue de la librairie Georges Andrieux, Hôtel Drouot, 30-31 mai et 1<sup>er</sup>-2 juin 1928, n° 220 ; enveloppe de la vente conservée

"Il y a des jours où je n'ai plus la force physique de remuer une plume. Je dors dix heures la nuit et deux heures le jour. Carthage aura ma fin si cela se prolonge, et je n'en suis pas encore à la fin ! J'aurai cependant, au commencement du mois prochain, terminé mon siège ; mais j'en aurai encore pour tout le mois d'octobre avant d'arriver au chapitre XIV qui sera suivi d'un petit autre. C'est long, et l'écriture y devient de plus en plus impossible. Bref, je suis comme un crapaud écrasé par un pavé ; comme un chien étripé par une voiture de merde, comme un morviau sous la botte d'un gendarme, etc. L'art militaire des Anciens m'étourdit, m'emplît ; je vomis des catapultes, j'ai des tollénons dans le cul et je pisse des scorpions [...] Tu n'imagines pas quel fardeau c'est à porter que toute cette masse de charogneries et d'horreurs ; j'en ai des fatigues réelles dans les muscles"

RÉFÉRENCE : Gustave Flaubert, *Correspondance*, III, Paris, Gallimard, 1991, pp. 174 et 1142

**4 000 / 6 000 €**

350

**FLAUBERT, Gustave**

Lettre autographe signée, adressée à Ernest Feydeau  
[Croisset, 29 décembre 1872]

PRISES DE NOTES POUR *BOUVARD ET PÉCUCHE*. FLAUBERT ÉVOQUE ÉGALEMENT LA MOROSITÉ AMBIANTE : "LES TEMPS NE SONT POINT PROPICES À LA LITTÉRATURE".

2 pages in-8 (208 x 132mm), sur papier de deuil, à l'encre noire. Quelques ratures

PROVENANCE : Catalogue de la librairie Georges Andrieux, Hôtel Drouot, 30-31 mai et 1<sup>er</sup>-2 juin 1928, première lettre du n° 270 ; enveloppe de la vente conservée

"Rien de neuf dans ma vie, mon cher vieux. Je la passe uniformément au milieu de mes livres et dans la compagnie de mon chien. J'avale des pages imprimées et je prends des notes pour un bouquin [*Bouvard et Pécuchet*] où je tâcherai de vomir ma bile sur mes contemporains. Mais ce dégueulage me demandera plusieurs années [...] J'ai pris 51 ans le 12 de ce mois ; c'est une consolation"

RÉFÉRENCE : Gustave Flaubert, *Correspondance*, IV, Paris, Gallimard, 1998, pp. 627 et 1306

**4 000 / 6 000 €**

351

**FRANCE, Anatole**

*Histoire de la duchesse de Cigogne et de M. de Boulingrin qui dormirent cent ans en compagnie de la Belle-au-Bois-Dormant* vers 1909

PARODIE D'UN DES PLUS CÉLÈBRES CONTES. FRAGMENTS MANUSCRITS AUTOGRAPHES

Fragments des quatre premiers chapitres (sur six)  
14 pages petit in-folio (360 x 228mm) à l'encre noire et violette, montées sur onglets. Nombreuses ratures et paperolles

RELIURE SIGNÉE DE MERCIER fils, 1926. Dos et coins de maroquin rouge, plats de papier marbré, dos à nerfs

PROVENANCE : Jean Patou (ex-libris), qui fit très probablement relier le manuscrit

*Les feuillets, déchirés en deux, ont été renforcés au verso par une bande adhésive noire*

Sous le titre interminable d'*Histoire de la duchesse de Cigogne et de M. de Boulingrin qui dormirent cent ans en compagnie de la Belle-au-Bois-Dormant*, Anatole France transforme le conte de Perrault en un récit farfelu. La trame est respectée mais, en marge du conte, évoluent deux personnages fantoches, eux-aussi victimes d'un destin qui les condamne à dormir pendant cent ans. Mais à leur réveil, contrairement à la Belle-au-Bois-Dormant, Cigogne et M. de Boulingrin sont seuls, « sans parents ni amis ». Ils en sont réduits à acheter une guitare et à faire la manche. Ce conte parut dans le recueil *Les Sept Femmes de Barbe bleue et autres contes merveilleux* (Paris, Calmann-Lévy, 1909)

**200 / 300 €**

brut je suis comme un crapaud devant  
par un pays, comme un chien et rife' par  
une voiture de merde, comme un morvian  
pour la botte d'un gendarme etc. - A est  
militaire des Amiens m'etait dit, m'empêcher  
je vomis les catapuites, j'ai des bottes  
dans le cul et je jette des Scorpiens.

Quant à tout ce qu'on me dit. Veux tu  
savoir le fond net de ma peine? Pourquoi qu'on  
ne m'en parle pas en face. C'est tout ce que  
je demande. -

tu n'imagines pas quel fardeau c'est à  
porter que toute cette masse de charogneries  
et d'horreurs. J'en ai des fatigues et celles dans  
les muscles!

tu me parais toujours jeune toi, et fais  
comme tu t'indignes contre l'abîme des  
ces hommes. Empêche la pluie de tomber de  
l'éclair tes semblables! Va! marche! marche!

La seule chose qui me divagante un  
peu est tout les

352

**FRANCE**, Anatole

*Notice sur Molière*

Manuscrit autographe complet, signé deux fois

Vers 1876

34 pages in-folio (360 x 220mm), montées sur onglets. Nombreuses ratures. Encre noire, vertes, violettes. Paperolles

RELIURE DE L'ÉPOQUE SIGNÉE DE MARIUS MICHEL. Maroquin rouge, doublures de tabis vert avec pièces de maroquin mosaïqué aux angles, dos à nerfs, Etui

PROVENANCE : Jean Patou (ex-libris)

A partir de 1876, Anatole France rédigea plusieurs préfaces à des classiques que voulait publier Alphonse Lemerre. Ainsi de ces *Œuvres de Molière* accompagnées d'une *Vie de Molière, de variantes et d'un glossaire par Anatole France* que le grand éditeur des parnassiens publia de 1876 à 1906. Certaines de ces préfaces furent réunies dans *Génie latin* (1913). S'y côtoient La Fontaine, Molière, Madame de Lafayette, Scarron, Racine, l'Abbé Prévost, Benjamin Constant, Bernardin de Saint-Pierre et d'autres

RÉFÉRENCE : G. Vicaire, *Manuel de l'amateur de livres*, II, 766 (ne cite que quatre volumes sur huit)

**500 / 700 €**

353

**GRIGNAN**, Françoise Marguerite de Sévigné, comtesse de

Lettre autographe signée, adressée à "Nicolas, chez M. Audémar, procureur au Parlement à Grenoble"

Salon, 10 août 1689

MADAME DE GRIGNAN NE VEUT PUS PAYER LES DETTES DE SON FILS, LOUIS-PROVENCE

4 pages in-8 (180 x 131mm), à l'encre brune

[...] "payer un cheval que mon fils a pris de M. Masquerany, je vous supplie, Monsieur, de n'en rien faire, je suis lassé de payer tous les jours de nouveaux comptes qu'il me fait par sa méchante conduite et me coûte cette année plus de cinq cent pistoles"

**100 / 200 €**

354

**GYP**, Sibylle Gabrielle Riqueti de Mirabeau, comtesse de Martel, dite

Lettre autographe signée, adressée à Monsieur de Lapérouse, capitaine au 4<sup>e</sup> Hussards

août 1879

**218**

4 pages in-8 oblong (112 x 178mm), à l'encre brune. Enveloppe conservée

[Avec :] deux autres lettres autographes signées de Gyp, très probablement adressées au même destinataire. 2 et 4 pages in-8

"je viens de passer huit jours dans mon lit"

**100 / 150 €**

355

**HUYSMANS**, Joris Karl

Lettre autographe signée, adressée au docteur Maurice de Fleury

vers 1890

HUYSMANS PRÉOCCUPÉ PAR LA SANTÉ D'UNE DE SES VIEILLES AMIES

3 pages in-8 (152 x 98 mm), à l'encre brune

[Joint :] Une carte-lettre, et deux cartes de visite, avec adresse imprimée de Huysmans, le tout adressé au même

"C'est un homme charmant que le Dr Marie et je crois bien que s'il y a quelque-chose à faire, dans cette étrange maladie, ce sera lui qui le fera".

Anna Meunier, couturière de son état, était déjà, en 1880 la « vieille amie » du romancier. Il prit soin d'elle lorsque l'affaiblissement de ses facultés mentales nécessita son admission dans une maison de santé. Maurice de Fleury (1860-1931), neurologue de formation, a entretenu une amitié et une correspondance suivie avec de nombreux écrivains, notamment Zola et Huysmans

**200 / 300 €**

356

**INGRES**, Jean-Auguste-Dominique

Lettre autographe signée

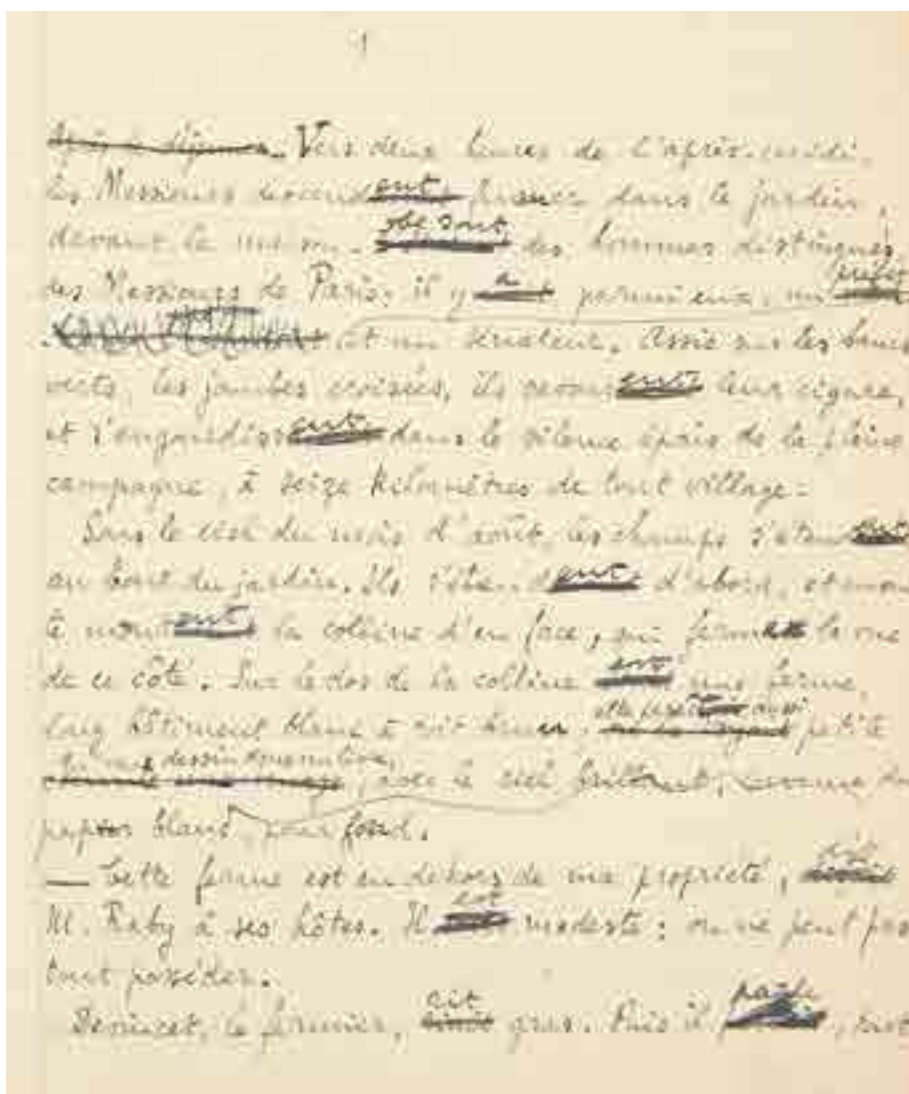
27 août 1861

LETTRE DE REMERCIEMENT

Une page in-8 (207 x 132mm), à l'encre noire

"Je vous remercie infiniment d'avoir bien voulu faire droit à la requête que j'ai eu l'honneur de vous adresser"

**200 / 300 €**



357

**LARBAUD**, Valery

*Le Couperet, nouvelle ; Rose Lourdin, nouvelle*

Paris 1909-1910

MANUSCRIT COMPLET, LE SEUL CONNU, DES DEUX PREMIÈRES NOUVELLES D'ENFANTINES.

LES MANUSCRITS LITTÉRAIRES COMPLETS DE VALERY LARBAUD SONT DE LA PLUS GRANDE RARETÉ

In-8 (218 x 172mm)

63 pages écrites sur 33 ff., aux encres bleues, noires et violettes, largement corrigées et raturées

CONTENU : page de titre commune aux deux nouvelles ; p. 1 : épigraphe du *Couperet* ; pp. 3-23 : *Le Couperet* ; page 24r. : titre *Rose Lourdin* ; page 24v. : épigraphe de *Rose Lourdin* ; pp.25-32 : *Rose*

*Lourdin* ; p. 33r. et v. : liste de ses manuscrits par Larbaud. Pagination continue avec saut de numérotation entre les pages 1 et 3.

CAHIER à couverture de papier beige avec titre des deux nouvelles et nom de l'auteur, écrits par Larbaud sur le premier plat de la couverture, à l'encre violette et au crayon noir. Feuilletés interlignés. Chemise de toile bleue dominotée de style Art déco, probablement réalisée pour Georges-Emmanuel Lang, puisque signalée dans sa vente

PIÈCES JOINTES : lettre autographe signée de Valery Larbaud au collectionneur Georges-Emmanuel Lang, datée du 18 novembre 1921 (deux pages in-4 à l'encre noire. Papier bleu avec en-tête imprimé, enveloppe, le tout monté sur onglet à la fin du cahier) – une carte postale de Valery Larbaud adressée à Georges-Emmanuel Lang  
PROVENANCE : Georges-Emmanuel Lang (cat. 1925, I, n° 281)

Valery Larbaud

Enfantines

Manuscrit

V. L. 1909

— Le Couperet —

—  
nouvelle

—  
et

Rose Laurdin,  
nouvelle.

"  
Infantines"  
:

Portrait d'Eliane  
Dolly  
Le Couperet  
Rose Laurdin

Les manuscrits de Valery Larbaud sont d'une rareté légendaire, le plus souvent détruits lors de la première mise au net ou donnés sans retour à la NRF. Larbaud ne gardait que quelques pages du brouillon de ses œuvres, « comme témoins ». Ce cahier contient deux nouvelles complètes d'*Enfantines*, *Le Couperet* et *Rose Lourdin*, qui formeront les deux premiers récits de son remarquable recueil de textes sur l'enfance. Ces deux nouvelles sont rédigées à la suite l'une de l'autre. *Rose Lourdin* sera « étoffée » dans la version définitive publiée. A la fin du cahier, Larbaud établit lui-même une liste des manuscrits d'*Enfantines*, dont il a gardé la trace, avec dates et détails. Ainsi lit-on : « *Le Couperet*. Écrit en 1909-1910, à Paris, Vichy, Valbois, Londres etc. Paru à *La Phalange*. Brouillon détruit. Ce cahier contient le ms. ». Puis, « *Rose Lourdin*. Commencé en 1910 à Paris. Ce cahier contient le second ou troisième ms. La rédaction définitive a été achevée à Port-Erin (Ile de Man) le lendemain du couronnement de Georges V. 1910. Premiers brouillons détruits. Ms définitif à la NRF (?) [sic] Paru à la NRF ». L'auteur de *Fermina Marquez* devait sans doute prendre conscience du goût de certains (« riches ») amateurs pour ses manuscrits en établissant cette liste.

C'est ce qu'indique clairement la lettre jointe à ce cahier, adressée au collectionneur Georges-Emmanuel Lang, à la date du 18 novembre 1921. Larbaud avoue posséder peu de manuscrits de ses œuvres. Il y évoque le sort de *Fermina Marquez* et d'« un manuscrit du *Petit Manuel d'idéal pratique*, un ouvrage que j'ai écrit de 17 à 20 ans, que je n'ai jamais publié, dont j'ai détruit tous les brouillons et manuscrits excepté ces deux pages (gardées comme « témoins ») et qui m'a servi de base pour quelques unes des *Enfantines* ». Finalement, Georges-Emmanuel Lang réussira à acheter ces deux *Enfantines* qui figureront dans sa vente, en 1925, avec un autre manuscrit de Larbaud, *Amants, heureux amants*, texte plus tardif, qui rejoignit successivement les collections de Pierre Guérin, Du Bourg de Bozas et Bernard Malle.

Si les manuscrits de Larbaud sont déjà rares en eux-mêmes, ceux d'*Enfantines* le sont particulièrement. Ce cahier formé de deux nouvelles entières des mythiques *Enfantines*, amplement corrigées et raturées, constitue un remarquable témoin d'une des plus anciennes œuvres de Valery Larbaud. *Enfantines* constitue le plus ancien projet littéraire de Valery Larbaud. Le sujet de la nouvelle *Le Couperet* lui fut inspiré par une circonstance réelle remontant à sa sixième ou septième année sans qu'il ait alors la moindre notion d'une expression littéraire. Mais le désir de raconter cette histoire lui revint à maintes reprises au cours des années suivantes jusqu'à ses dix-sept ans. Larbaud commença à cette époque la rédaction du *Petit Manuel pratique* narrant les histoires d'un garçon de douze à quatorze ans qui découvre les contrariétés de l'amour et l'incompréhension des adultes. L'épisode où le jeune héros se blesse volontairement avec une lame donnera son titre à la nouvelle en devenir, *Le Couperet*. Larbaud travailla régulièrement à cette nouvelle jusqu'à ses vingt-et-un ans puis l'abandonna. En 1910, il reprit sa nouvelle et la termina, avec plusieurs autres, également commencées au lycée, dont *Rose Lourdin*. Les amours enfantines de ces nouvelles sont racontées à travers un regard juvénile, attentif à certains détails insignifiants au monde des adultes et dont les sentiments sont encore préservés du temps et de la dégradation. Cinq de ces huit futures *Enfantines* (dont les deux nôtres) parurent en revue de 1909 à 1914. Le 27 juillet 1911, Valery Larbaud écrivait à André Gide, alors à Londres : « Dites moi ce que vous pensez de *Rose Lourdin*. Je suis inquiet ». Lequel répondit : « J'aime immodérément *Rose Lourdin* ». La guerre retarda leur publication en volume. En 1918 les huit nouvelles furent éditées sous le titre commun d'*Enfantines*, certaines légèrement remaniées depuis leur publication en édition pré-originale. Elles furent l'objet d'une admiration immédiate de Gide et de Proust.

En février 1918, Valery Larbaud recevait une nouvelle lettre d'André Gide, dédicataire du *Couperet* : « vos exquis *Enfantines* me plongent dans un enchantement sans mélange. Je les lis et les relis chacune. Entre toutes, *Le Couperet* me paraît une merveille et je me gonfle d'aise d'y voir attaché mon nom ». Un an plus tard, Marcel Proust, qui avait cité le nom de Larbaud dès 1913 dans un article du *Figaro*, lui envoyait un exemplaire de *Pastiches et Mélanges*, avec cet envoi : « A Valery Larbaud, un admirateur d'*Enfantines*, qui, après un an, est encore un peu malade du *Couperet* ».

RÉFÉRENCE : Valery Larbaud, *Œuvres complètes*, collection de la Pléiade, Paris, Gallimard, 1958, p. 1224 et suiv.

**40 000 / 60 000 €**

Infantines.

- 1<sup>o</sup>  
1908 Portrait d'Elaine à 14 ans. - Écrit à Montpellier, au prin-  
-temps de 1908. Manillon perdu (?). - Manuscrit probable-  
-ment chez Jean Rayno. Paru à la Phalange en septembre  
ou octobre 1908. - Repris pour l'impression en volume, à  
San Vicente, en 1917.
- 3<sup>o</sup>  
1909-1910 Le Couperet. - Écrit en 1909-1910, à Paris, Vichy,  
Valbois, Londres etc. Paru à la Phalange. Manillon  
ditruit. Le cahier contient le ms.
- 4<sup>o</sup>  
1910 Rose Lardier. - Commencé en 1910, à Paris. Le cahier con-  
-tient le second et troisième ms. - La rédaction définitive  
a été achevée à Port-Eriu (Île de Man) le lendemain du  
couronnement de Georges V. - Premiers brouillons ditruits.  
Ms. définitif à la U. R. F. (?) Paru à la U. R. F.
- 2<sup>o</sup>  
1909 Dolly. - Écrite à Warwick en 1909. Offert au "Matin"  
(à Philippe ou par J. Giraudan. Refusé. Paru dans la  
U. R. F. en 1909 ou 1910. - Ms. perdus (?)
- 5<sup>o</sup>  
1913 La grande époque. - Écrit en 1913 pendant un voyage  
après le séjour d'été à Londres; principalement à Perth,  
Inverness et Dublin. Recopié à Liverpool, au retour.  
Le brouillon et le ms., reliés, dans une boîte en galles-fer.
- 7<sup>o</sup>  
1914 L'heure avec la Figure. - Écrit à Hastings en juin 1914  
brouillons perdus. Dactylographiés pour l'impression en  
volume.
- 8<sup>o</sup>  
1917 Devoirs de Vacances. - Écrit à San Vicente en juillet. Août  
1917. Manillon à Alicante chez Doña Josefa Sues, ms. sur  
feuilles volantes envoyés à l'imprimeur.



358

**LA PÉROUSE**, Jean-François de Galaup, comte de  
Lettre autographe signée à sa soeur, madame de Labessière  
Paris, 15 juin 1777

#### LA PÉROUSE ENTRE DEUX EXPÉDITIONS

1 page 1/2 in-8 (215 x 165mm), à l'encre noire. Adresse et cachet de cire rouge

*Entaille de ciseau, sans manque*

“Je me flattais de vous embrasser tous incessamment, mais le moment est reculé par différents travaux que je suis obligé de faire avec le ministre relativement aux missions dont j'ai été chargé [...] tu ne me donnes aucune nouvelle de la famille. Combien as-tu d'enfants, que font-ils, leur âge, leur éducation, leurs progrès, tes vues sur eux [...] je suis dans le moment très bien avec le ministre, et j'ai des connaissances qui pourront être utiles à ta famille”

**500 / 700 €**

359

**LOUÏS**, Pierre  
*L'Âme antique et l'esprit protestant*  
Manuscrit autographe signé  
1897

17 pages sur 17 feuillets in-4 (256 x 210mm) montés sur onglets. Encre bleue, corrections et ratures

ANNOTATIONS : instructions en marge du manuscrit, en vue d'une impression, concernant la taille des caractères et les espaces blancs (à l'encre brune et au crayon bleu)

RELIURE SIGNÉE DE GRÉGOIRE LEVITZKY. Dos et coins de maroquin rouge, plats de papier marbré, tranche supérieure dorée, non rogné

PROVENANCE : vente des *Manuscrits de Pierre Louÿs* (Paris, 1926, n° 24). La première page était reproduite en fac-similé, le manuscrit n'était pas encore relié

Pierre Louÿs publia ce texte sous le titre *Plaidoyer pour la liberté morale* dans le *Mercure de France* d'octobre 1897. Il changea probablement le titre sur les épreuves comme l'indique le titre encore inchangé de ce manuscrit remis à l'impression. *L'Âme antique et l'esprit protestant* (ou *Plaidoyer pour la liberté morale*) fut écrit par Louÿs dans un esprit de provocation alors qu'il entretenait une relation avec une jeune femme algérienne, Zohra. Pierre Louÿs n'a jamais repris ce texte en volume. Il ne sera republié qu'en 1930, dans *Archipel* aux éditions Mouton.

RÉFÉRENCE : Jean-Paul Goujon, *Pierre Louÿs*, Paris, Fayard, 2002, p. 380

**500 / 800 €**

360

**LOUÏS**, Pierre  
Lettre autographe signée, adressée à un destinataire non identifié

“HAÏR, C'EST DÉJÀ PRESQUE AIMER”

2 pages in-12 (131 x 102mm), à l'encre violette

PROVENANCE : Librairie Camille Boch (enveloppe adressée à Jean Patou)

*Traces de colle au verso*

“Haïr, c'est déjà presque aimer [...] Concha n'est pas amoureuse mais elle est en puissance de le devenir, et elle a l'âme ainsi faite qu'elle se passionne après la gifflée, comme une autre après un baiser”.

Concha est le diminutif de Concepcion Perez, héroïne de *La Femme et le peintre*.

**400 / 600 €**

361

**MONET**, Claude  
Lettre autographe signée à Léon Clapisson  
6 août 1886

LETTRÉ DE CLAUDE MONET AU COLLECTIONNEUR LÉON CLAPISSON

3 pages in-8 (180 x 110) sur papier jupon, à l'encre noire. Enveloppe

“je pense que votre tableau vous a été livré et qu'il a pris sa place dans votre galerie. Ceci dit, je suis très ennuyé d'avoir à vous en réclamer le prix”.

Pierre-Auguste Renoir peignit un célèbre portrait de Madame Clapisson, conservé à l'Art Institute of Chicago.

**1 000 / 1 500 €**

362

**MONTESQUIEU**, Charles-Louis de Secondat, de La Brède et de  
Lettre autographe adressée au chevalier Louis de Jaucourt  
5 avril 1753

INVITATION DE MONTESQUIEU AU GRAND ENCYCLOPÉDISTE LOUIS DE JAUCOURT

Une page in-8 (180 x 120mm), à l'encre brune

“Monsieur le chevalier de Jaucourt voudra-t-il permettre que M. de Montesquieu vienne le prendre demain mardi à midi pour le mener chez Madame la duchesse de Mirepoix” [...]



364

Louis de Jaucourt rédigea de très nombreux articles pour l'*Encyclopédie*, notamment « esclavage », « traite des nègres », « guerre », « inquisition », « monarchie », « patrie », « peuple » ou « presse »

**200 / 300 €**

363

**MONTESQUIOU**, comte Robert de

Un télégramme, et sept lettres autographes signées, adressées à Roger Marx

MONTESQUIOU AU CRITIQUE D'ART ROGER MARX

Un télégramme (une page in-8 sur papier bleu), et sept lettres in-8, aux encres brunes, bleues ou violettes. Quatre enveloppes

«Je vous dois une charmante soirée, autour d'un joli badinage à fleur de peau, à fleur de rêve, en l'honneur d'une figurine de Saxe spirituellement animée, de laquelle il serait trop regrettable de dire : "point de lendemain" quand il s'agit de l'écouter et de l'applaudir»

**200 / 300 €**

364

**NAPOLÉON**

Pièce autographe signée "Bonaparte"  
mars-avril 1797

LE GÉNÉRAL EN CHEF BONAPARTE PENDANT LA CAMPAGNE D'ITALIE : PIÈCE AUTOGRAPHE SIGNÉE INÉDITE. LES DOCUMENTS CONCERNANT CETTE PÉRIODE SONT RARES

1/2 page in-folio (177 x 210mm), à l'encre brune. Ordre concernant les subsistances de l'armée d'Italie, signé de Villemazy, sur lequel Bonaparte a apposé trois lignes autographes et sa signature : "la division du général Baraguey d'Hilliers doit être nommée pour le Frioul. Le général en chef, Bonaparte"

Le document d'origine a été déchiré sans doute pour être réutilisé. Jacques Pierre Orillard de Villemazy fut nommé commissaire ordonnateur en chef à l'armée d'Italie qu'il ne rejoind qu'au début de 1797. Louis Baraguey d'Hilliers fut nommé général de division le 10 mars 1797 et commanda une division dans le Frioul au moment où Bonaparte entra par ce chemin en Autriche, au printemps 1797.

RÉFÉRENCE : ne figure pas dans la nouvelle édition de la *Corr. générale*

**1 500 / 2 000 €**



365

365

**PROUST, Marcel**

Lettre autographe signée, adressée à Abel Hermant  
8 bis rue Laurent Pichat, [le dimanche 14 août 1919]

LA « COMPOSITION VOILÉE MAIS INFLEXIBLE » DE LA RECHERCHE

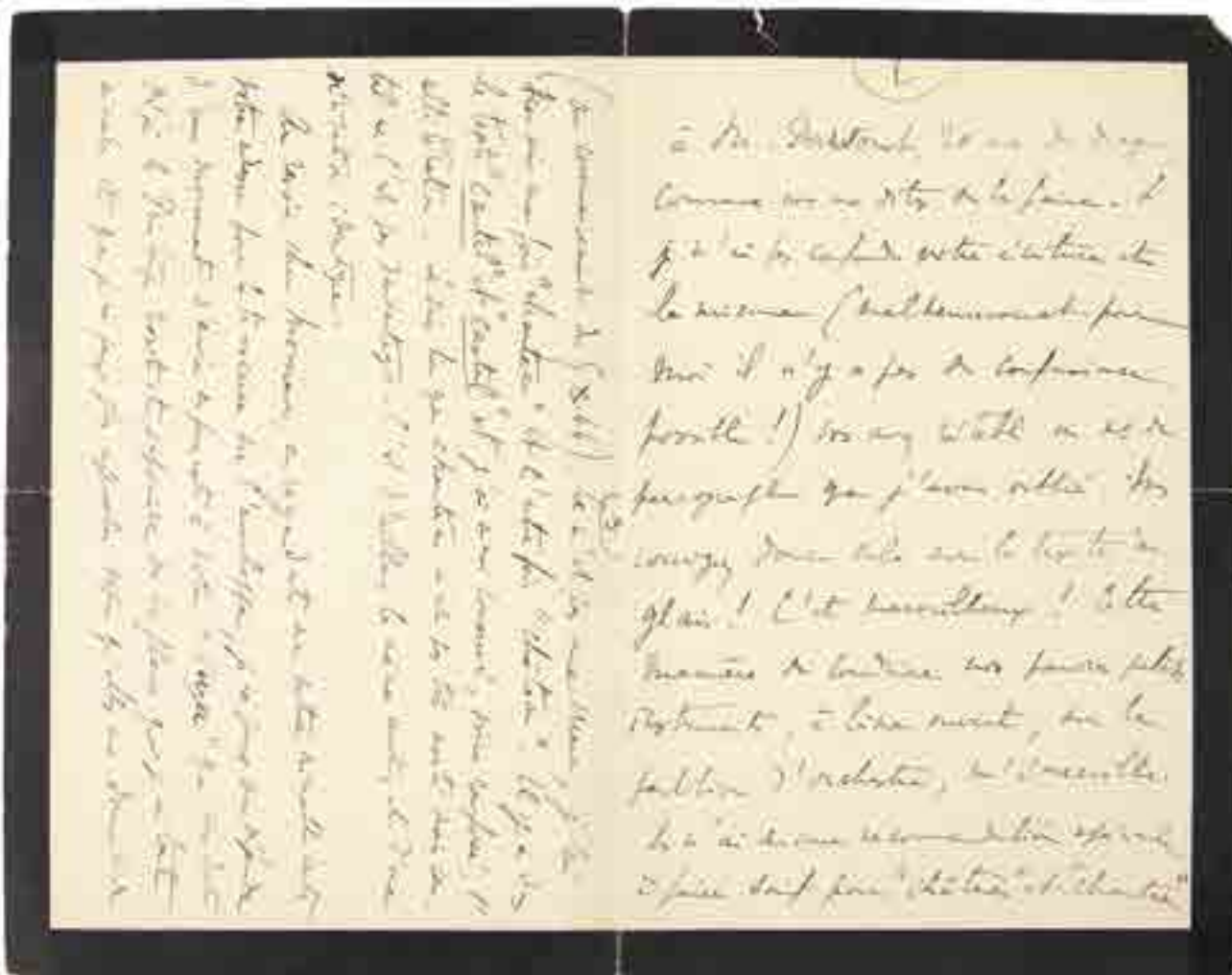
12 pages in-8 (176 x 114mm), à l'encre noire

PROVENANCE : catalogue de la vente Georges Andrieux (30 et 31 mai 1928, n° 294 ; enveloppe de la vente conservée)

« vous me louez pour la façon dont j'ai parlé des formes de l'amour pendant l'adolescence. Or c'est à mon avis ce qu'il y a de tout à fait faible dans ce livre [...] Vous n'avez sûrement pas lu mes livres, ni en Mésopotamie, ni ailleurs, sans cela vous ne penseriez pas que j'ai transcrit les données de ma mémoire, quand j'ai tout sacrifié à une composition voilée mais inflexible [...] Que si j'ai l'air de suivre le fil de mes souvenirs, c'est pour ne pas avoir l'air de savoir tout de suite qui sont mes Verdurin et mes Charlus [...] mais de les découvrir peu à peu, comme on fait dans la vie »

RÉFÉRENCE : P. Kolb, *Correspondance de Marcel Proust*, XVIII (1919), p. 383 (retranscrite en petite partie)

**3 000 / 5 000 €**



366

366

**PROUST, Marcel**

Lettre autographe signée, adressée à Abel Hermant  
45 rue de Courcelles, [1909]

PROUST ET LE MONDE DE LA PRESSE. LETTRE INÉDITE

3 pages ½ in-8 (175 x 110mm), à l'encre noire. Papier de deuil

« Permettez-moi de vous envoyer le dernier numéro de *La Renaissance latine* où j'ai écrit un petit *Essai sur la lecture* qui servira sans doute de préface aux *Trésors des rois* [*Sésame et les lys*] [...] Autre chose. M. de Montesquiou est-il en odeur de sainteté aux *Arts de la vie* ? Je souhaiterais écrire un article fort élogieux sur son dernier livre de critique d'art qui vient de paraître : *Professionnelles beautés* ».

Robert de Montesquiou surnommait le destinataire de cette lettre « la Belle au bois d'Hermant »

**3 000 / 5 000 €**



367

367

**PROUST, Marcel**

Lettre autographe signée, adressée à Abel Hermant  
Mercredi soir, [1909]

TRADUCTION DE RUSKIN ET AMOUR DES FLEURS.

LETTRE INÉDITE

4 pages in-8 (175 x 110mm), à l'encre noire. Papier de deuil

« Je ne peux me défendre d'un moment d'envie en pensant à votre « verger » que sans doute le printemps rosit et japonise de ces fleurs que j'ai tant aimées et que je ne peux plus approcher depuis qu'elles me donnent de terribles accès d'asthme, punition de les avoir trop aimées qui prend dans mon cas quelque-chose plus encore de mythologique que de pathologique et d'où j'extrais il me semble facilement la légende [...] »

**30 00 / 5 000 €**

368

**RENARD, Jules**

Lettre autographe signée, adressée à Léo d'Orfer  
Saint-Etienne, 15 août 1888

HUIT LETTRES ADRESSÉES À LÉO D'ORFER SUR LE POINT  
DE PUBLIER LE PREMIER LIVRE DE JULES RENARD

Deux pages in-8 oblong (130 x 210), à en tête imprimé "Milland & Philip, Saint-Etienne", à l'encre brune

[AVEC :] sept autres lettres autographes signées adressées au même, et une facture d'imprimeur : 2/ Saint-Etienne, 17 août 1888. Une page 1/2, à l'encre noire : "Je me résigne à faire imprimer ces quelques nouvelles, d'abord parce qu'il m'ennuie de toujours les garder en portefeuille" -- 3/ Saint-Etienne, 20 août 1888. Une page, à l'encre noire : "Je vous laisse absolument libre en ce qui concerne le choix du papier, et, en général, tout ce qui est affaire de goût" -- 4/ Chitry-les-Mines, 7 septembre 1888. Une page in-12, à l'encre brune -- 5/ Chitry-les-Mines, 17 septembre 1888. 1/2 page in-8, à l'encre brune : "je rentre à Paris demain" -- 6/ Le 11 octobre 1888. 1/2 page in-12, à l'encre brune : "je vous adresse un chèque de cent francs" -- 7/ S.l.n.d. Une page 1/4, à l'encre brune : "On me propose de présenter mon volume de nouvelles à Charpentier [...] je vous serais donc très obligé de me prêter pour quelques jours manuscrit" -- 8/ 21 juin 1907. 2 pages in-12, à l'encre brune : "puisque vous allez à Aulnay-sous-Bois, dites moi tout de même, par un mot personnel, la vérité. Je n'aime qu'elle" -- 9/ facture de l'imprimeur E. Seguy pour le volume *Crime de village*. Une page in-4

"Je vous adresse un chèque de 50 francs pour ce pauvre Verlaine [...] Puisque vous faites des affaires, à quelles conditions pourriez-vous faire éditer mes infortunées nouvelles et en combien de temps ? Je voudrais en réunir 10 ou 12 au plus".

En 1888, les amis de Verlaine se cotisent pour lui assurer une rente mensuelle. Les nouvelles dont il est question paraîtront sous le titre *Crime de village*, en 1887, dans la *Revue de Paris* de Léo d'Orfer.

**500 / 800 €**

369

**PROUST, Marcel**

Lettre autographe signée, adressée à Abel Hermant  
8 bis rue Laurent Pichat, lundi soir [4 août 1919 ?]

À PROPOS DE PASTICHES ET MÉLANGES

7 pages ¼ in-8 (180 x 133mm), à l'encre noire

PROVENANCE : catalogue de la vente Georges Andrieux (30 et 31 mai 1928, n° 293 ; enveloppe de la vente conservée)



369

« Vous savez ce que je pense de ces incroyables fantaisies où vous vous complaissez, et sentir tout d'un coup que j'étais bien loin de la terre comme un personnage de *La Tempête* ou de *Comme il vous plaira*, tout au centre de votre dialogue platonicien, m'a donné une impression de poésie sans pareille [...] mais quand l'égoïsme m'eut fait redescendre sur terre, j'ai lu l'article comme un abonné quelconque. Alors j'ai compris que mon personnage et mon nom avaient été enveloppés par vous de tant de mystère que les gens du monde eux-mêmes ne s'apercevraient pas qu'il s'agit de moi »

Proust écrit cette lettre au moment où il vient de lire le compte rendu de *Pastiches et Mélanges* que le destinataire a fait paraître dans *Le Figaro*, supplément littéraire du dimanche 3 août 1919. Il déplore cependant qu'Hermant n'ait pas explicitement désigné Proust comme étant l'auteur de ces pastiches.

RÉFÉRENCE : P. Kolb, *Correspondance de Marcel Proust*, XVIII (1919), p. 362 (retranscrite en petite partie)

**3 000 / 5 000 €**

370

**RENOIR**, Auguste

Lettre autographe signée, adressée à Monsieur Labitte  
18 novembre 1884

RENOIR SE DÉFEND

1 page 1/2 in-12 (177 x 110mm), à l'encre brune

“Des bruits courent. J'en veux savoir l'origine, et comme on les fait partir de vous, je m'adresse à vous. Il m'importait de savoir si vous étiez pour quelque-chose dans ces on-dit”.

Ce “Monsieur Labitte” semble être le peintre Eugène Labitte (1858-1935)

**1 200 / 1 800 €**

371

**SAND**, George

Lettre autographe signée au marquis de Chennevières  
Nohant, 2 février 1876

GEORGE SAND RAPPELLE LA CHERTÉ DE LA VIE ET RECOMMANDE UNE DE SES PROTÉGÉES À L'HISTORIEN D'ART, LE MARQUIS DE CHENNEVIÈRES

3 pages in-8 (206 x 131mm), à l'encre brune. Cachet à froid, enveloppe

“Le ministre ne sait pas que le vivre a doublé de cherté jusqu'au fond de nos provinces, et que le paysan lui-même, malgré son effrayante sobriété, ne peut plus vivre avec les anciens salaires. Il nous demande le double et, en faisant le calcul de ce que nous dépensons nous-mêmes, nous reconnaissons qu'il ne peut nous demander moins [...] Marguerite Thuillier est ce ceux-là et elle vend ses nippes pour subsister. Quand elle n'aura plus rien à vendre ? Je ne l'abandonnerai pas, mais js suis si vieille. Savez-vous que je vais sur mes 72 ans ?

**300 / 500 €**

372

**VERLAINE**, Paul

Lettre autographe signée, adressée à un destinataire non identifié  
Paris, hôpital Broussais, 27 décembre 1887

VELAINE LECTEUR DE MALLARMÉ

Deux pages in-12 (157 x 97mm), à l'encre violette. Papier de deuil

“J'ai vu ces jours-ci Vanier [...] J'ai reçu deux livraisons de l'*Anthologie [Poètes & Prosateurs. Anthologie contemporaine des écrivains français & belges]* et vous serais infiniment obligé de m'envoyer celle n° 10 (Stéphane Mallarmé) [...] P. Verlaine”

**200 / 300 €**

230

373

**VIGNY**, Alfred de

Lettre autographe signée  
30 septembre 1858

Une page in-8 (205 x 132mm), à l'encre brune

*Petit manque marginal*

“Il est nécessaire que je vous voie, Monsieur, pour m'entendre avec vous sur plusieurs dispositions à prendre pour l'impression des derniers volumes” [...]

**100 / 150 €**

374

**WAGNER**, Cosima, et Siegfried

Lettre autographe signée, adressée à Karl Pohl  
Bayreuth, 26 décembre 1900

4 pages in-8 (168 x 132mm), à l'encre violette. Enveloppe conservée

[Avec :] deux autres lettres : lettre autographe signée de Cosima Wagner, adressée au critique musical Richard Pohl. 26 septembre 1899. 3 pages in-8, enveloppe conservée -- lettre autographe signée de Siegfried Wagner, adressée à Karl Pohl. 25 août 1893. 4 pages in-12. Enveloppe conservée

“Siegfried ist mit seinem neuen Lustspiel ganz fertig. Beidler spielte uns den ersten Leks”

**200 / 300 €**

375

**WILDE**, Oscar

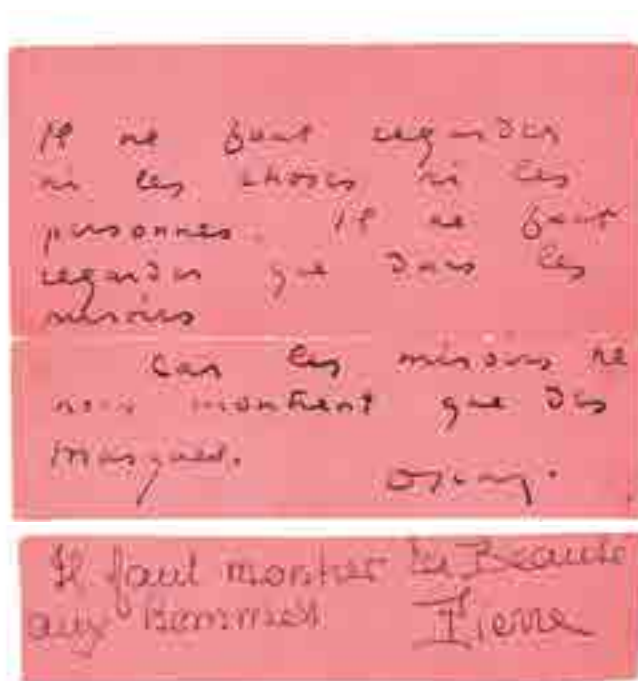
Lettre autographe signée, adressée à Pierre Louÿs  
Paris, 28 novembre 1891

OSCAR WILDE, PIERRE LOUÏS ET ANDRÉ GIDE

4 pages in-8 oblong (159 x 166mm), à l'encre brune. Enveloppe conservée

“J'accepte avec le plus vif plaisir la gracieuse et charmante invitation que vous et M. Gide ont eu la bonté de m'adresser [...] Je garde un souvenir délicieux de notre petit déjeuner de l'autre jour [...] J'espère que les jeunes poètes de France m'aimeront un jour [...] La poésie française a toujours été parmi mes maîtresses les plus adorées [...]

**800 / 1 200 €**



377

376

**WILDE, Oscar**

Lettre autographe signée, adressée à Walter Crane  
1891

LETTRE DE RECOMMANDATION POUR UN JEUNE HOMME  
AMATEUR D'ART

[AVEC :] Lettre autographe adressée à Dowdeswell. Une page in-8, à l'encre noire. En-tête imprimé "16, Tite Street, Chelsea S. W." : "Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Wilde have much pleasure in accepting Mssrs Dowdeswell's kind invitation on Dec. 13. Nov. 16 88"

4 pages in-8 (167 x 123mm), à l'encre noire

"Mr. H. E. Eeo, a very clever and interesting young man has applied to the Decorative Arts [...] he as a great knowledge of and delight in the arts, and would suit the post [...] Oscar Wilde"

**200 / 300 €**

377

**WILDE, Oscar, et Pierre Louÿs**

Deux billets autographes signés d'Oscar Wilde et Pierre Louÿs vers 1890

PRÉCIEUSE RÉUNION D'UN APHORISME D'OSCAR WILDE  
ET DE LA RÉPONSE DE PIERRE LOUÏS

Deux billets sur carton rose (101 x 136mm) et (30 x 133mm)

"Il ne faut regarder ni les choses ni les personnes. Il ne faut

regarder que dans les miroirs car les miroirs ne montrent que des masques. Oscar"

Réponse de Pierre Louÿs : "Il faut montrer la Beauté aux hommes. Pierre"

**600 / 800 €**

378

**WILDE, Oscar**

Manuscrit autographe signé

PETIT POÈME EN LATIN

Une page in-8 oblong (118 x 267mm), à l'encre noire

*Latin Verses*

*Laetus erat, sperans in pectore, calledus ille,  
qui quondam e caelo praecipitatus erat,  
Le tunc inventurum alium monstrare volentem*

*Oscar Wilde*

[il était heureux, il avait de l'espoir dans la poitrine, il était savant, celui qui fut un jour déchu.

Il s'apprête maintenant à déployer ses ailes]

[Nous remercions Madame Alice Morning pour sa précieuse aide]

**200 / 300 €**



*Pierre Bergé & associés*  
*et*  
*Jean-Baptiste de Proyart*

soutiennent le projet de l'Hermione



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## CONDITIONS DE VENTE .//. CONDITIONS OF SALE

La vente sera faite au comptant et conduite en euros (€). Les acquéreurs paieront en sus des enchères les frais suivants :

Jusqu'à 50 000 € 28,80% TTC (soit 24% HT + TVA 20%), pour les manuscrits et autographes et 25,32 % TTC (soit 24 % HT + TVA 5,5%) pour les livres.

de 50 000 à 500 000 € 24,60% TTC (soit 20,5% HT + TVA 20%) pour les manuscrits et autographes et 21,62 % TTC (soit 20,5 % HT + TVA 5,5%) pour les livres. et au delà de 500 000 € 20,40% TTC (soit 17 % HT + TVA 20%) pour les manuscrits et autographes et 17,93 % TTC (soit 17 % HT + TVA 5,5%) pour les livres.

Ce calcul s'applique par lot et par tranche.

Le paiement doit être effectué immédiatement après la vente. Cette règle est applicable même si l'acheteur souhaite exporter le lot ou si une licence d'exportation est requise. L'adjudicataire peut payer par : Virement bancaire en Euros Carte Visa ou Master Card ainsi qu'Amex (moyennant des frais supplémentaires de 2,75%) En espèces en Euros pour les particuliers résidant sur le territoire français jusqu'à un montant égal ou inférieur à 3 000 € frais et taxes compris et pour les résidents étrangers jusqu'à un montant égal ou inférieur à 15 000 € L'opérateur de vente volontaire est adhérent au Registre central de prévention des impayés des Commissaires Priseurs auprès duquel les incidents de paiement sont susceptibles d'inscription. Les droits d'accès, de rectification et d'opposition pour motif légitime sont à exercer par le débiteur concerné auprès du Symey 15 rue Freycinet 75016 Paris.

**AVIS IMPORTANT :** Pour les lots dont le vendeur est non-résident, l'adjudicataire paiera une TVA de 5,5% en sus de l'adjudication (lots signalés par ■), ou 20% (lots signalés par ■) en sus des frais légaux (le montant de cette TVA sera remboursé sur présentation de la preuve d'exportation hors CEE, dans un délai maximum d'un mois). Conformément aux dispositions de l'article 321-4 du code de commerce l'astérisque (\*) suivant certains lots indique qu'ils sont la propriété d'un des associés de la société Pierre Bergé & associés.

The auction will be conducted in euros (€) and payment will be due immediately. In addition to the hammer price, buyers will pay the following fees: up to 50 000€, 28.80% incl. VAT of the hammer price (24% excl. VAT + 20% VAT), above 50 000 € and up to 500 000€, 24.60% incl. VAT (20.5% excl. VAT + 20% VAT) and above 500 000€, 20.40% incl. VAT (17% excl. VAT + 20% VAT). For the books the the fees will be 25.32% incl. VAT (24% excl. VAT + 5.5% VAT). This calculation applies to each lot per tranche.

Payment is due immediately after the sale. This rule applies even if the buyer wishes to export the lot and an export license is, or may be, required. Payment must be made by wire transfer and in Euros. As a courtesy we accept payment by Visa, MasterCard as well as Amex (with additional fees of 2.75%). In cash and in Euros up to 3 000€ (incl. fees and taxes) for French private residents and up to 15 000€ (incl. fees and taxes) for foreign residents. The auction operating officer is adherent to the Registre Central de prévention des impayés des Commissaires Priseurs (Auctioneers Central Registry to prevent overdue payments) to which payment incidents may be addressed. Rights of access, rectification and opposition on legitimate grounds can be exercised by the debtor involved by addressing to Symey 15 rue Freycinet 75016 Paris.

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### GARANTIES

Conformément à la loi, les indications portées au catalogue engagent la responsabilité du Commissaire-Preiseur, sous réserve des rectifications éventuelles annoncées au moment de la présentation de l'objet et portées au procès-verbal de la vente.

Le rapport concernant l'état du lot, relatif à un accident ou à une restauration, est fait pour faciliter l'inspection et reste soumis à l'appréciation d'un examen personnel de l'acheteur ou de son représentant. L'absence d'une telle référence dans le catalogue n'implique aucunement qu'un objet soit exempté de tout défaut ou de toute restauration.

L'exposition préalable permet de voir l'état des biens de ce fait, aucune réclamation ne sera possible par rapport aux restaurations d'usage et petits accidents.

### WARRANTY

In accordance with the law, the auctioneer is legally responsible for the contents of the catalogue, subject to any adjustment announced during the presentation of the lot and duly noted in the official sale record. Condition reports describing damage, imperfection or restoration are done to facilitate the prospection and shall remain subject to the discretion of personal examination by the buyer or his representative. The absence of such reference in the catalogue does not imply that an object is exempt from any defect or restoration. The pre-sale exhibition allows prospective buyers to inspect property and therefore, no claim will be registered regarding usual restorations and small accidents.

### ENCHÈRES

Les enchères suivent l'ordre des numéros du catalogue. PBA est libre de fixer l'ordre de progression des enchères et les enchérisseurs sont tenus de s'y conformer. Le plus offrant et dernier enchérisseur sera l'adjudicataire. En cas de double enchère reconnue effective par PBA, l'objet sera remis en vente, tous les amateurs présents pouvant concourir à cette deuxième mise en adjudication.

Dès l'adjudication les objets sont placés sous l'entière responsabilité de l'acheteur. Il lui appartient d'assurer les lots dès l'adjudication.

### BIDDINGS

The sale will follow the lot numbers according to the catalogue. PBA has discretion to set the increment of the bids and all bidders must comply with this. The highest and final bidder will be the buyer. In case of a double bidding declared by the auctioneer, the lot will be immediately reoffered for sale and all present prospective buyers will be able to bid a second time. At the striking of the hammer, risk and responsibility for the lot passes to the buyer. He is therefore responsible for insuring his lots as soon as the auction is final

### ORDRES D'ACHAT ET ENCHÈRES PAR TÉLÉPHONE

Tout enchérisseur qui souhaite faire une offre d'achat par écrit ou enchérir par téléphone peut utiliser le formulaire prévu à cet effet en fin du catalogue de vente. Ce formulaire doit parvenir à PBA, au plus tard deux jours avant la vente, accompagné des coordonnées bancaires de l'enchérisseur. Les enchères par téléphone sont un service gracieux rendu aux clients qui ne peuvent se déplacer. En aucun cas Pierre Bergé & associés ne pourra être tenu responsable d'un problème de liaison téléphonique et en aucun cas les employés de Pierre Bergé et Associés ne pourront être tenus responsables en cas de d'erreur dans l'exécution de ceux-ci.

**ABSENTEE AND TELEPHONE BIDS** Bidders who cannot attend the auction in person and who are wishing to bid by absentee or telephone bid are required to submit bids on the Absentee Bid Form of which a copy is printed in the last pages of the catalogue. This form must be received at least two days in advance of the sale, with the bidder's bank details. Pierre Bergé & Associates provides telephone bids as a convenience to bidders who cannot attend the auction in person and therefore will not be held responsible if a phone connection problem occurs; under no circumstances Pierre Bergé & Associates employees will be held responsible if an error shall occur in the execution of the telephone bids.

### RETRAIT DES ACHATS

Dès l'adjudication, l'objet sera sous l'entière responsabilité de l'adjudicataire. L'acquéreur sera lui-même chargé de faire assurer ses acquisitions, et PBA décline toute responsabilité quant aux dommages que l'objet pourrait encourir, et ceci dès l'acquisition prononcée. Toutes les formalités, notamment celles concernant l'exportation, ainsi que les transports restent à la charge exclusive de l'acquéreur.

**Ventes à Richelieu-Drouot :** meubles, tableaux et objets volumineux qui n'auront pas été retirés par leurs acquéreurs le lendemain de la vente avant 10h seront entreposés au 3<sup>ème</sup> sous-sol de l'Hôtel Drouot où ils pourront être retirés aux horaires suivants : 13h-17h du lundi au vendredi, 8h-12h le samedi.

Magasinage : 6 bis rue Rossini - 75009 Paris Tél : +33 (0)1 48 00 20 56. Tous les frais de stockage dus aux conditions tarifaires de Drouot SA en vigueur devront être réglés au magasinage de l'Hôtel Drouot avant l'enlèvement des lots et sur présentation du bordereau acquitté.

### COLLECTION OF PURCHASES

At the striking of the hammer, risk and responsibility for the lot passes to the buyer. He is therefore responsible for insuring his lots, and PBA declines all responsibility for any damage that may occur as soon as the auction is final. All formalities, including export license and transport are the sole responsibility of the buyer.

**Sales at Richelieu-Drouot :** Furniture, paintings and large objects that have not been withdrawn by their buyers before 10am the day after the sale will be stored in the 3rd basement of the Hotel Drouot where they can be collected at the following hours : 9am-10am and 1pm-5.30pm from Monday to Friday; 8am-10am on Saturday.

Storage : 6 bis rue Rossini - 75009 Paris Phone : +33 (0)1 48 00 20 56. All storage fees due according to Drouot SA tariff conditions should be paid at the Hotel Drouot storage before the removal can be done on presentation of the paid voucher.

### PRÉEMPTION

Dans certains cas, l'Etat français peut exercer un droit de préemption sur les œuvres d'art mises en vente publique conformément aux dispositions de l'article 37 de la loi du 31 décembre 1921 modifié par l'article 59 de la loi du 10 juillet 2000. L'Etat se substitue alors au dernier enchérisseur. En pareil cas, le représentant de l'Etat formule sa déclaration après la chute du marteau auprès de la société habilitée à organiser la vente publique ou la vente de gré à gré. La décision de préemption doit ensuite être confirmée dans un délai de quinze jours. Pierre Bergé & associés n'assumera aucune responsabilité du fait des décisions administratives de préemption.

**PRE-EMPTION** In certain cases, the French State may exercise its pre-emptive right on works of art put up for sale, in accordance with the provisions of the Article 37 of the Law of December 31, 1921, amended by section 59 of the Law of July 10, 2000. State then replaces the last bidder. In such cases, the representative of the State must express its intention after the striking of the hammer to the company authorized to organize the public auction or private sale. The pre-emption decision must then be confirmed within fifteen days. Pierre Bergé & Associates will not assume any liability for administrative decisions of pre-emption.



## ORDRE D'ACHAT. // . BID FORM

DEMANDE D'APPEL TÉLÉPHONIQUE. // . PHONE CALL REQUEST

Nom et Prénom \_\_\_\_\_  
Name

ORDRE FERME. // . ABSENTEE BID

Adresse \_\_\_\_\_  
Address

Vente aux enchères publiques

Téléphone \_\_\_\_\_  
Phone

PARIS-DROUOT-RICHELIEU

Fax \_\_\_\_\_  
fax

**VENREDI 22 MAI 2015**

**JEAN PATOU**

E-mail \_\_\_\_\_

Après avoir pris connaissance des conditions de vente décrites dans le catalogue, je déclare les accepter et vous prie d'acquiescer pour mon compte personnel aux limites indiquées en euros, les lots que j'ai désignés ci-dessous. (Les limites ne comprenant pas les frais légaux.)

I have read the conditions of sale and the guide to buyers printed in this catalogue and agree to abide by them. I grant you permission to purchase on my behalf the following items within the limits indicated in euros. (These limits do not include buyer's premium and taxes.)

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Aucune demande de ligne de téléphone ne sera prise en compte pour les lots ayant une estimation inférieure à 800 euros ; veuillez pour ceux-ci laisser des ordres fermes  
Please note that only commission bids in writing will be accepted for lots estimated under 800 euros. Telephone bids will not be registered for these lots.

LOT No LOT No	DESCRIPTION DU LOT LOT DESCRIPTION	LIMITE EN EUROS TOP LIMIT OF BID IN EUROS

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To allow time for processing, absentee bids should be received at least 24 hours before the sale begins.

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Date de la vente **VENDREDI 22 MAI 2015**  
Sale date

Nom et Prénom \_\_\_\_\_  
Name and first name

Adresse \_\_\_\_\_  
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Agent  Oui  Non  
Agent Yes No

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Phone number

Banque \_\_\_\_\_  
Bank

Personne à contacter \_\_\_\_\_  
Person to contact

N° de compte \_\_\_\_\_ Téléphone \_\_\_\_\_  
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