

Marquis de Lafayette

1825-2025



Collier Neeley
Executive Director at Landmarks Foundation

There are so many moments and memories of Mary Ann in my childhood, many I can point to today and say: “Yes, that’s probably the moment she ruined any chance of me growing up to be anything other than a historian and preservationist”.

Among the trips, spend the nights, family dinners, and shared experiences, our visit to Colonial Williamsburg in 2001 stands out when I think of Lafayette. It was a road trip in my uncle’s red Ford Windstar and we probably watched Sound of Music ten times. From the moment we crossed Line Creek, Mary Ann was talking about the Marquis de Lafayette. Funny enough, we didn’t see him at Williamsburg, but we were constantly hearing about him,

mostly from Mary Ann and mostly about his visit to Montgomery in 1825. Our closest interaction with Lafayette was on our visit to Yorktown, where we were regaled by his heroics during the American Revolution. As a 9-year-old it was cool, but I didn’t fully grasp why it mattered so much to my grandmother.

About 3 years ago, a friend recommended a book about Lafayette, *Hero of Two Worlds* by Mike Duncan (2021). The book was captivating and led me down a deep rabbit hole. This time I spent getting to know the Marquis helped me understand Mary Ann’s fascination with him. Lafayette is an example for our time, he was committed to freedom and its exercise around the world, but he was empathetic,

friendly, sacrificial, and curious. He wasn’t afraid to work for his values, he wasn’t afraid to fail, and he never knew a stranger. Now that I had a chance to see Lafayette for myself, I can see why Mary Ann revered him. I understood why she wanted us to know how important he was when we were growing up and could see in Lafayette the values Mary Ann passed on to us.

The following is an 1989 essay she wrote about Lafayette’s visit in 1825. You can see the respect she had for the Marquis, as a person. I hope you enjoy reading it as much as I did when Carole found it a few weeks ago. It was good to hear Mary Ann’s voice again, enjoy her sense of humor, and as always, learn a few things I thought I knew already.

Lafayette: America's Man of the Year

1824 - 1825



Wild excitement gripped the United States when in 1824 the government announced the acceptance of its invitation by Marie Joseph Paul Yves Roch Gilbert du Motier Lafayette to visit. The French Marquis served as a major-general in the Revolutionary War. This position had earned him a special place in the hearts of the nation's people, and their pleasure at his expressed desire to return knew few bounds.

For the young country, Lafayette's visit provided opportunity to express once again its gratitude for his aid, to honor a man whose love for liberty continued to gain him both fame and notoriety, and to re-awaken the old fires of patriotism whose flame sometimes seemed to ebb as the Revolutionary generation passed one by one from the scene.

Born on September 6th, 1757, to a noble family of Auvergne, Lafayette, at the age of eleven, moved to Paris where he enrolled in the Collège du Plessis. Three years later, he married Marie Adrienne Francoise du Noailles. By then, he was a lieutenant in the French army and had inherited a fortune from his grandfather. When war broke out between the British and their American subjects, the French, still harboring wounds over their defeat in the French Indian War and the loss of their North American colonies, eagerly moved to assist the rebels. France declared war on England in 1777 and recognized the United States the following year. Over his family's and government's objections, the idealistic young Lafayette purchased and equipped a ship and sailed for America where he joined the

Continental Army. Appearing before Congress seeking a commission, he received the rank of major-general and served under Washington for most of the conflict. Wounded at Brandywine, he recovered and rendered admirable services at Monmouth and Yorktown.

George Washington respected and trusted the young Marquis as did those who fought under him. He was, in essence, the symbol of France whose aid and assistance in the battle for independence were of inestimable value—perhaps assuring the ultimate victory of the upstart colonies over their mother country. President James Monroe, aware of Lafayette's difficulties, invited him to the United States, indicating that Congress might be inclined to in some way repay this man who had done so much for the country. On February 7th, 1824, Congress acted, offering Lafayette a warship for the trip. Declining the vessel, he sailed on July 13th, 1824, by packet from Le Havre to the cheering of crowds who had come to see him off. Accompanying him were his son, George Washington Lafayette, his secretary, Auguste Levasseur, and his valet, Bastien.



On August 15th, New York harbor was alive with ships, and militia waited at the Battery. Throngs crowded the city, hoping for a glimpse of the great man. The New York Post noted that “the ringing of bells, roar of cannon, the flying of the national standard at all public places, the decorations of the steamboats and ships with all the flags of every nation, the martial strains of music, the shouts of the multitudes, proclaimed that it was a jubilee which could not fail to be enjoyed by every true friend of liberty.” The American people, however, had little concern for French fears as they set about honoring, feting, and celebrating their guest.

After New York, Lafayette toured New England and the Middle States. Balls, dinners, and festive events took place at every stopping point, and Lafayette loved every minute. Writing home on September 5th, he stated “All through this trip we have felt everything which can touch or flatter the human heart.” In Boston, he promised the mayor that he would be back on June 17th, 1825, for the laying of the Bunker Hill monument and the observance of the fiftieth anniversary of the battle.

In October Lafayette arrived in Washington where Congress welcomed him as a “Guest of the Nation” (the only such honor ever conferred on anyone) and gave him \$250,000 and 25,000 acres of land with the grateful appreciation of the country. This generosity eased his financial problems and made him a rich man for the rest of his life. (Tallahassee, Florida stands on his land which he sold, reputedly for \$100,000). In November he visited the aged Thomas Jefferson at Monticello where he reported the ex-president “enjoying the full vigor of his mind and soul.” At Yorktown, he surprised his companions by reminiscing about the beautiful

girls he had known there, but nothing about the battle.

After four months of entertainment in and near the Capital, Lafayette on February 23rd, 1825, set out on the steamboat Potomac for Alexandria, Virginia, on the first leg of a journey which would take him to the southern and western states—a more thorough tour of the country than this had ever been undertaken by an American in public life.

In the Frenchman's possession was an invitation from Alabama's legislature and her governor, Israel Pickens. A resolution passed by the legislature on December 24th, 1824, empowered the governor to ask the Marquis, and wasting no time, Pickens, on Christmas Day, issued the invitation.

When Lafayette arrived in Augusta, Georgia, after receiving the cheers and acclaim of Virginians, North and South Carolinians, and the citizens of Savannah, the official Alabama delegation, led by General Thomas Farrar, extended a personal request that he honor the State of Alabama with a visit. Not surprisingly, Lafayette accepted the invitation.



Photo left page - Marquis de Lafayette, a portrait by Ary Scheffer, now housed in the U.S. House of Representatives.



Lafayette received credit for establishing Red Clover (*Trifolium pratense*) in the United States. As Washington's aid he had known many prominent Americans, heard them discuss their need for forage and sympathized.

Photo right page top - Lafayette visited Mount Vernon and later corresponded regularly with Washington throughout the decades. On his return in 1824, Lafayette again visited Mount Vernon, where he tearfully visited Washington's tomb.

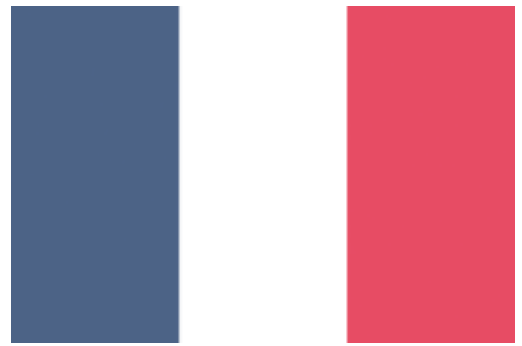
Photo right page bottom - Alabama's legislature passed a resolution on December 24th, 1824, empowering its governor, Israel Pickens, to invite the Marquis, and wasting no time, on Christmas Day Pickens issued the invitation.

From Augusta, the visitors went to Milledgeville with brief stops at Warrenton and Sparta. In the Georgia capital, the General received the same outpourings of honor and affection as had greeted him elsewhere. After the customary rounds of speeches, dinners, and a Grand Ball, the travelers proceeded on towards the Chattahoochee River, stopping for a short welcoming ceremony in Macon. They were now advancing along an ancient route known by then as the Federal Road. An Indian path widened by government troops, it provided major access to Central and Southwest Alabama and over it creaked the wagons of thousands of settlers. Travelling in a carriage loaned by Mrs. Eliza Custis, a cousin of George Washington, Lafayette bounced and jolted through the sparsely settled frontier country with its wild beauty and sudden storms. The lands of the Creek Indians bordered the Chattahoochee, and a heavy spring rain brought the visitors' first contact when they found shelter in a wayside hut with native hunters. Levasseur attempted conversation with sign language but had no success until he produced a bottle of brandy which proved to be the key to all language barriers. From now until they reached the Alabama border at Line Creek, the company was to be in close touch with the Indians.

On the east bank of the river, the Georgian escort

relinquished its charges to Chilly McIntosh, son of Chief William McIntosh, who led fifty naked and painted Creek warriors. With them they had a sulky with the draw ropes. Boarding the ferry in silence, the entourage moved across the water, and as the boat nudged land, the Indians on board were joined by those on shore in loud yells and whoops of welcome. With Lafayette seated in the sulky, the warriors lifted it up over muddy bank to the waiting Alabama delegation.

General William Taylor headed the state's military units, members of which were volunteers who willingly paid part of their expenses for the privilege of escorting Lafayette. Dandridge Bibb, brother of two Alabama governors, ex-congressman Bolling Hall, and future governor John Murphy were among the civilians eager to pay their own and the state's respects. McIntosh presented Lafayette to Hall, and after his remarks, Bibb expounded at length to which greeting, the visitor graciously replied. With the official ceremonies over, the Indians then entertained with a ball game which one observer described as "ball play sure enough!" It was now March 31st, and Lafayette was now several days behind schedule. Because of this, the move through the Creek Nation was as rapid as possible. Even so, with swollen streams and rutted roads, it took two days. Intrigued by the Indians, Levasseur wrote feelingly of them and would, perhaps, have liked to linger longer.



**To preserve,
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and present
Alabama's
architecture,
history,
and culture.**

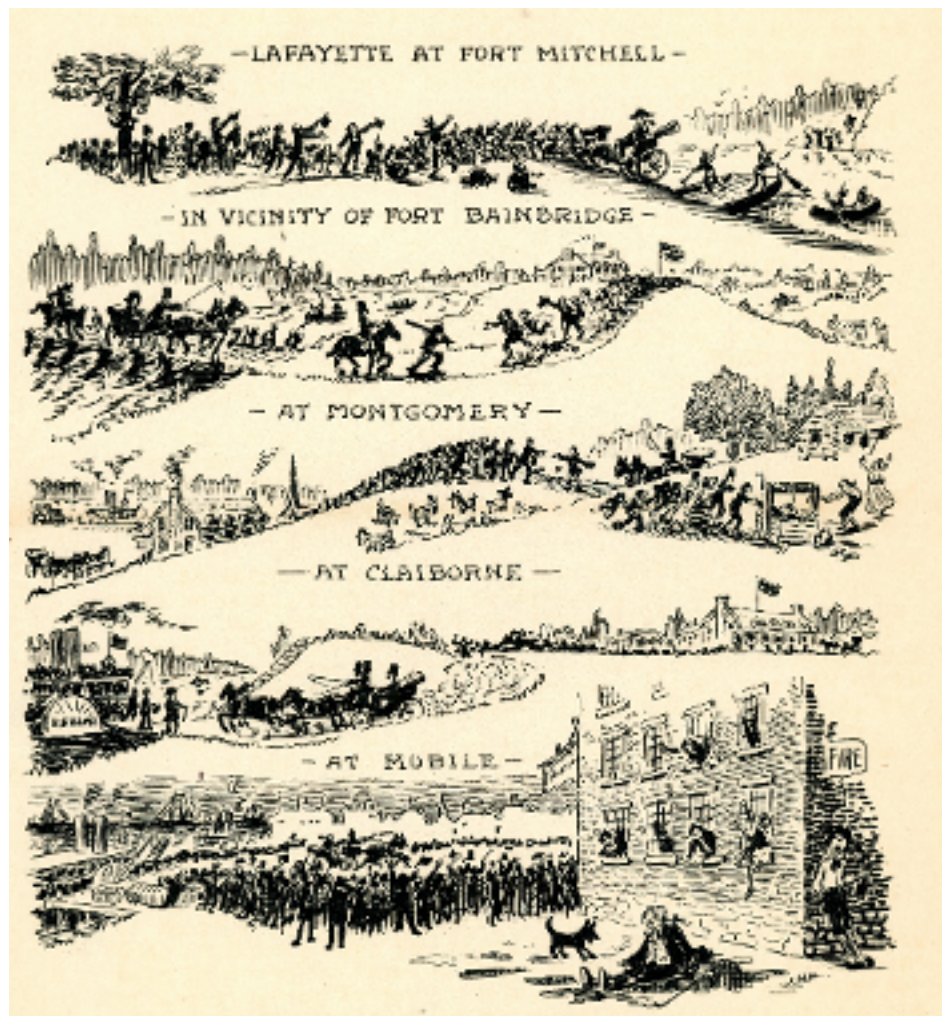
Photos- top to bottom Left

Chateau Chavaniac, birthplace of Lafayette in 1757, still stands in the province of Auvergne in south central France.

Traveling to Philadelphia, Lafayette met and impressed General George Washington with his enthusiasm and desire to aid America in the Revolution. Lafayette was commissioned and soon would be an important part of the Continental Army.

Today, Lucas Tavern, restored at Old Alabama Town, is only one of two surviving buildings in Alabama visited by Lafayette.

Photo right - Commemoration of the 100th anniversary of Lafayette's visit to Alabama by the Montgomery Advertiser in 1925



Governor Pickens had come to Montgomery from Cahaba to officially welcome the General; riders between the travelers and Montgomery carried the news of their progress. On the afternoon of April 2nd, a messenger brought word to the Governor that General Taylor planned to get to Line Creek that evening and “remain all night,” but, the writer continued, “should he get here in time for us to arrive at Montgomery by nine o'clock at night, I will press the movement with energy.” Thus, the citizens of the village of Line Creek and the operators of its public hostelry, Lucas Tavern, were not sure that they would be hosting America's distinguished guest.

Eliza and Walter Lucas, natives of Georgia, had come to Alabama in 1818 and settled in East Alabama Town on the Alabama River. Lucas had served as a land agent for the Alabama Company, a group of Georgia land developers who had founded a little town adjacent to another settled in 1817, New Philadelphia. In 1819, the two hamlets had united to form Montgomery.

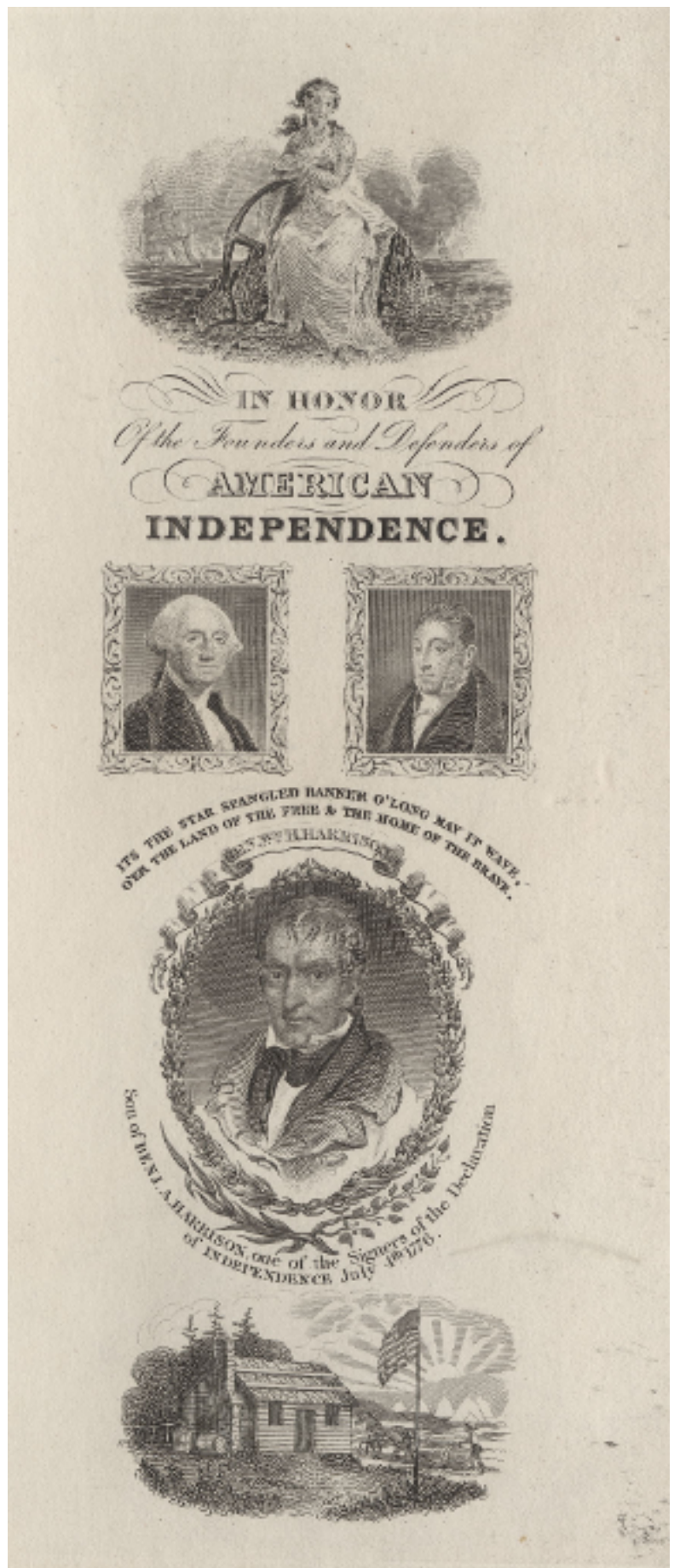
The following year, the Lucases moved to Line Creek where they took over the operation of Abercrombie's Stand, a tavern on the Federal Road which dispensed food, drink, and news and provided lodgings to those who ventured over the thoroughfare. It was to fall their lot to entertain Lafayette, for the visitors did not reach Line Creek in time to move on to Montgomery.

One can only imagine Eliza's thoughts as she greeted Lafayette. Although there are no records of what she served him, she had a reputation as an excellent cook and hostess. The state had sent ahead “a bed, carriage and refreshments” with the delegation which met Lafayette at the Chattahoochee. There is no record of what the “refreshments” consisted of, but other accounts indicate the lavishness with which the state dined and wined the guests. One of the local military escorts did note that at Lucas Tavern “everything was done-up better than it ever will be again; the one thing only lacking—time—we could not stay long enough.”

Some fifteen miles ahead, the young town of Montgomery, spruced and groomed as never before, primped itself one last time on that Sunday morning, April 3rd. Three weeks earlier, on March 12th, the City Council addressed itself to planning for the illustrious visitor. The body resolved that the Intendant (John Gindrat) should welcome the General in the name of the council; that councilman John Edmondson and the Intendant confer with the Governor's Committee as to appropriate ceremonies, and that all inhabitants should illuminate their houses on the night of the arrival (this in a town of log cabins, wooden houses, and no fire department) Colonel Arthur Haynes headed a local committee to oversee the festivities. William Sayre oversaw the financial arrangements.

Without a doubt, John Edmondson's house on Commerce Street, just off Court Square, was the finest in town, so the committee made plans for Lafayette to stay there. Citizens scoured the town and countryside for the best furnishings, and among their gleanings was one Brussels carpet, the only one in the county, the property of Mrs. William Harris, mother-in-law of Gindrat. Mrs. Gindrat loaned a mirror, and Mrs. Margaret Carpenter a Marseille spread for his bed.

With a place to stay appropriated and furnished, other aspects required attention. The first reception, scheduled for Goat Hill at the eastern end of Market Street, must be impressive. John H. Giddens, a carpenter, put up a civic arch consisting of two eleven-foot columns with caps, bases, and a connecting span. Mr. and Mrs. William Bunckly made two tents, and the committee purchased a flag from a local merchant. It was on the knoll that state and local officials would welcome the Marquis. In mid-March, Colonel Haynes committee had sent out invitations for a ball on March 30th at the Montgomery Hotel. It, of course, had to be rescheduled for April 4th because of delays along Lafayette's route. The Frenchman's tardiness only allowed Montgomery to be even better prepared.





Welcome Reception

Marquis de Lafayette

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1825-2025



Join us for **Lafayette's Welcome Reception** on Wednesday, April 2nd, 5:00-7:00pm, at Lucas Tavern. Tickets can be purchased through our website.

Landmarks members \$20
Non-members \$25

Lucas Tavern
310 North Hull St,
Montgomery, AL 36104
334.240.4500




landmarksfoundation.com

Joining Lafayette's group at Line Creek for the trip into Montgomery were other military and civil officials as well as an "immense cavalcade of citizens from the adjoining counties ..."

Lafayette, now enthroned in the state's fine white carriage drawn by four "elegant" grays, and the procession moved slowly with stops at Mrs. Wigglesworth's, Mt. Meigs, and Brown's Springs. Finally, after days of delay, the great man arrived in Montgomery where, according to a traveler in 1826, "the forests came right down to the houses."

With a population of around six hundred, the town turned out en masse. Standing on Goat Hill, they watched as the long line of carriages, horses, wagons, and pedestrians drew up on the sand flats to the East. Alighting from his vehicle, Lafayette, surrounded by his companions, mounted the hill as a Scottish piper played "Hail to the Chief." Flowers of the fields and woods and evergreen bedecked the tents and civic arch. One tent was for officials and the other for the ladies of the village and countryside. Speech in hand, Governor Pickens, stood at the crest; with him were Bolling Hall and other dignitaries. The moment was at hand. How it must have chagrined the governor when, overcome by emotion, his voice failed totally, and he could not utter a sound. Fortunately for Alabama's honor, Hall's voice remained intact, and he was able to pronounce the mute governor's welcoming words. And as if the governor's timidity was not enough, as the ceremony continued, Revolutionary War

veteran Thomas Carr, carried away in his excitement, fell in a well. All semblance of solemnity vanished as the able-bodied retrieved the uninjured, but surely embarrassed, old man.

When the ceremonies ended, Lafayette joined the governor in his carriage and, with the town folk following, they moved down Market Street, around Court House Square, and on to the Edmondson House. Later, the guest dined with the state officials, and in the evening attended church services. (These could have taken place in the Court House or the crude community church.)

The next day, Lafayette virtually held court, for calling on him were the Masons, ladies with their children in tow, and the remaining Revolutionary veterans who, it was reported, "fell upon his neck and embraced him with their arms while sincere tears flowed down their furrowed cheeks." Preparations for the dinner and ball at the Montgomery Hotel (often referred to as Freeny's Tavern) had gone on for weeks. Ladies had new frocks or wore their wedding dresses as did Mrs. Edmondson who donned her white satin, empire waisted attire. Her daughter later recounted that as a child of three she had visited with Lafayette in a yellow satin outfit complete with pantalettes. A band from New Orleans, sent up by Mobile, played for the affair. Levasseur commented that he observed several beautiful women dancing with Chilly McIntosh "who certainly had little idea that they were dancing with a savage"

The gala evening has come down in Montgomery annals as a spectacular event. Worthy of note is that Lafayette supposedly danced with every woman there. This may help to account for the fact that he left the party early to go further down Commerce Street to the home of Intendant Gindrat. Of French Huguenot descent, Gindrat had urged the guest to join him before his departure. His son, John, later remembered that the General's large nose frightened him as the elderly man took him onto his lap. At two a.m., with all Montgomery in attendance, the Marquis and his group boarded the steamboat Henderson. L'vasseur remarked that with artillery blasting, all the ladies accompanied them on deck, and as the boat pulled out into the river, huge bonfires lighted the dark night.

So ended Montgomery's celebration. Only one blot marred the happiness of the visit; one of the New Orleans musicians, Joseph Tousant, received a stab wound in a fracas, and although attended by Dr. Charles Lucas, the man died and was buried in Montgomery.

The sojourn was an expense for the town and its citizens. Varied bills indicate the manner in which the town entertained. Included are statements for champagne, claret, cigars, printing, decorations, labor, and a great variety of foods. John Edmondson requested \$260.00 for the "use of my house, servants, and liquors for persons visiting General Lafayette." As late as October several accounts were still outstanding as people by-passed the slow-paying committees and took their pleas for reimbursement to the governor.

Escorting Henderson as it moved down river were the Balize and the Fanny, loaded with well-wishers who wanted to remain with Lafayette as long as possible. Stopping briefly at Selma, the flotilla proceeded on to Cahawba. All was as ready as possible; the Capitol had a new coat of paint, and the House of Representatives had been scrubbed and fitted up as a "drawing room." The Henderson docked as artillery boomed, and the Cahawba Guards formed lines along the path up the bluff. A band played "The Lafayette March." Two triumphal arches, adorned with evergreen and vines stood atop the hill where officials extended their greetings. Young ladies strewed rose petals in his path as Lafayette moved on to the State House. A reception and speeches followed by dinner and toasts at White's Tavern for the honorees and a barbeque for the masses allowed everyone to see the

General. Among Lafayette's responses to the innumerable toasts were salutes to "Alabama and Cahawba," "internal improvements," "The Daughters of America," and with intentional political overtones, as other countries struggled to cast off repressive rule, "to our sister republics of the South," and to "the Greeks—may they too find a Lafayette and may liberty triumph." While in Cahawba, Lafayette had the pleasure of a visit from fellow countrymen who had settled in Alabama along the Tombigbee River (members of the Vine and Olive colony). After a grand ball, Lafayette steamed away on the Henderson, heading for Claiborne and further glorification.

At that time, an important river port, Claiborne had received notice that Lafayette would attend a ball and take supper departing before midnight. James Dellet, a prominent local citizen, took charge of arrangements. The wharf stood at the foot of a high bluff which, due to recent rains, was slick and muddy. Among the delegation that awaited Lafayette was Charles Tait, a former member of Congress, who had a wooden leg. It was with difficulty that he had descended to the boat. Perhaps it was this disability which prompted Lafayette to present him with a handsome gold-headed cane.



Lafayette's Return

1825 - 2025

You are cordially invited to join us for **Lafayette's Welcome Reception** on Wednesday, April 2nd, 5:00-7:00pm, at Lucas Tavern. Tickets can be purchased through our website (\$25 non-members - \$20 Landmarks members).



Lucas Tavern
310 North Hull St,
Montgomery, AL 36104
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Claiborne, as were other cities, was disappointed that some of their plans had to be curtailed; Lafayette did not stay for the ball. The town, however, did itself proud with a reception at the Court House, where, Levasseur reported, Dellet "acquitted himself with a degree of elegance which it astonished me to meet in those places where the cry of the Savage was but recently heard."

Governor Pickens had, from the beginning, planned that Mobile be the highlight of the Frenchman's visit, and therefore had appointed twenty-five leading citizens to handle the arrangements. The group submitted their plans for Picken's approval in late February; their resolutions indicate their attention to details but also reflect the stress placed upon the people of Mobile by the visit. Being the largest town and the seaport, Mobile was the supplier of much of the goods required by the upriver villages and, consequently, found itself in dire straits for funds and necessary items. A speedy trip was made to Cahaba to draw on monies appropriated for the occasion. That

the committee was not in total accord is indicated by the resignation of S.H. Ganon, the chairman, in early March.

By the 7th of April, though, all was in readiness. Levasseur wrote of the reception of the Henderson by artillery fire from Fort Conde and, at the dock, a delegation of city leaders. Conducted to the center of town, Lafayette saw a triumphal arch with the flags of Mexico, South American republics, Greece, and the United States. It was here that the formal addresses rang out, led by Mayor Garrow. A large hall, constructed especially for the day, was the scene of a reception by the ladies and a speech delivered by Mr. Webb in the name of the state. Once again, Lafayette earned lavish praise for his role in the Revolution. In reply, the Marquis expressed his amazement and pleasure with "the wonders of recent creation and rapid improvements" in a part of the country that had so recently been wilderness. He took the opportunity, as he had previously, to note the Greek freedom movement and to plea for universal rights and liberties.

RECIPE

A historic recipe for Lafayette Ginger Cake can be found in Annie Hadden Grenshaw's beautiful family compilation of history, lore and recipes titled: Southern Traditions: recipes and reminiscences from Seven Generations of the Grenshaw Family. This recipe is from the collection of Elmira Caroline Womack Grenshaw (1832 - 1867)

Lafayette Ginger Cake



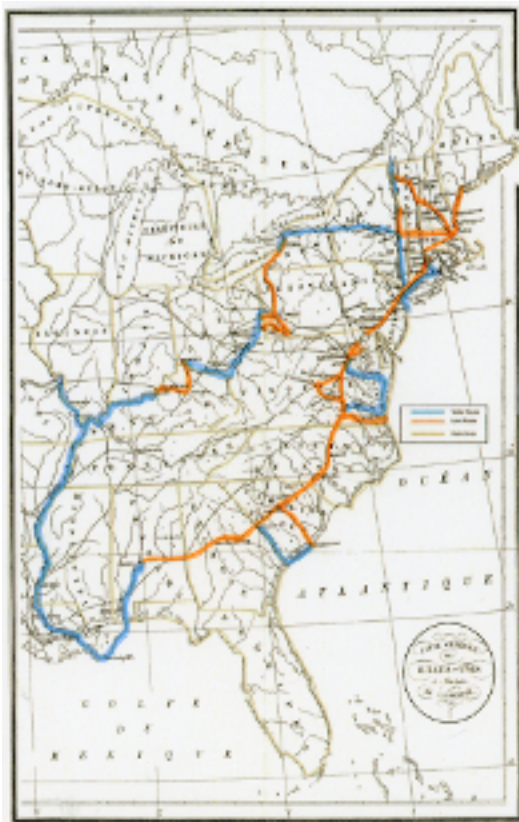
- 1.5 pounds of wheat flower
- 1/4 pound of butter
- 1 pint of molasses
- 1 pint of sugar
- 10 eggs
- Ginger to taste
- 1 tsp pearlsh dissolved in warm water

Stir in together and bake in pans or patties. Currants and raisins may be added. A quick oven is required for this cake.

Although Mobile did not have as much of the visitors' time as it had hoped for, a public dinner, Masonic ceremony, and grand ball took place—almost as planned. Legend has it that during the ball a prankster yelled “Fire!” and in the excitement of evacuating the building, Lafayette jumped through a window and landed in a mud puddle, besmirching his velvet coat.

At the urgings of the New Orleans' committee, the visitors went on board the Natchez that night, ready for departure at daybreak. Early in the morning, Governor Pickens and state officials boarded to accompany the party as far as Mobile Point. Pickens, impressed by the man he was hosting, later noted “I consider this a very fortunate occurrence which has given me occasion to be the fellow traveler and host of one of the finest men that has ever graced and adorned the Human Family.”

On reaching Mobile Point, Alabamians made their final farewell, and the Natchez put out into the Gulf for a wildly rough trip to New Orleans. Two rainy days and stylish ceremonies, in the Crescent City preceded a long trip up the Mississippi River to St. Louis. Then a descent, down the Cumberland River to Nashville and Andrew Jackson's Hermitage enabled Lafayette to see another aspect of America's frontier.




Lafayette and his entourage visited all 24 states, traveling by stagecoach, horseback, canal barge, and steamboat. The orange lines show the overland routes travelled and the blue lines indicates the waterways taken.

A journey up the Ohio River, a shipwreck, a trip across New York on the Erie Canal, and a hasty trip back to Massachusetts, brought Lafayette to Boston in time for the laying of the corner stone on the Bunker Hill monument on June 17th—as he had promised. A tour of other New England states followed, but on July 4th Lafayette celebrated the 49th anniversary of independence with New Yorkers. Wilmington, Brandywine, and Baltimore were honored by the General as he made his way back to Washington where he stayed in the White House with John Quincy Adams and his family. During this period, Adams entertained the General on his 68th birthday. Further visits with Madison, Monroe, and Jefferson re-instilled in each some of the work and enthusiasm of their youths. Finally, on September 7th, aboard the newly commissioned U.S. frigate, the Brandywine, Lafayette, and his friends sailed for home.

“When Lafayette is forgotten, our enthusiasm in the cause of liberty will have departed and the hour of our slavery will have arrived.”

Lafayette came on the heels of Monroe's Era of Good Feeling which was fading as the election of 1824 pitted the country's dynamic new leaders against each other. Lafayette was in Washington when, after much bitterness, the House of Representatives selected John Quincy Adams over Andrew Jackson. Even with all the political rancor, the nation united to welcome the last mobile hero of the Revolution with an unanimity that was indeed surprising. It was a time, too, when America's burgeoning industrial revolution was producing, through technological improvements, ever-increasingly complex goods, and services.

Without the steamboat, the trip would not have been possible, and the Frenchman was intrigued by the many products becoming available to the people of this country. The nation's outpourings of love and affection were sincere and, to a large degree, spontaneous. Although he felt genuine distress over the Indians and slavery, Lafayette found a spirit of republicanism which assured him that his life's work was bearing fruit in America if not elsewhere. Perhaps he read the Illinois Intelligencer's expression of the nation's sentiments: “When Lafayette is forgotten, our enthusiasm in the cause of liberty will have departed and the hour of our slavery will have arrived.”



**Bicentennial
Events
in Alabama**

The Marquis de Lafayette will attend events March 30-April 8.

Thursday, March 20, 12:00pm-1:00pm
Lafayette: The Nation's Guest
Dr. Ed Bridges
Alabama Department of Archives & History
Montgomery

Sunday, March 30, 2:00pm-4:00pm ET
Parade & Living History Programs
Fort Mitchell, Russell County

Wednesday, April 2, 5:00pm-7:00pm
Welcome Reception at Lucas Tavern*
Old Alabama Town, Montgomery

Thursday, April 3, 10:30am-12:00pm
Ceremony & Wreath Laying
Old House Chamber
State Capitol, Montgomery

Thursday, April 3, 5:00pm-7:00pm
Reception and Panel Discussion
Julien Icher — The Lafayette Trail, Inc.
John Beaver — Muscogee Nation of Oklahoma
Shari Williams — Ridge Macon Co. Archaeology Project
Alabama Department of Archives & History
Montgomery

Friday, April 4, 7:00pm
Formal Ball*
Union Station, Montgomery

Friday, April 4, 11:30am
Historical Marker Dedication
St. James Hotel, Selma

Saturday, April 5, 10:00am-2:00pm
Cahawba Welcomes Lafayette
Old Cahawba Archaeological Park, Orrville

Sunday, April 6, 1:30pm-4:00pm
Farewell to Lafayette: A 200th Celebration of the
Marquis de Lafayette's Visit to Claiborne
Masonic Lodge, Perdue Hill

Monday, April 7, 10:00am-12:00pm
Procession & Reception
Waterfront to History Museum of Mobile

Monday, April 7, 2:00pm
Walking Tour
Downtown Mobile (Meet at Mardi Gras Park)

Monday, April 7, 7:00pm
Lafayette Formal Ball*
Mobile Carnival Museum, Mobile

Tuesday, April 8, 6:00pm
Lafayette, Freemason
Wayne Sirmon — University of Mobile
Bernheim Hall, Ben May Library, Mobile

* Ticketed event

*Scan to learn
more:*





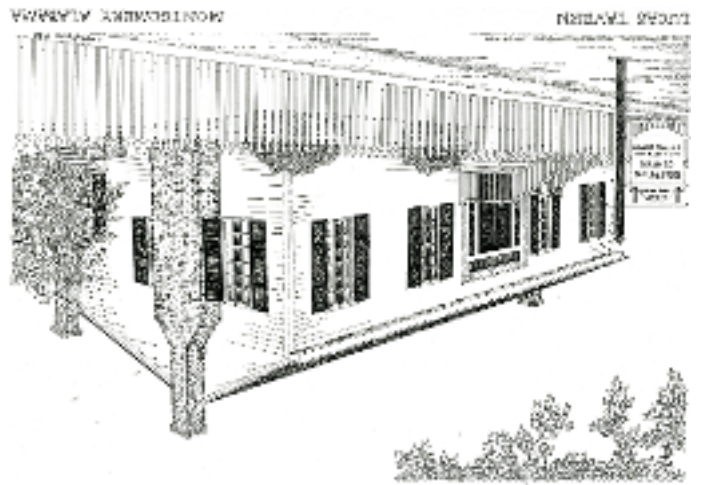
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The Newsletter of the Landmarks Foundation — Spring 2025



Momentum