

Lafayette

Donald Bourassa, 02.19.26

The Chateau de Chaviniac

*“Lafayette was born on September 6, 1757, in the same tower bedroom where his father had been born, in **The Chateau de Chavaniac**, a Spartan, fortresslike, stone chateau, built over the ruins of an old castle.” (1)*

The divided back postcard of Chateau de Chaviniac (aka Chateau de la Grange) at right has a circular cancel of Sept. 18, 1911. The date is supported by the text on reverse.

Two green 5 Centimes stamps covered the 10c rate for postcards within France.



Lafayette's ancestors fought alongside Joan of Arc

To appreciate Lafayette one must
know his family's past.

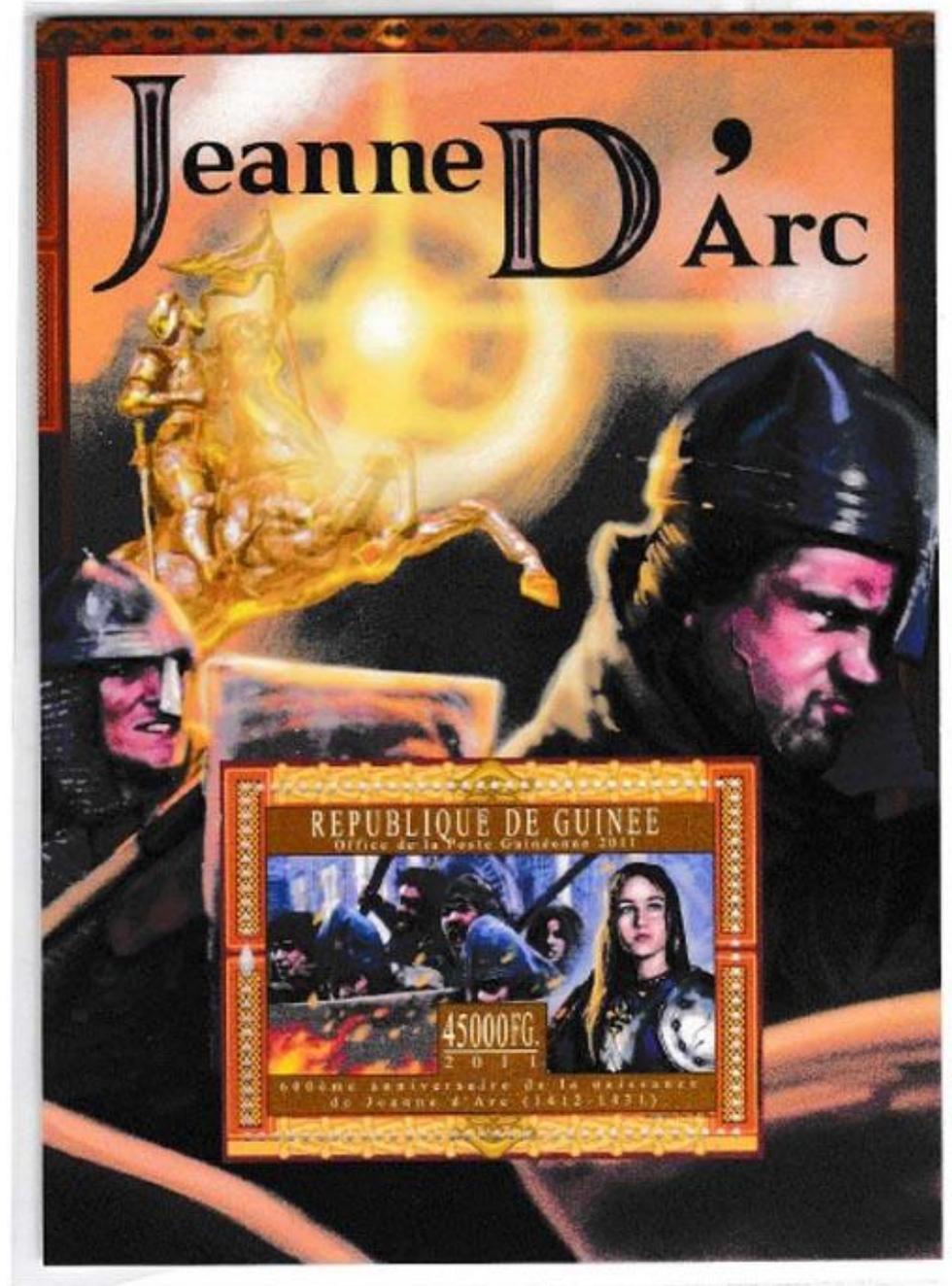
His family fought in the
100 Years War (1337 – 1453).

His forefather Gilbert
La Fayette III fought the British
in the 15th Century:

*"...alongside Joan of Arc at
Orleans, scattering the enemy
and saving the French throne
for Charles VII" (1)*

This is a souvenir sheet from the
country of Guinea.

It was issued in 2011
to commemorate the
600th anniversary
of the birth of Joan of Arc.



Adrienne's brother, Vicomte de Noailles, knew of the revolution in the colonies.

“Convinced that the American Revolution embodied all the principles he believed in, Lafayette told Noailles that he would go to America to fight for her liberty.” (1)

PREMIER JOUR D'ÉMISSION
N°1622 HISTORIQUE F.D.C.



Vicomte de NOAILLES
(1756 - 1804)



Lafayette becomes a Freemason

It was December of 1775. Lafayette and his brother-in-law
Vicomte de Noailles joined a Masonic Lodge in Paris, France.

Did You
Know



Lafayette became a
Freemason
at the age of 17



IMPRIMERIE des TIMBRES-POSTE . FRANCE

A French deluxe proof sheet of Louis Marie de Noailles. The stamp was issued on Feb. 25, 1968 for the
"Revolution Leaders and Heroes" issues commemorating the bicentennial of the French Revolution.

The only deluxe proof sheet seen by this exhibitor.

Lafayette sails west across the Atlantic

Lafayette purchased the cargo ship "Victoire".

It came with a crew of thirty men and 2 cannons. The government and his family protested his trip to the new colonies. He ignored their them and:

...*"Victoire sailed from Las Passajes for America."* (1)

Lafayette sailed from France without even telling his pregnant wife.

The souvenir sheet at right was issued in 1977 by the Republic of Togo to honor Lafayette's voyage.

April 29, 1777



The Victoire lands in South Carolina

July 13, 1777

From the ship Victoire,
seven sailors
rowed Lafayette
to shore.

The Marquis spent his first
night in Georgetown, S. C.
in the house of Major
Benjamin Huger.

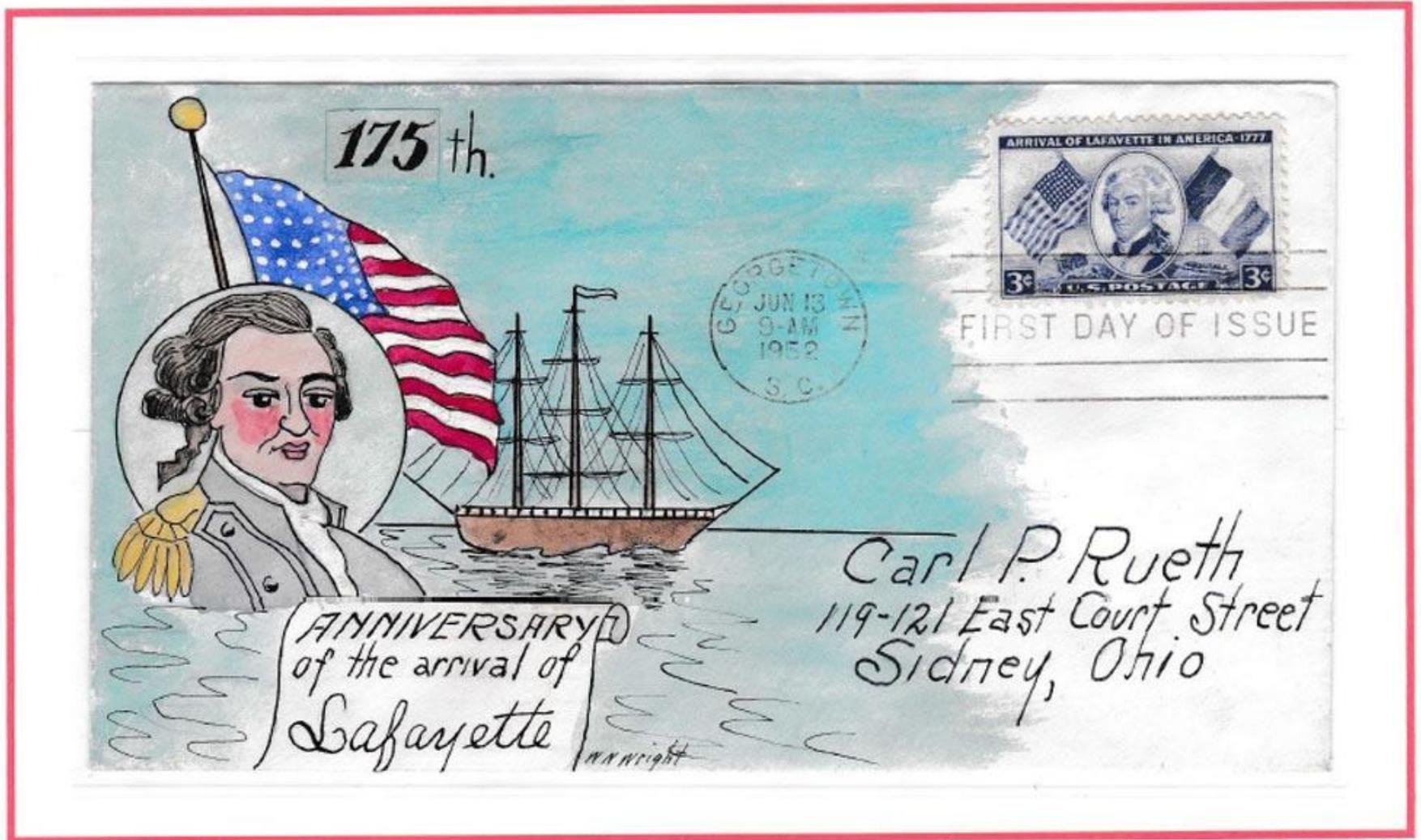
Uncirculated postcard of
Major Huger's home.

The card has a divided
back. The request for a
one cent stamp and
lack of a white border
suggests a production
date of 1907 – 1915.

Lafayette's 1st night in the colonies



175th Anniversary of his landing



One-of-a-kind: Hand painted by artist William Wright: "175th Anniversary of Lafayette's arrival".

William Wright stopped all painting activities in the late 1950's because of severe arthritis in his hands.

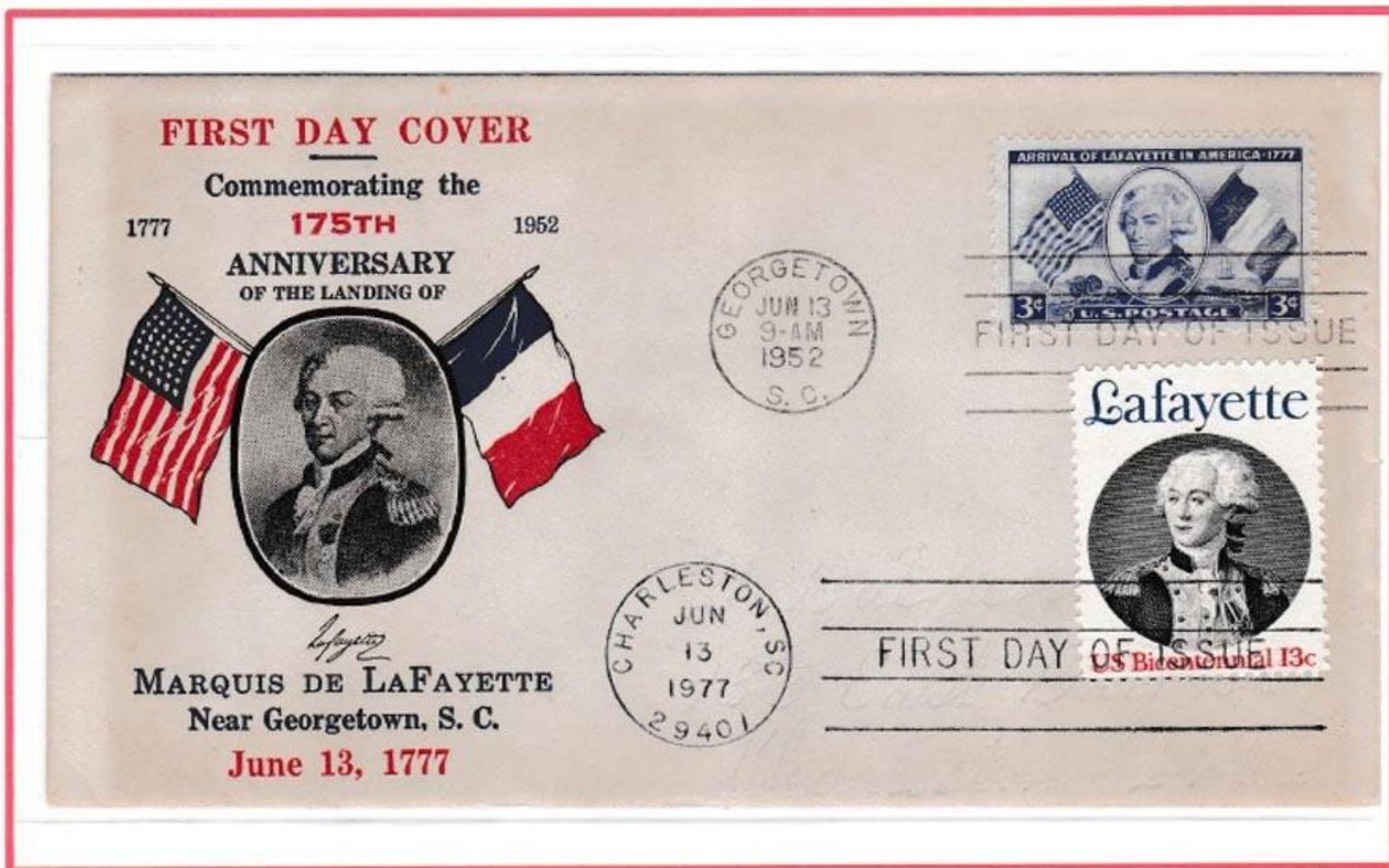
The stamp is from the "Lafayette Issue" of 1952 that met the 3 cent domestic rate.

175th and 200th Anniversaries of Lafayette's arrival in America

This unique cover has two cancels 25 years apart.

It was cancelled in Charleston, South Carolina June 13, 1952 and again June 13, 1977.

The only First Day Cover that has been found with cancels from Charleston, South Carolina exactly 25 years apart.



June 13, 1952 175th Anniversary of his arrival.

The 1st stamp of the United States to honor Lafayette

The issued stamp declares:
"Arrival of Lafayette in America 1777"



A pre-production
large essay

Notice the words at top:

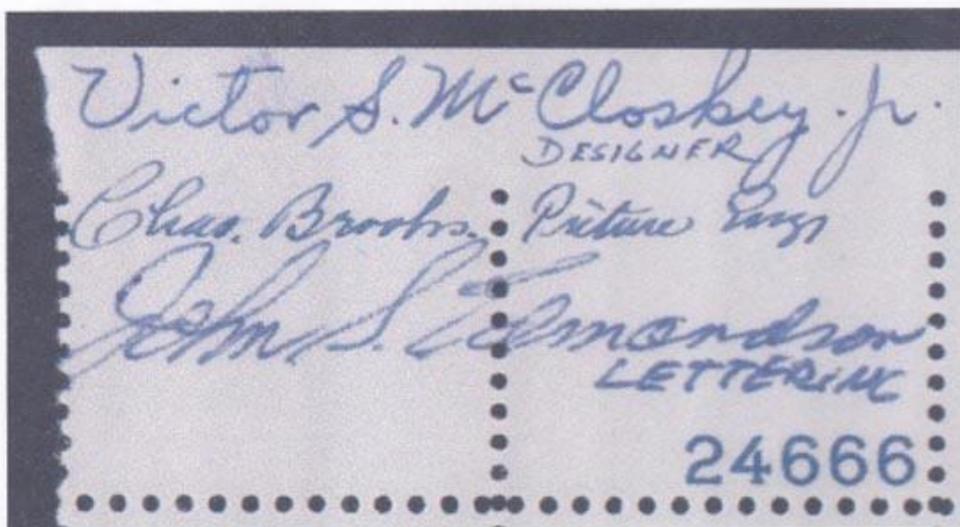
***"Lafayette's First Arrival
in America 1777"***

That heading was not
used for the
final issue above.



**“Arrival of
Lafayette in
America 1777”**

Block of four
signed by the
designer,
the engraver
and the letterer.



Designer Victor S. McCloskey, Jr.
Engraver Charles A. Brooks
Lettering John S. Edmonds

George Washington meets the 19 year old Frenchman.

Lafayette meets George Washington in the summer of 1777



George Washington is shown above on a 12 cent black imperf issue of 1851.

The French unaddressed postcard reads: "Lafayette received by Washington".

Manufactured by Fernand Nathan, Paris. It has an undivided back and a white border that suggests a date of production after 1915.



XVIII - 6 -- Lafayette reçu par Washington — *Tableau de Gatti*
Fernand Nathan, Editeur, Paris ... 431

From a painting by Italian artist Annibale Gatti. (1828 – 1909)

Sept. 6, 1957

Bicentenary of the birth of Lafayette

**The 2nd US
stamp to
honor
Lafayette**



**A pre-production
large essay**

The drapery work at
top and the vertical
rifle at left remain.

His stance and outfit
are the same.

The major change
is shown below.



Comparison of the essay and the 1957 issue



Essay



Issued stamp

The 3rd stamp of the United States to honor Lafayette

June 13, 1977

The 200th anniversary of Lafayette landing in America.

Graphic designer Bradbury Thompson designed the stamp.



Offset printing



Sheets are drawn into the press one at a time. The previous sheet was not pulled and the inked plate put the design onto the blanket roller.

The wet ink on the blanket roller then put the impression on the underside of this sheet.

(An unusual item from the printing process)

Printing errors

Perforation printing errors of the Lafayette issue of 1977



**Horizontal perforations
through the
center of the image.**



**Vertical perforations
off center to the
right of the stamp**

Perforations through the red
“US BICENTENNIAL 13C”

Note: A black stamp mount was used to highlight the perforations through the red lettering.



Battle of Brandywine Sept. 11, 1777

Lafayette is wounded as he led his troops.

A musket ball went through Lafayette's left leg as he created a rallying point for the troops.

Helping Lafayette in the fight was Polish Patriot Count Casimir Pulaski.



Unaddressed postcard produced by ArtCraft in 1979 with the proper ten cent rate applied. Casimir Pulaski died on Oct. 11, 1779 exactly 200 years before this card was postmarked.

A wounded Lafayette being treated on the Brandywine Creek battlefield.



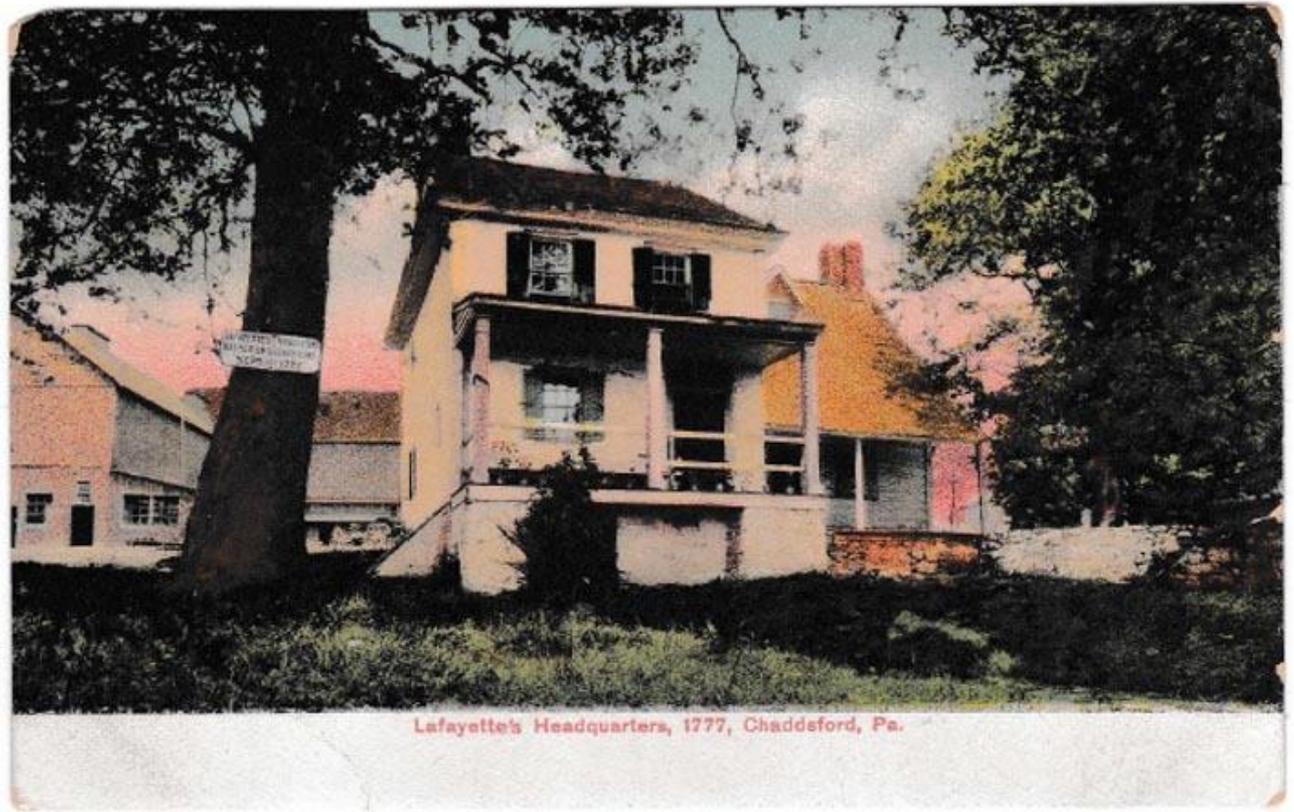
THE U.S. MILITARY HISTORIC STAMP COLLECTION

Item from the 1981 "U.S. Military Historic Stamp Collection".
The 3 cent stamp of Lafayette of 1957 is for display only. (The postal rate was 12 cents at that time)

Brandywine Creek Headquarters

Lafayette set up headquarters in Chaddsford, Pa. during the Revolutionary War.

Unaddressed postcard made by American News Co., NY. A blank space at bottom is for a message. The undivided back requesting one cent dates the postcard prior to 1952.



First Flight Airmail cover of Lafayette's Headquarters



This rare First Flight Cover was sent during "National Air Mail Week" (May 15 – 21, 1938).

It has a circular dated cancel of May 19, 1938.

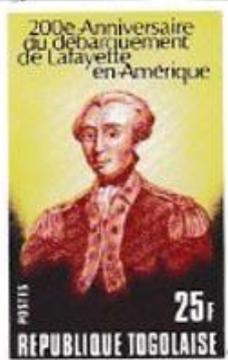
The 6 cent airmail stamp of 1938 covers the domestic rate for a one ounce letter.

Silver Star Airport had 3 grass landing strips. In the 1940's it was sold and named Old Star Airport.

August 21, 1777

Washington assembles a council of war near Philadelphia

Among those in attendance with Washington were Lafayette, Nathaniel Greene, Henry Knox, Lt. Colonel Alexander Hamilton and General Anthony Wayne



Lafayette
1976 issue of
Togo for the
200th Anniv.
of his arrival



**Nathaniel
Green**
on the right
from the Army
Issue of 1936



Henry Knox
eight cent olive
black issue of
the 1980 Great
Americans series



**George
Washington**
two cent
red brown
Issue of 1883

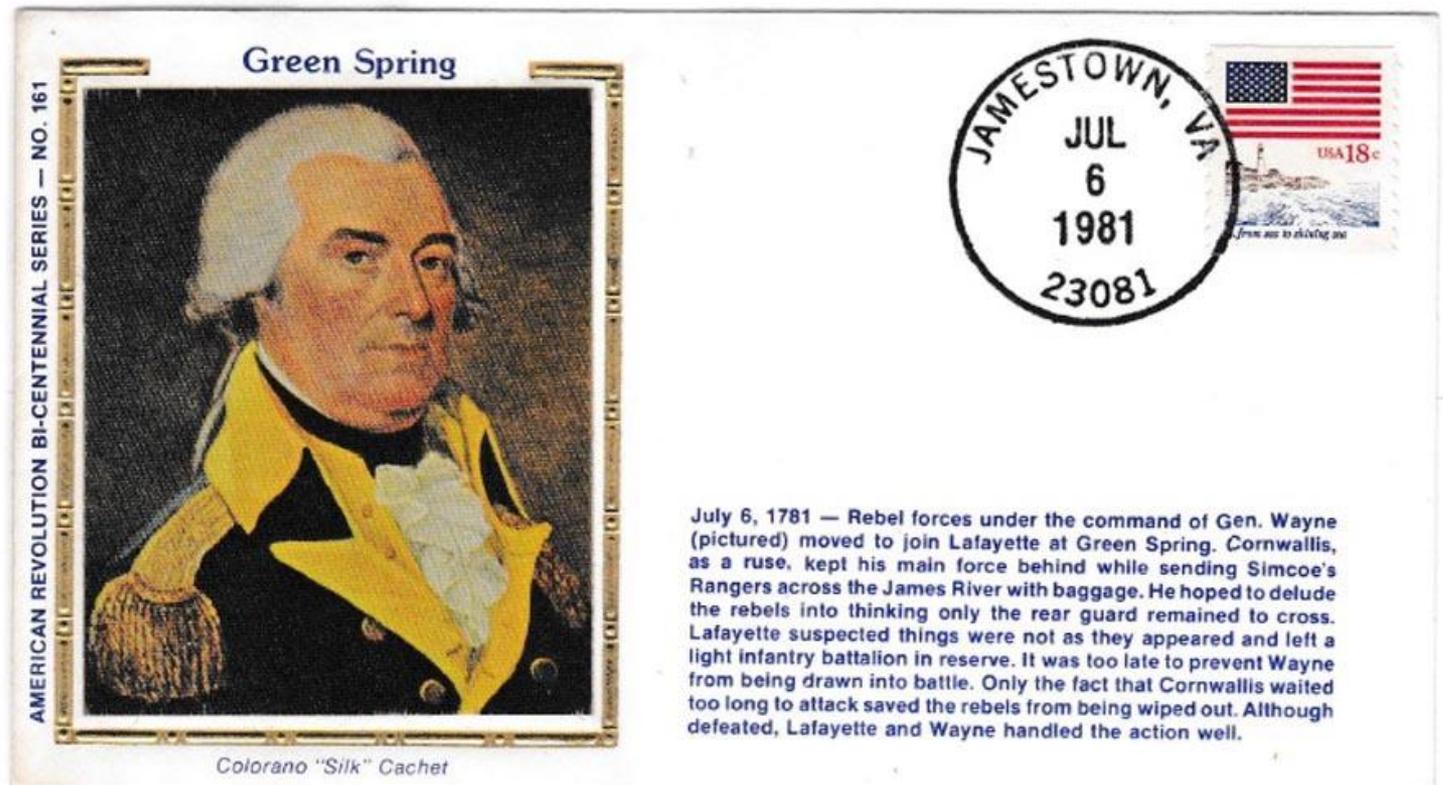


**Alexander
Hamilton**
thirty cent
black issue
of 1870

Lafayette helps General Wayne to a successful retreat.

“Mad” Anthony Wayne on cover

The General earned the name “Mad Anthony” because of his tactical boldness and his personal courage in the field.



July 6, 1781 — Rebel forces under the command of Gen. Wayne (pictured) moved to join Lafayette at Green Spring. Cornwallis, as a ruse, kept his main force behind while sending Simcoe's Rangers across the James River with baggage. He hoped to delude the rebels into thinking only the rear guard remained to cross. Lafayette suspected things were not as they appeared and left a light infantry battalion in reserve. It was too late to prevent Wayne from being drawn into battle. Only the fact that Cornwallis waited too long to attack saved the rebels from being wiped out. Although defeated, Lafayette and Wayne handled the action well.

Colorano “Silk” Cover with a cancel of July 6, 1981. The 18 cent stamp covers the rate for domestic mail.

The date is 200 years after Lafayette and his troops broke through a British line and gave General Wayne and his men a means to retreat. In the fight, Lafayette’s horse was shot from under him.

**Did You
Know**



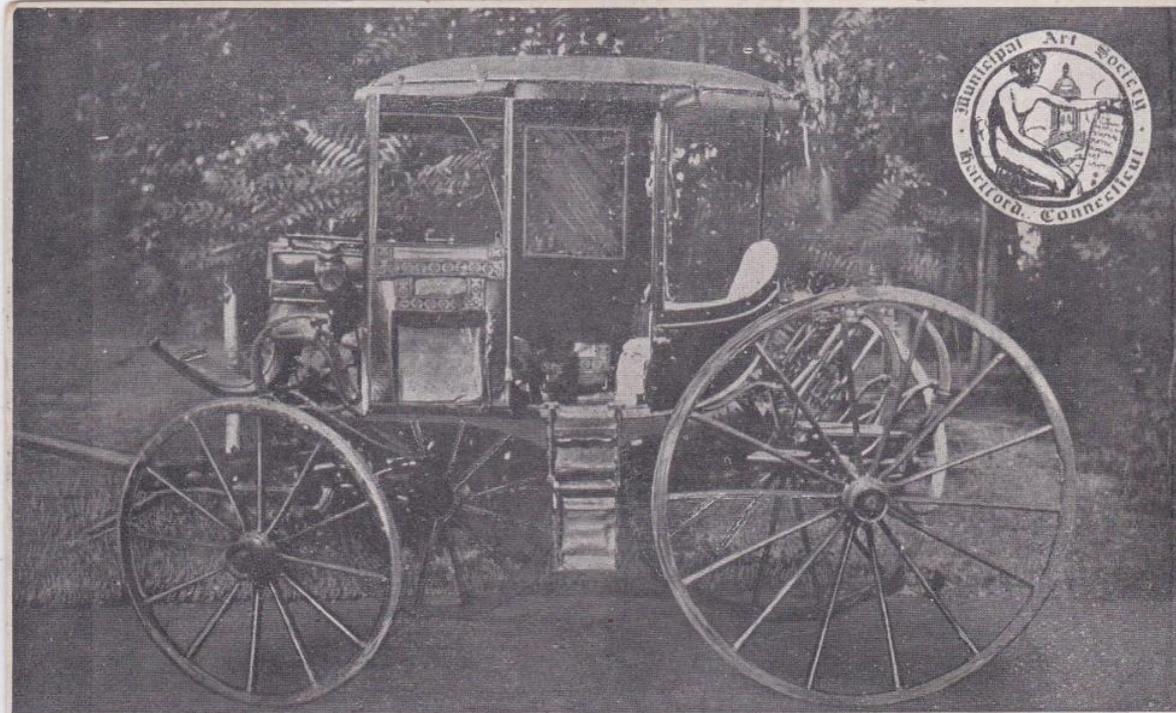
**The carriages
used by
Lafayette
have been
saved and
preserved.**

Published by
Gustave Fisher
and Company,
Hartford, Ct.
for the
Municipal Art
Society of
Hartford, Ct.

**This undivided
back card dates
this item
before 1918.**

Carriages used by Lafayette

**This is the actual carriage that was built in France around 1770
and used by Lafayette during the American Revolution.**



Carriage built in France about 1770 and used by General The Marquis de La Fayette during the American Revolution. It afterward belonged to Alexander Hamilton.

**A postcard that was difficult to locate and
the only one seen at auction by this exhibitor.**

Carriage used for the 1824-1825 tour.

This is the carriage used by Lafayette when he returned to the United States for his tour of 1824 -1825.



**A divided back post card published and photographed by Goode Photography, Frazer, Pa.
This 3.5 x 5.5 inch Real Photo Postcard (RPPC) dates it post 1960's.**

Valley Forge

Lafayette spent the winter of 1777 – 1778 at Valley Forge

George Washington was waiting for Lafayette



Washington on a 12 cent black plate proof of 1861

OFFICIAL FIRST DAY OF ISSUE



LAFAYETTE and WASHINGTON at VALLEY FORGE

Lafayette, enthusiastic over news of the American Revolution evades all the obstacles laid in his path by the neutral French Government and joins Washington's army as a Major General. He was wounded at Brandywine in 1777, suffered at Valley Forge and distinguished himself at Yorktown.

Capitol Cachets No. 8



Lafayette



US Bicentennial 13c

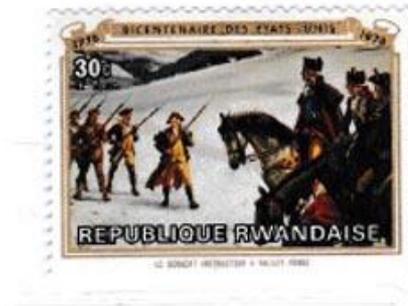
FIRST DAY OF ISSUE

Official First Day of Issue produced by Capitol Cachet. The circular cancel of June 13, 1977 marks the 200th anniversary of the arrival of Lafayette. The 13 cent stamp covers the domestic rate for a letter at that time.

Countries honoring Valley Forge during the Winter of 1777-1778



Upper Volta Mini-sheet of 1976 showing Washington and Lafayette on horseback.



Rwanda stamp at left entitled: "Instruction at Valley Forge" from the American Bicentennial Paintings of 1976.



United States stamps. 150th Anniversary of Valley Forge of 1928 and a 1977 Christmas Issue.

Lafayette met
the German
"Baron" von
Steuben at
Valley Forge.



United States
stamp of
General Baron
Friedrich
Wilhelm von
Steuben issued
in 1930.

Conditions were poor. It was cold and snowing.
A lack of clothing and provisions persisted.
There were threats of men leaving to go back home.



This postcard shows Lafayette behind George and Martha Washington.
It is from a painting by J.L.G. Ferris. The divided back states
the manufacturer as Taylor Art Co. of Philadelphia dated 1908.

2,200 colonists vs. 8,000 British troops.

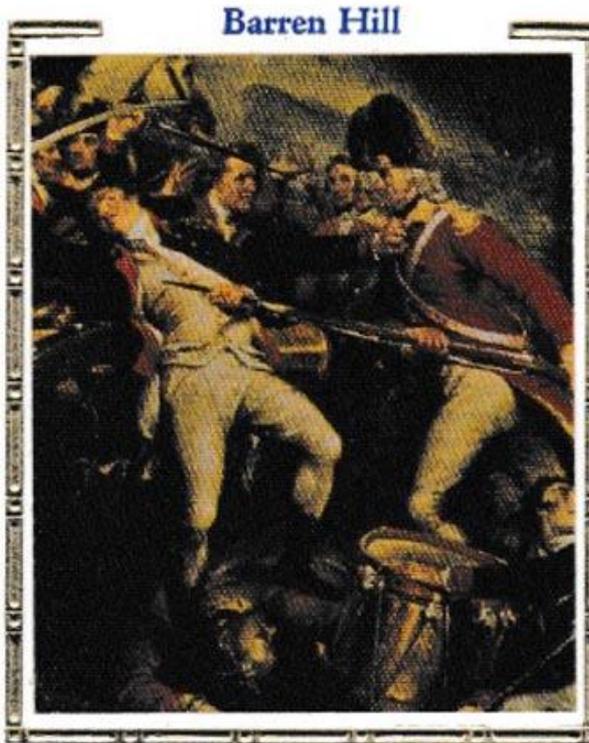
Battle of Barren Hill

May 18, 1778

Lafayette left Valley Forge May 18, 1778 and brought 2,200 men and five cannons to face 8,000 British troops.

All but surrounded, Lafayette escaped down a treacherous hill to safety.

AMERICAN REVOLUTION BI-CENTENNIAL SERIES — NO. 97



Colorano "Silk" Cachet



Surrender at Saratoga 1777 by Trumbull
US Bicentennial 13cents

May 20, 1778 — When Washington received information that the British were preparing to evacuate Philadelphia, he sent a strong force under LaFayette from the Valley Forge encampment to establish an outpost between the opposing armies. With more than 2,000 troops and five guns, LaFayette set up a strong position on Barren Hill. Allen McLane's independent company and 50 Oneida Indians outposted the Ridge Road to the south of Philadelphia. Learning of the British plan, McLane sent Captain Parr with a company of riflemen to make contact with Clinton's column and fight a delaying action. McLane raced back to warn LaFayette. LaFayette coolly set up a small rear guard, sent a patrol to simulate an attack and slipped away with only a few casualties.

Lafayette Hill, Pennsylvania circular cancel dated May 20, 1978. Colorano "SILK" Cachet from the American Revolution Bi-Centennial Series – No. 97. The 13 cent stamp pays the domestic rate.

Molly Pitcher helping the troops.

Did You Know



Molly Pitcher also helped with cannon duty



1928 overprint from the Battle of Monmouth issue.

June 28, 1778

Molly Pitcher at the Battle of Monmouth

WM. B. ROBINSON
1641 BRUCE LANE
GREEN BAY, WI. 54303



Molly Pitcher, Monmouth, 1778

Mr. Winfield J Morgan
8220 SW 12th Terr
Miami FL 33144

© USPS 1978

During the fight, the legendary Molly Pitcher (*Mary Ludwig Hays McCauley*) carried pitchers of water the troops. The modern 10 cent prepaid postcard paid the domestic rate. Text on back states it was sent on March 3, 1980.

Washington sends Lafayette to Bristol, RI.

Did You Know



Without any facilities, it was common practice to occupy private homes and turn them into military central command centers.

Washington sent Lafayette to Rhode Island to set up headquarters.

Lafayette Headquarters Sept. 7 – 10, 1778

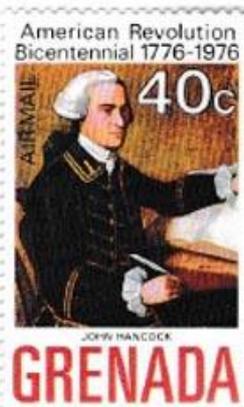


HEADQUARTERS OF GEN. LAFAYETTE IN BRISTOL, R. I., SEPT. 7 TO 20, 1778.

**Undivided postcard by Stevens and Co. Jewelers, Bristol, RI.
This Real Photo postcard dates the item pre-1919.**

Lafayette in Boston

Lafayette was invited to dinner by John Hancock.



John Hancock
American
Revolution
Bicentennial Issue
of Grenada 1975

Lafayette had dinner at Faneuil Hall (Boston) in Sept. of 1778



Abigail Adams

The wife of America's second President, she was one of the most important women of her day.



FIRST DAY OF ISSUE

Abigail Adams said it was the finest affair ever held on American soil.
The Fleetwood Cachet with the 22 cent stamp pays for the domestic letter rate.

Lafayette meets Samuel Adams

Lafayette arrived in Philadelphia in the fall of 1778

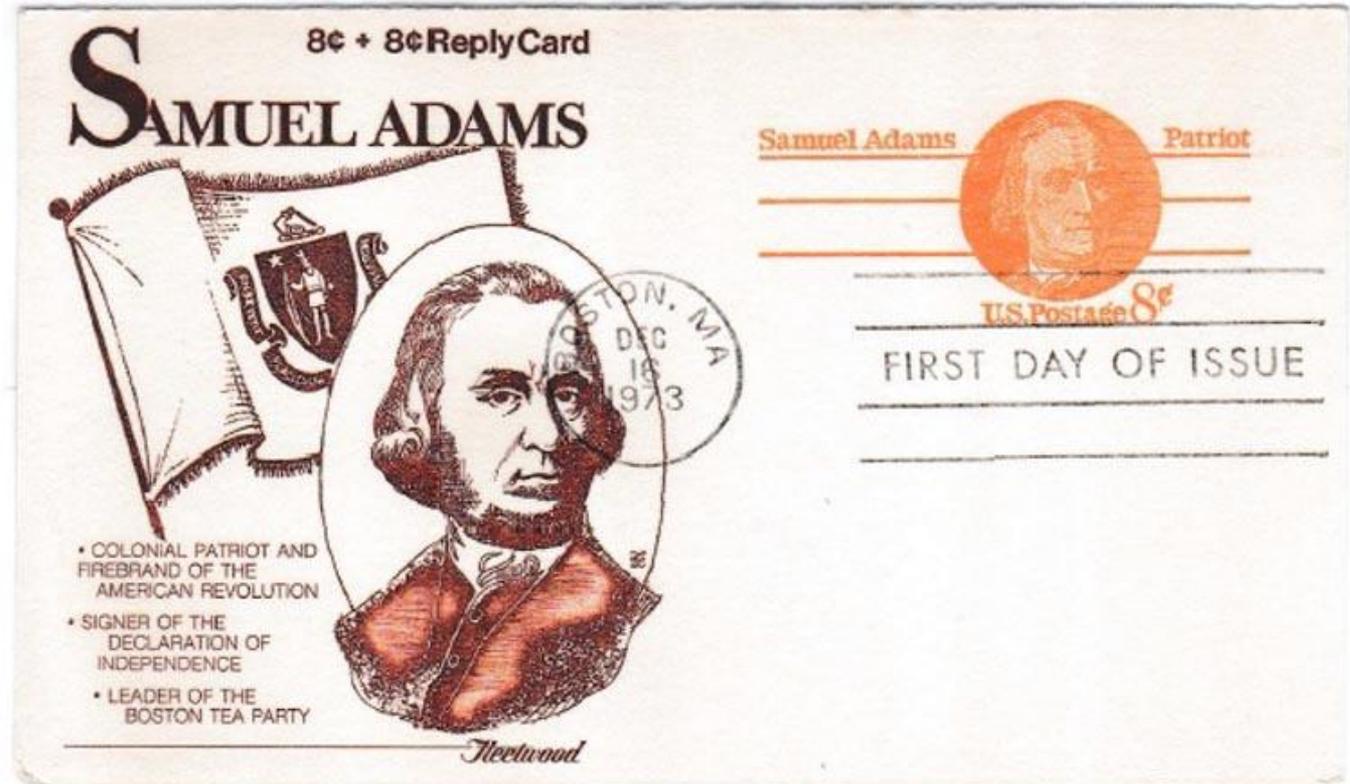
Did You
Know



**Samuel Adams
signed the
Declaration of
Independence**

Lafayette spent three weeks in Philadelphia.

He was visited by leader of the Boston Tea Party and fellow freemason Samuel Adams of Massachusetts.



Unaddressed postcard produced by Fleetwood in 1973.

This modern postcard has the proper eight cent rate printed. It does not include the reply card.

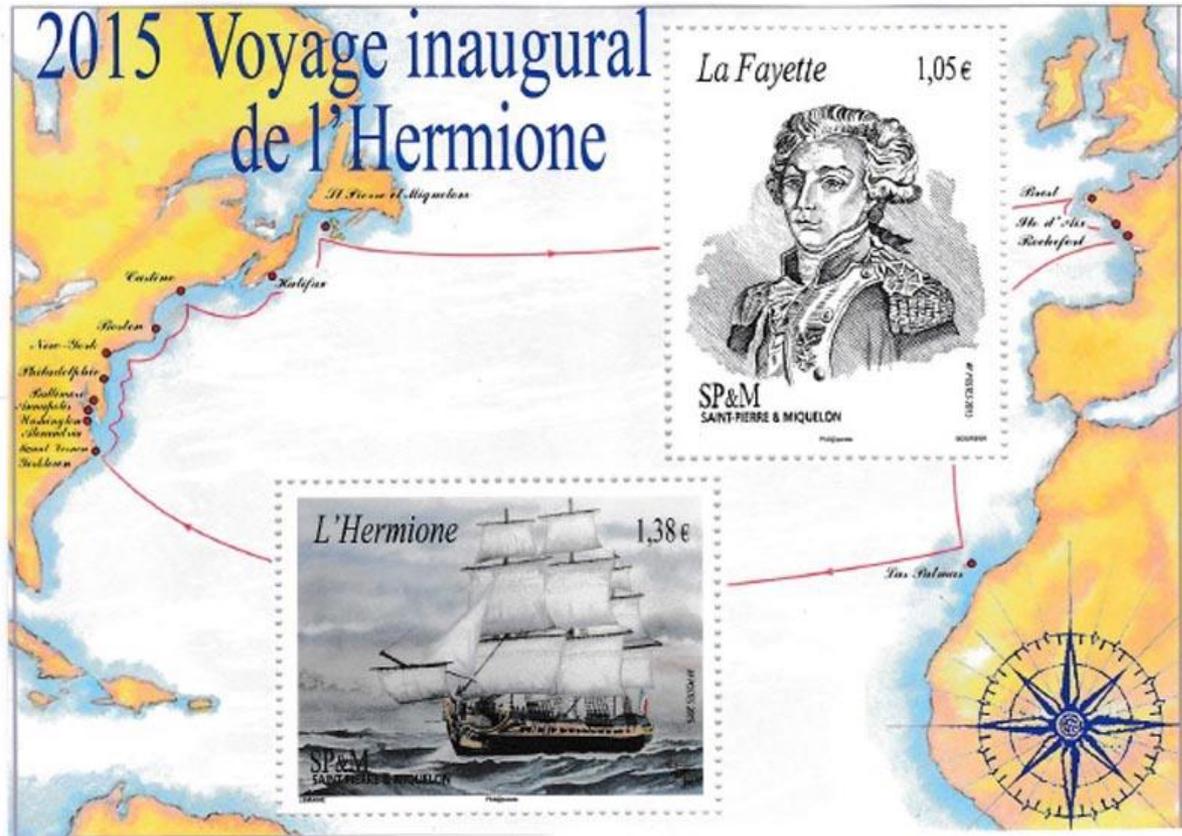
July 1779

Lafayette sails back to France.

Lafayette sails to Paris on the frigate Hermione to request money for the colonies.

The Hermione was a 32 gun frigate of the French navy designed for speed.

Lafayette resupplied in St. Pierre & Miquelon before heading east across the Atlantic Ocean.



St. Pierre & Miquelon 2015 souvenir sheet detailing Lafayette's round-trip voyage as he returned to the colonies on the ship Hermione.

Lafayette meets Governor John Hancock

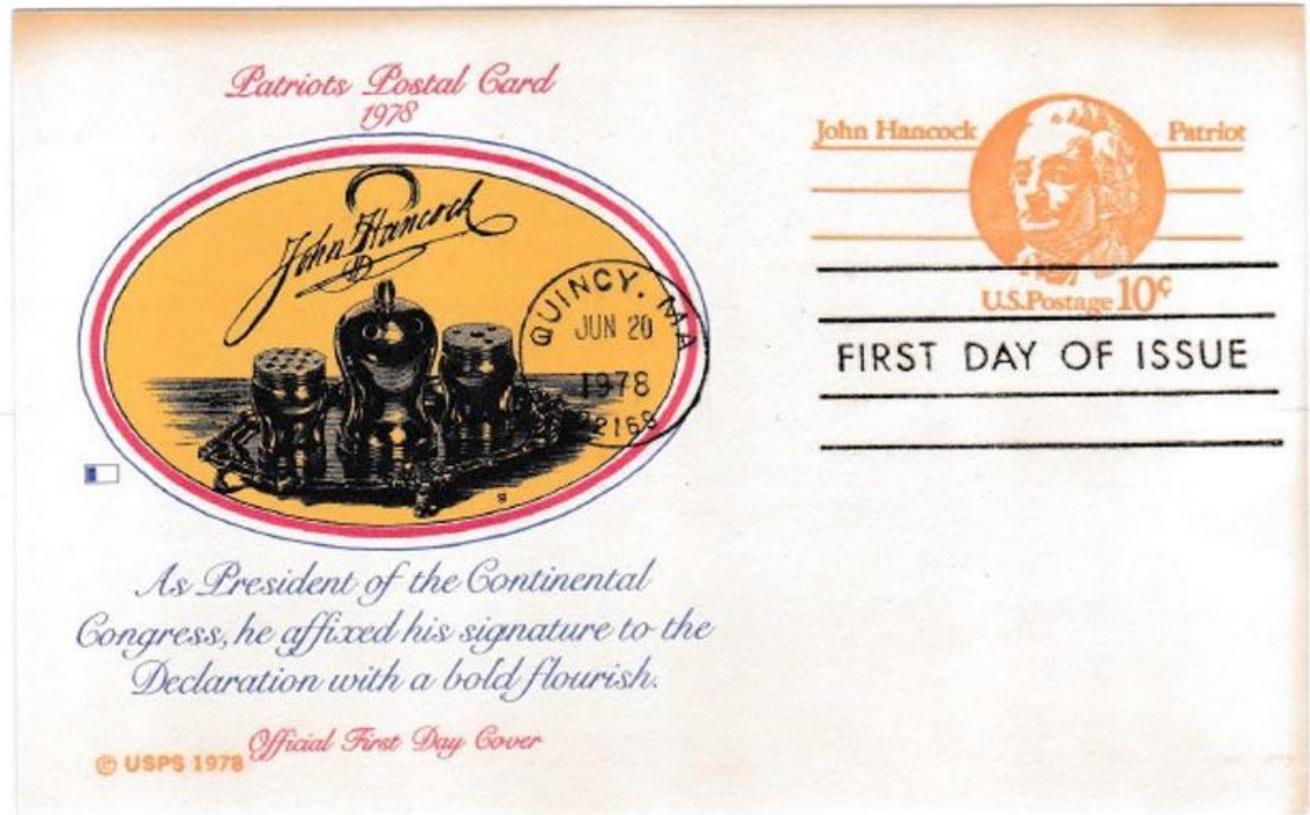
April 28, 1780

Lafayette returns to Boston Harbor and is greeted by
Governor John Hancock of Massachusetts.

The French
frigate
Hermione
lands in
Boston.

Lafayette wrote to
his wife Adrienne:

“ I am embarrassed
to describe the
details of my
arrival...because
relating to the acts
of recognition they
gave me may seem
pompous...” (1)



John Hancock prepaid Fleetwood postcard of 1978. The Quincy, Massachusetts circular cancel of June 20, 1978 matches the prepaid domestic rate. The back of the card is preprinted with information about John Hancock.

Lafayette headquarters in New Jersey

Lafayette used
this house in
Ringoës, NJ.
as his
headquarters
during the war.

This Real Photo
Postcard has a
divided back and
a Lambertville,
NJ. postmark
of Dec. 28.
(year omitted)

Without a white
border it may
have been
produced
before 1915.

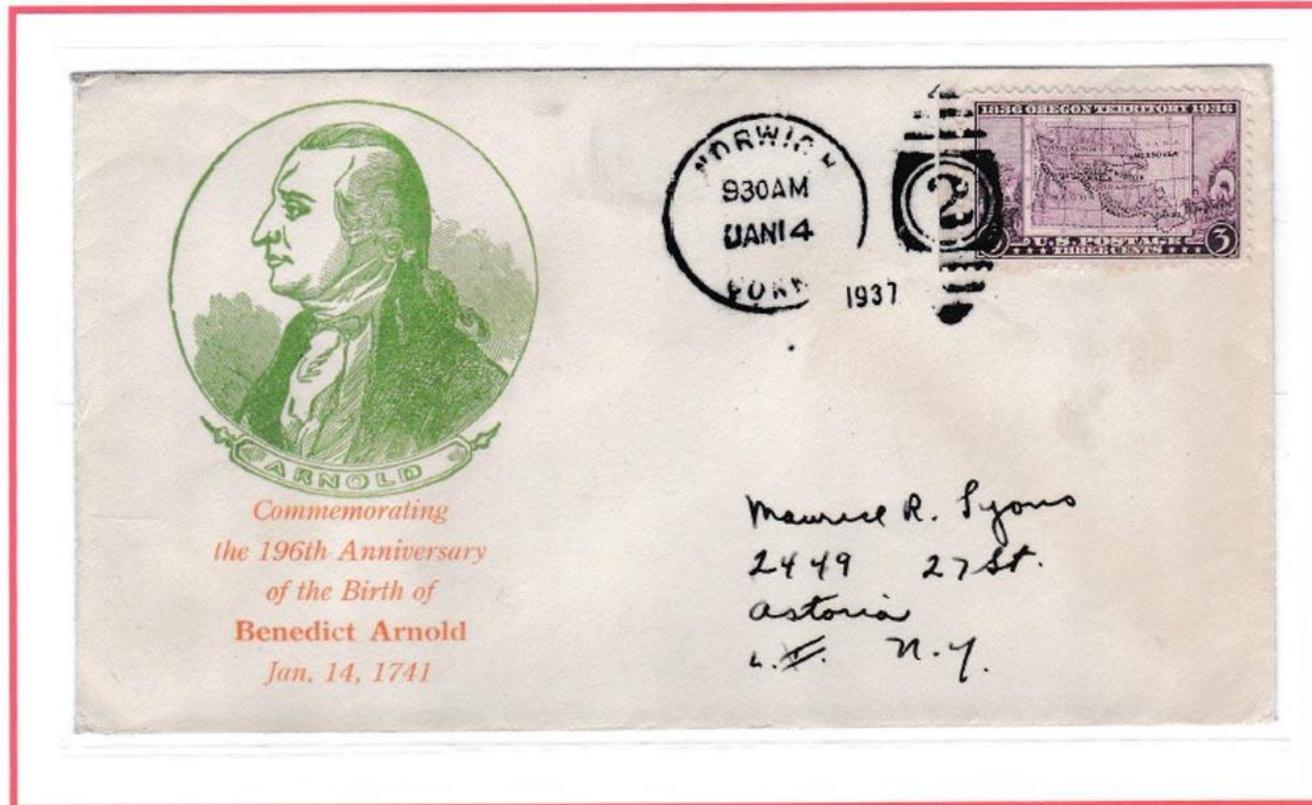


Benedict Arnold

Lafayette was present when Washington was handed the papers:

"There were plans of the new outer forts and a receipt from the traitor-Arnold" (2)

"Lafayette's task reduced itself to a sort of manhunt." (2)



Benedict Arnold Born ___ Jan. 14, 1741. Norwich, Ct.
Circular cancel dated ___ Jan. 14, 1937, Norwich, Ct.

Commemorative cover of unknown origin.
The three cent stamp covers the domestic rate for 1937.
Stamp is the Oregon Territory issue of 1936.

Lafayette was sent to Yorktown

**Friedrich Wilhelm
von Steuben
(1730 – 1794)**

**German Occupation Stamp
shows Von Steuben
leading troops.
Issued on Aug. 14, 1980.**



**Prussian military officer and
Major General
of the Continental Army,
Baron Von Steuben,
was under the
command of Lafayette.**

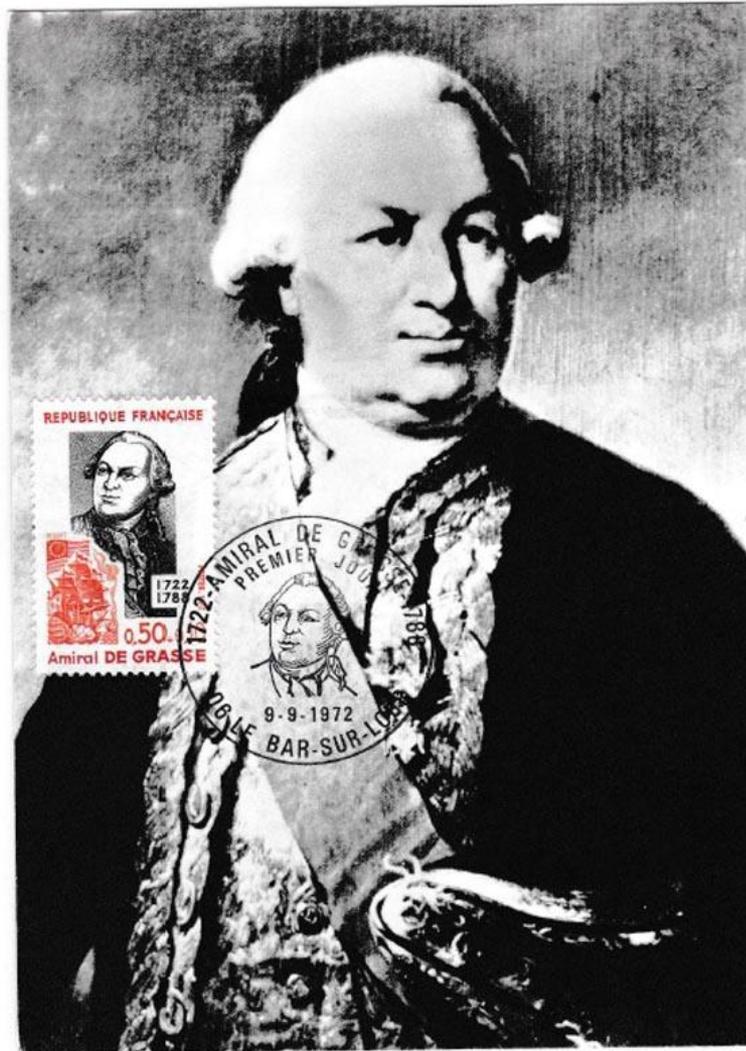
Sept. 17, 1781

Siege of Yorktown begins

French Admiral De Grasse kept his ships in Chesapeake bay.
Lafayette controlled troops on land.

"Lafayette led the charge through the enemy line to Wayne. Artillery fire staggered his magnificent white horse, which fell mortally beneath him." (1)

Printing from the Lafayette Philatelic Society,
Lafayette, Indiana.
April 6, 1938



French Maxim Card of Admiral De Grasse issued Sept. 9, 1972.
It has a semi-postal stamp of the same year attached.
On the divided back reverse is: "Photo E.C.P. Armees". First Day Cover.

The siege continues

“Washington ordered Lafayette to make sure to keep Cornwallis hemmed in.” (5)



Washington on a 24 cent black plate proof of 1863

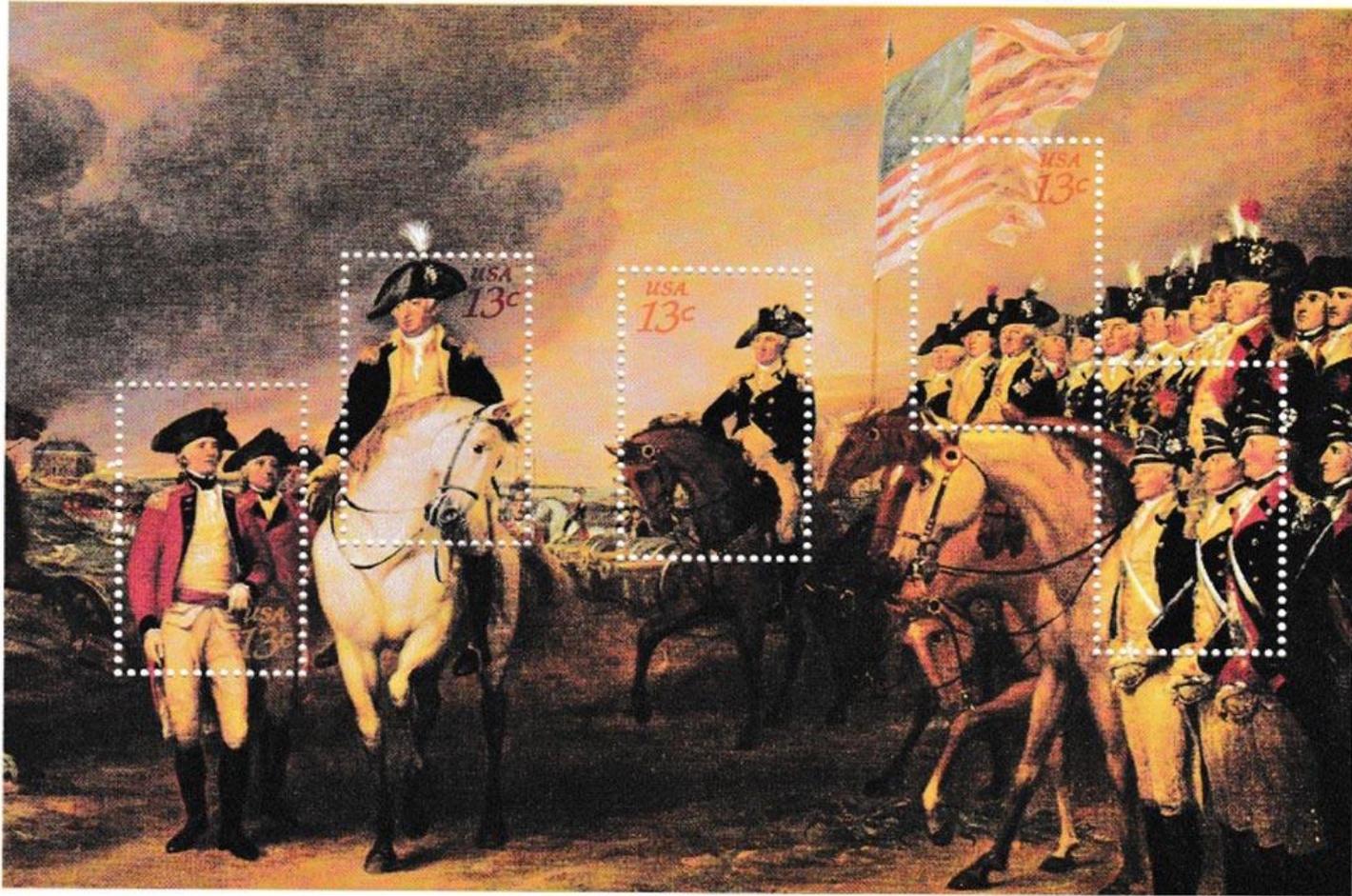
Cornwallis wrote to his commander:

“If you cannot relieve me very soon, you must be prepared to hear the worst.” (5)

Cornwallis surrenders to American and French Forces at Yorktown



Event cover by unknown manufacturer. The text at bottom left appears to be made by a handstamp applied by an unsteady hand. The three one cent stamps of Washington and de Grasse pay the domestic rate for the cancel date of Oct.19, 1937.



The Surrender of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown
From a Painting by John Trumbull



1976 souvenir sheet from a painting by John Trumbull.
From left to right: (a) Two British officers. (b) General Benjamin Clinton, (c) George Washington, (d) Colonel Cobb, Von Steuben, Lafayette, Thomas Nelson, (e) Alexander Hamilton, John Laurens, Walter Stewart.

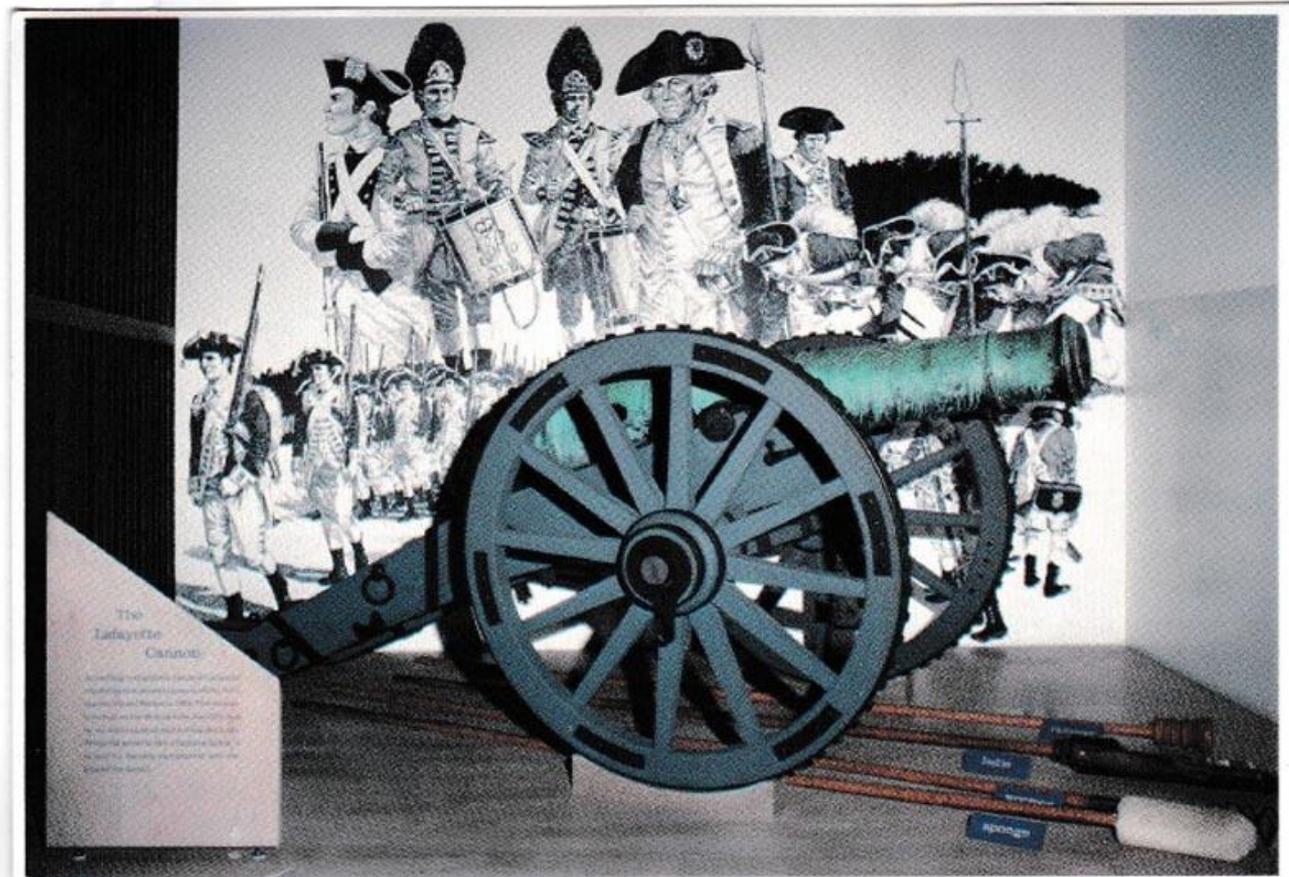
A British cannon identified by Lafayette

Cannon captured from the British at Yorktown

In 1824
Lafayette
identified
this cannon as
having been captured
from the British at
Yorktown in 1781.

Modern Souvenir
unaddressed Real
Picture Postcard
published by Coastal
Photo Scenics,
Southwest Harbor, Maine.

Published for the Eastern
National Parks &
Monuments Assosiation.



Lafayette returns to France

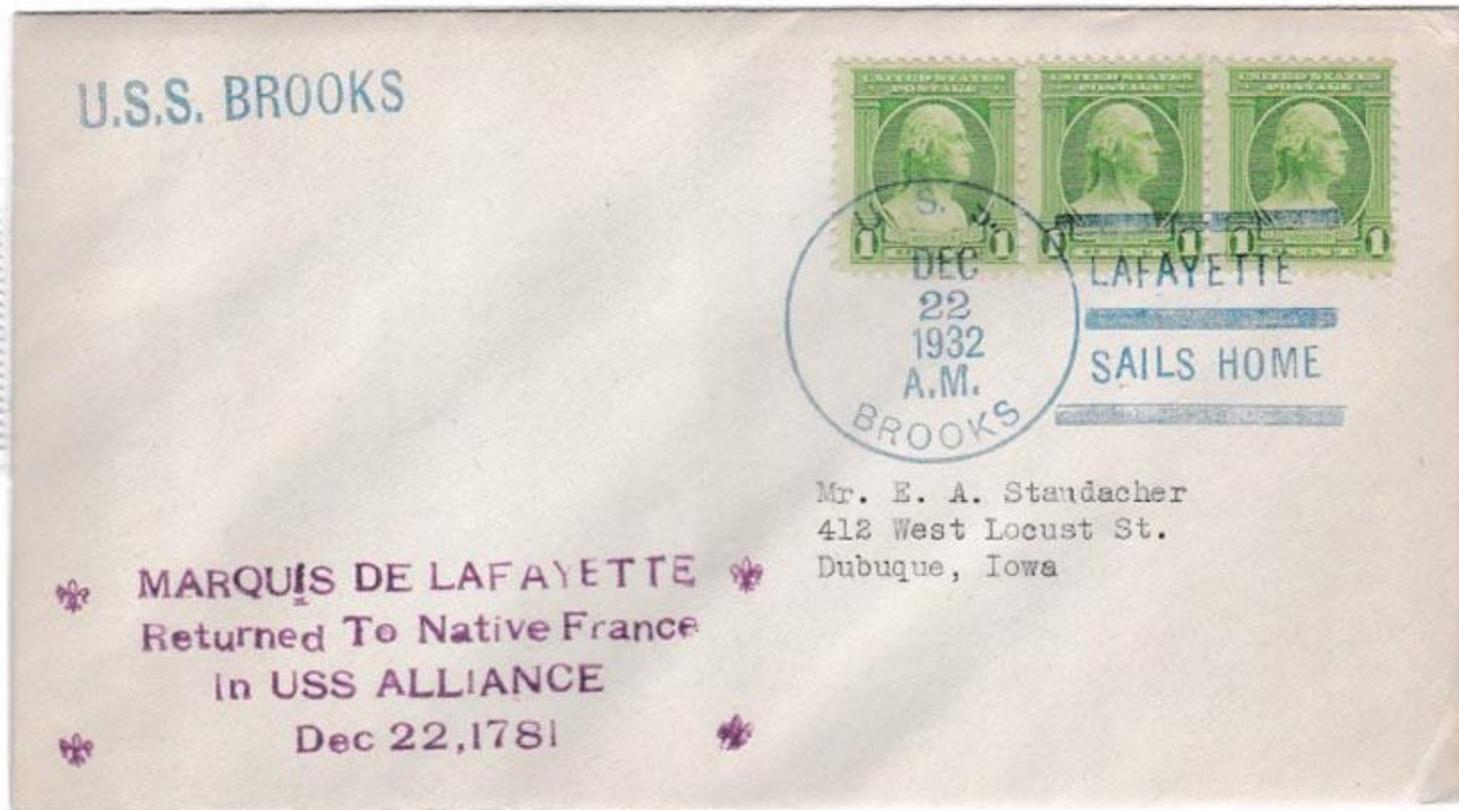
"On December 23, 1781, Lafayette embarked in Boston harbor...the Alliance reached Lorient [France] in twenty three days." (2)

This unique cover is from the USS Brooks that was decommissioned in 1938. The strip of three 1 cent Washington coils paid the domestic rate.

"Ships of the Revolutionary Period"

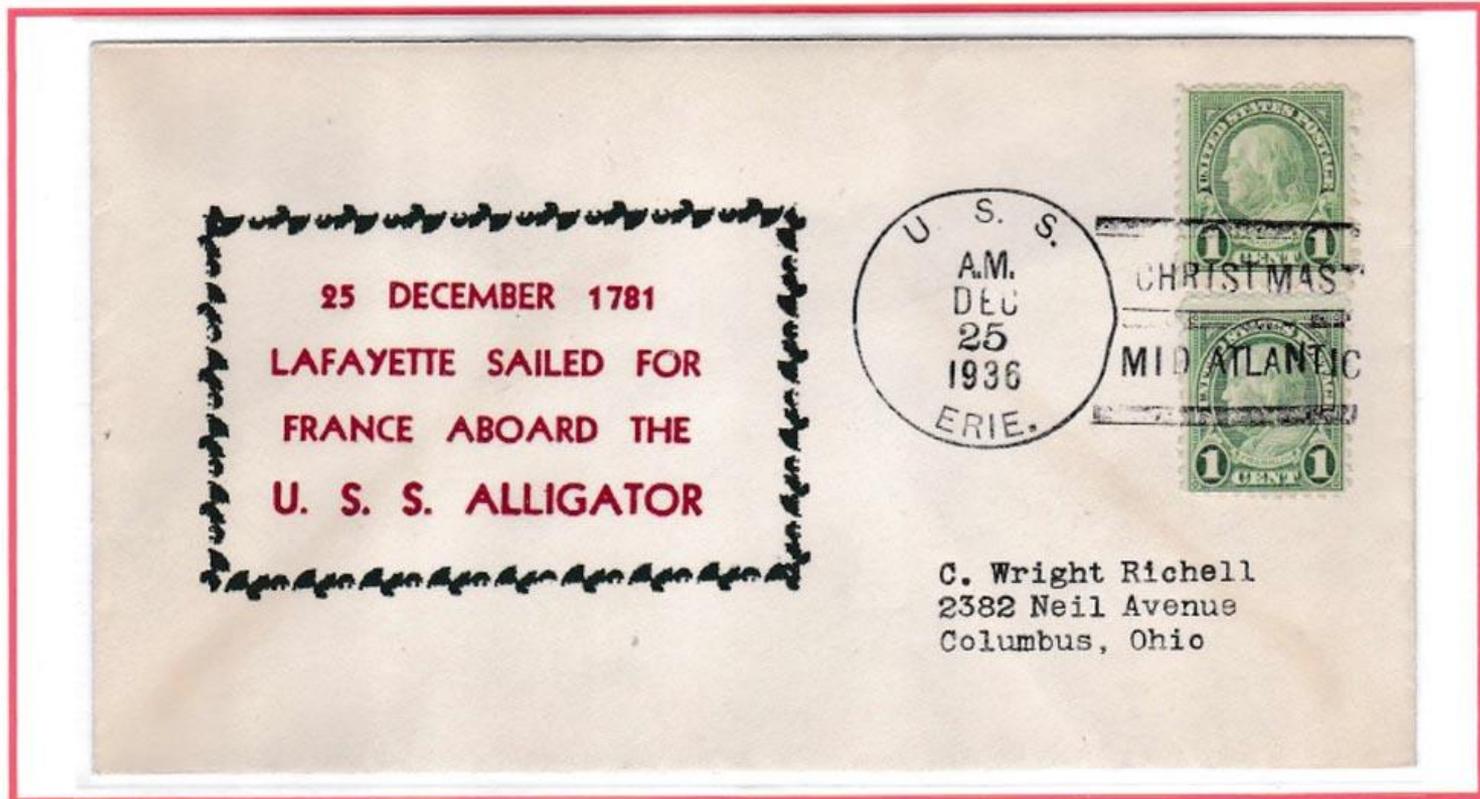


St. Lucia issued this stamp in 1976. It celebrates the "Alliance" and the American Bicentennial.



A mid Atlantic Christmas cover from 1936

Error..... This cover states Lafayette sailed on the "Alligator" on Dec. 25, 1781.
(Cancelled on the USS Erie. A Navy patrol boat launched Feb. 29, 1936)



The Erie had 213 men onboard. If each man was given one copy of this cover then this would be 1 of 213.
The two 1 cent stamps fall short of the 3 cent rate. Also: Lafayette did not set sail on Christmas Day.

Marie Antoinette

January 22, 1782

*A reception is given to Lafayette
by the King of France &
Queen Marie Antoinette.*

**Postcard of
Marie Antoinette,
Queen of France.**

This French postcard is from the
“Golden Age” of postcards.

It has a 10c (centimes) red
Sower stamp of 1907.

The Versailles postmark
is April 24, 1910.

It was printed by Mademoiselle
Moreau, Versailles.

The divided back has a message and
an address located in Paris.

The 10c stamp pays the
domestic postcard rate at that time.



Lafayette sails to America

Lafayette arrives in America and goes to Mount Vernon to see Washington.

August 14, 1784

The divided back postcard has a **one cent stamp of Washington** that was cancelled May 26, 1916. It paid the domestic rate. It's a pre-1919 production by Leet Brothers of Washington, DC.



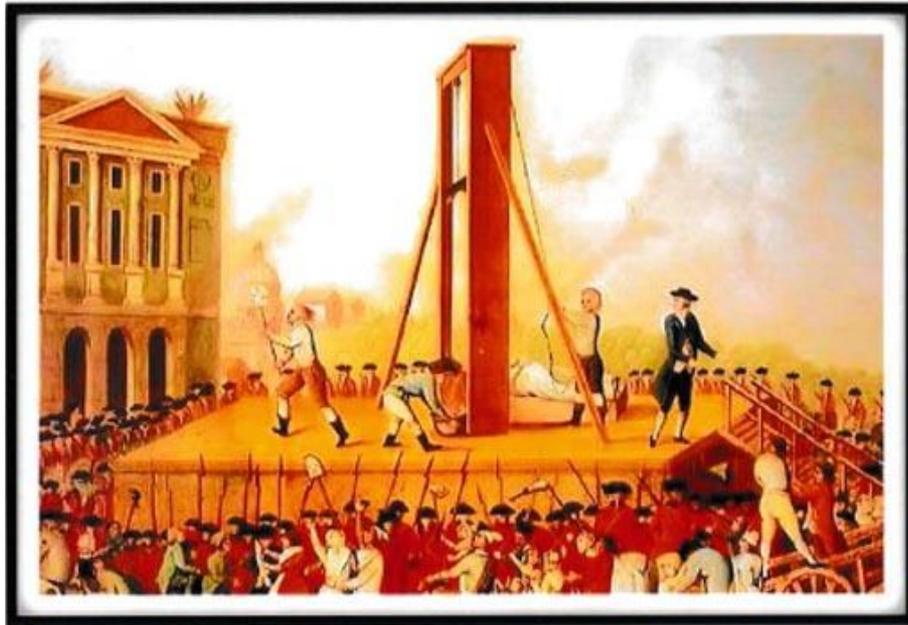
Stamp of Mount Vernon from the Liberty issue of 1954.



Use of the Guillotine by Robespierre

June 1793 – 1794

The Guillotine during the French Revolution

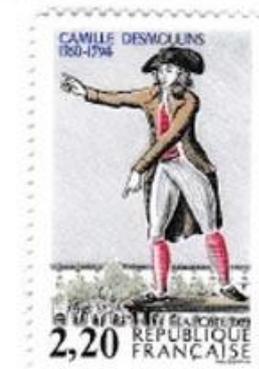


Picture of guillotine and crowd

The madman Robespierre stayed in power by killing his enemies.

Up to 17,000 men, women and children were killed by the guillotine.

Among those were:



**Journalist Camille
Desmoulins**
French stamp of 1989



**Noted Chemist
Antoine Lavoisier**
French stamp of 1943

Napoleon sets Lafayette free after 5 years in jail.

Sept. 18, 1797

Lafayette, a prisoner for five years, attempted to flee.

Napoleon said:

"...his attempt at escape was therefore not a punishable act; the only offense was disarming and assaulting a guard." (2)

The next day:

Napoleon Bonaparte
releases Lafayette
from prison.

**This Real Photo Postcard is from
the Museum of Versailles.**

**The undivided back of the card
indicates it is exclusively
reserved for the address.
The production time would
be to 1907 -1919.**

Napoleon Bonaparte



An invitation to tour the United States

Spring of 1824

Did You Know



Lafayette was invited by James Monroe to tour the 24 States.

Congress invited Lafayette to visit the states. They would welcome him as:
"The Nation's Guest"

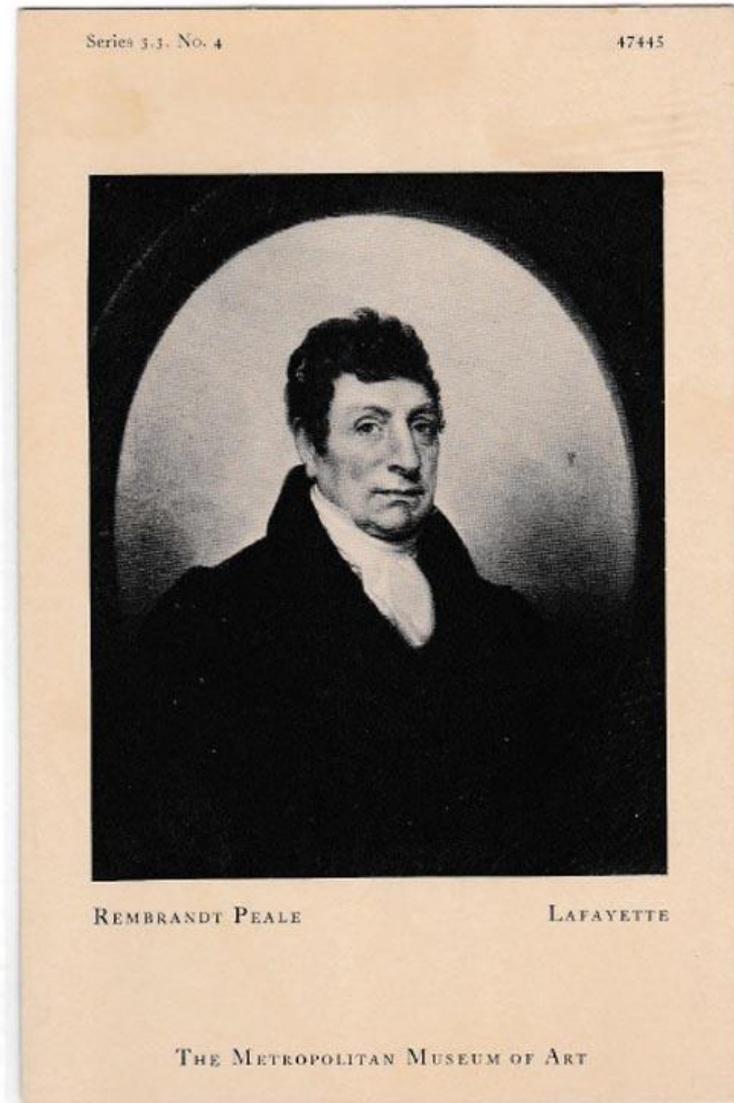
"On his desk was a letter from President James Monroe" (1)



James Monroe
10 cent
issue
of 1923

The postcard at right shows an older Lafayette as he may have looked when he left France.

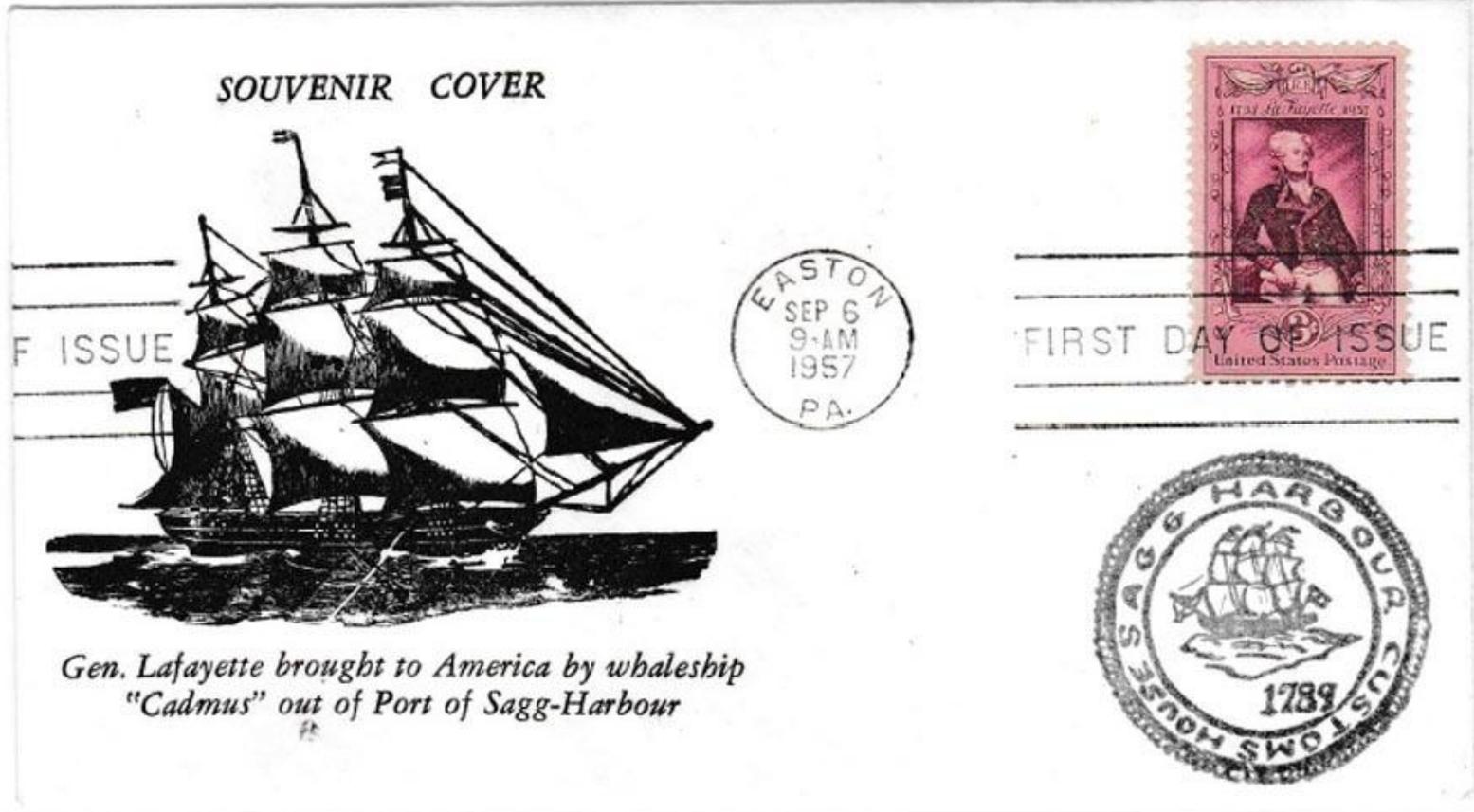
The portrait is by American artist Rembrandt Peale (1778 – 1860). This postcard is from the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York City.
The divided back postcard is uncirculated.



He sets sail on a whaleship.

Lafayette sailed from France on the whaleship "Cadmus".

Souvenir Cover and First Day of Issue for the Sept. 6, 1957 Lafayette 3 cent stamp issue.



Gen. Lafayette brought to America by whaleship "Cadmus" out of Port of Sagg-Harbour

A splendid arrival in New York City

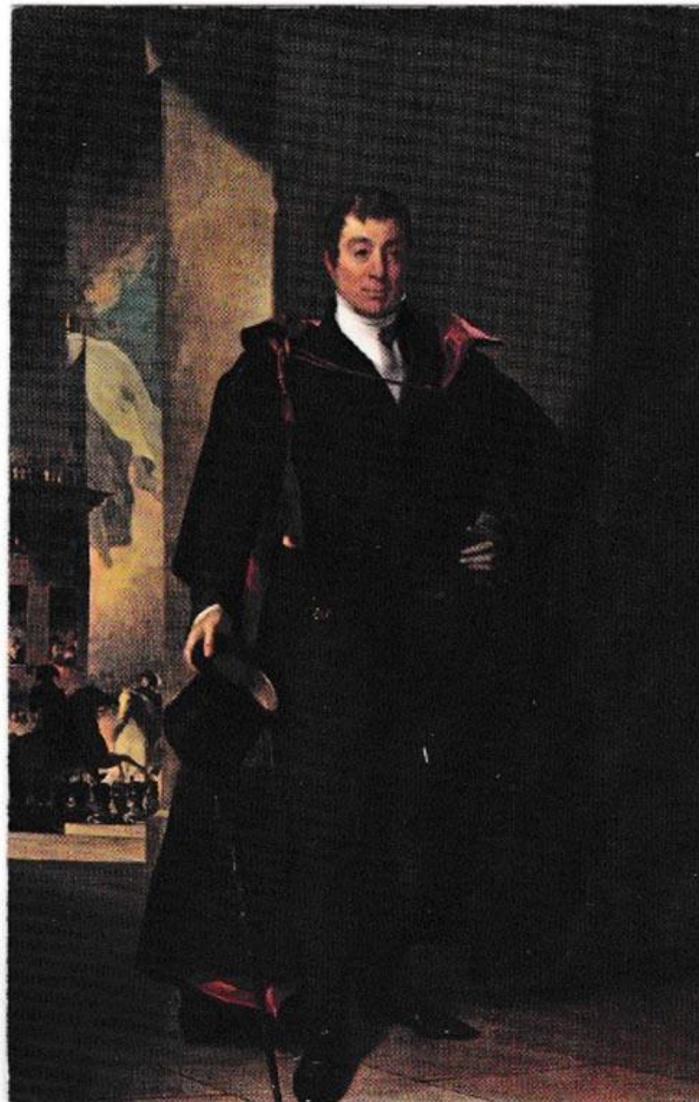
August 15, 1824

**Lafayette arrives in
New York City**

*“There were parades of militia and
children, festivals, banquets,
speeches, balls...
with the “Nations Guest”
as he was commonly called during
his extended visit.”⁽⁴⁾*

Postcard is from a painting
by American portrait painter
Thomas Sully.
(1783 - 1872)

The divided back
uncirculated modern
picture postcard
was produced
by ARCS, Inc., Glendale, Pa.



Lafayette heads toward Boston

Lafayette travelled through North Kingstown Cotton Factory, Rhode Island. It was renamed 40 years later to

Lafayette, RI.

This cover was sent by the postmaster to Elva H. Maine.

Her letter to him reads:

"Please mail me airplane letter. Enclosed find seven cents"

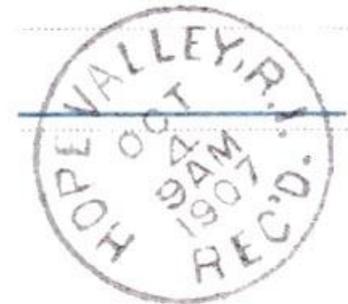
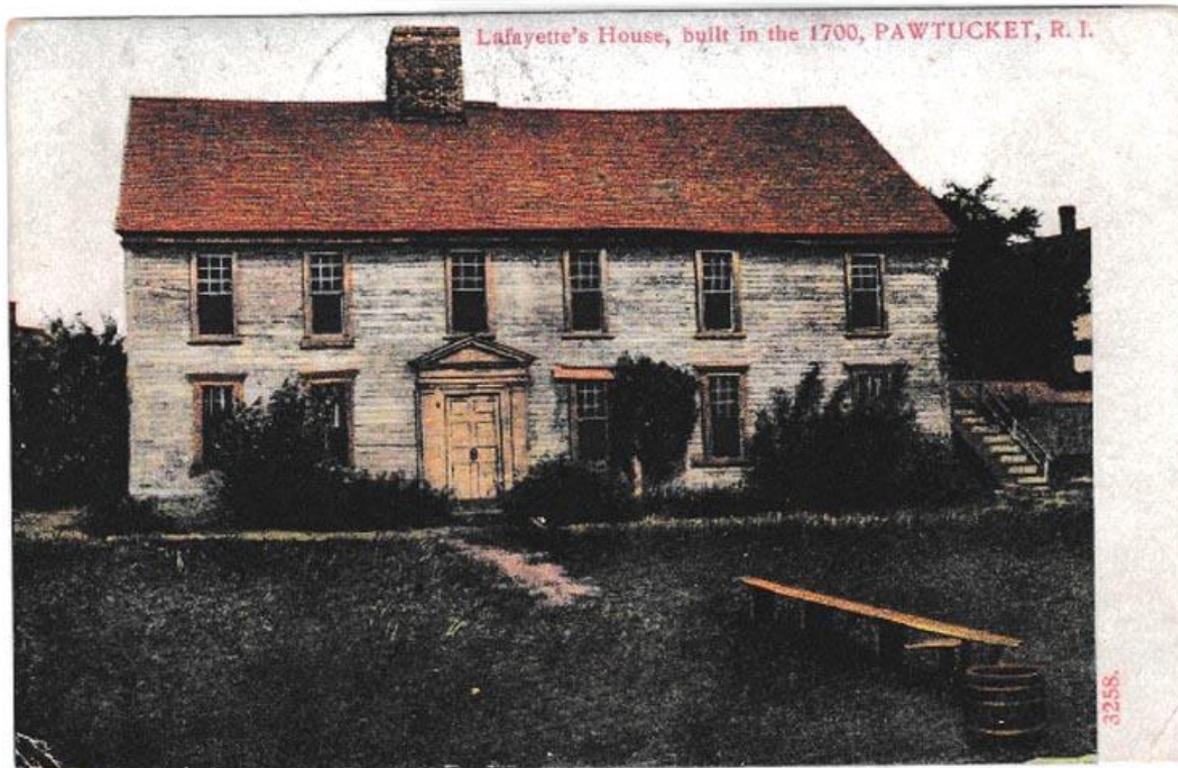


This post office no longer exists.

Lafayette House in Pawtucket, Rhode Island

Aug. 23, 1824

Lafayette later visited Pawtucket, Rhode Island.



This postcard of
"Lafayette House"

in Pawtucket,
Rhode Island has a
Hope Valley,
Rhode Island
cancel dated
Oct. 4, 1907
Divided card made in
Germany by
A.C. Bosselman.
The 1 cent stamp
on reverse
pays the
domestic rate.

A graveside visit: Mount Vernon, Va.

Oct. 17, 1824



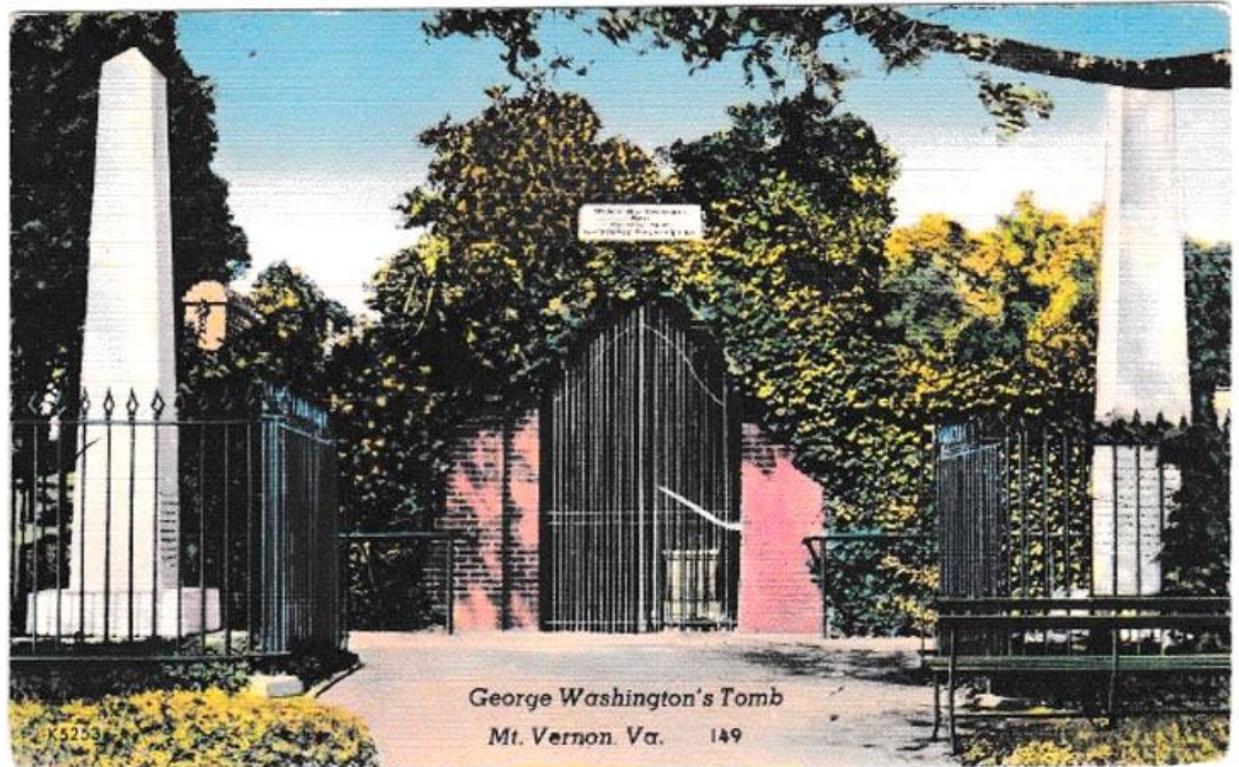
George Washington
issue of 1857



Martha Washington
issue of 1902

Divided back Real Picture
Postcard published by
"Colorpicture",
Boston, Ma. for the
Washington News Co.

Lafayette visits the tombs of George & Martha Washington.



Lafayette gave a speech in Beaufort, SC.

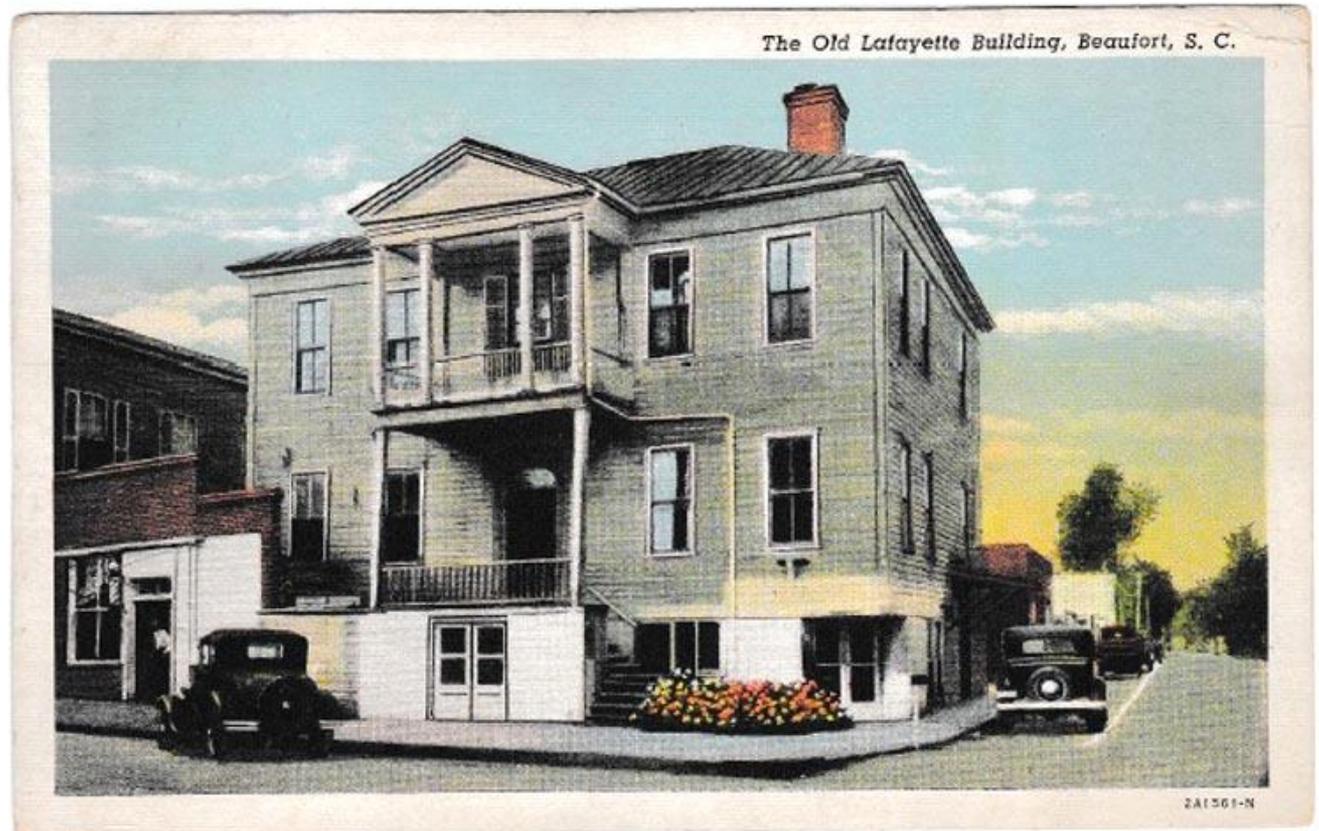
March 18, 1825

The Old Lafayette Building, Beaufort, South Carolina

The back states:
***“General Lafayette
spoke from the porch
of this house....”***

The white border divided
back postcard was made
after 1919 by Genuine
Curteich of Chicago.

**The postmarked 1 cent
stamp of May 8, 1944
paid the domestic rate.**



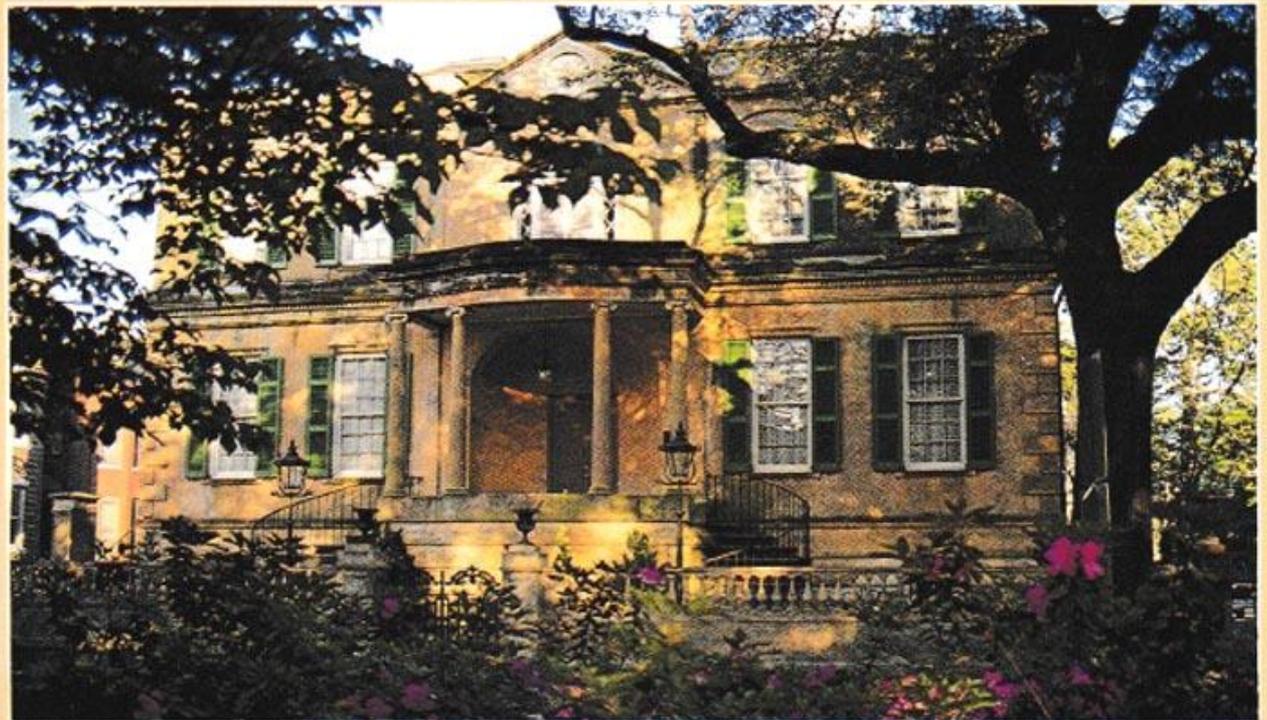
Lafayette stayed in Savannah, Georgia.

Mar. 19, 1825

Lafayette stayed at the Owens-Thomas House in Savannah, Ga. as he addressed the citizens from the south balcony.

This modern divided back "Plastichome" postcard was printed in Ireland for Dixie Postcards and Souvenir Sales, Savannah, Georgia.

The 19 cent stamp with a Sept. 13, 1994 cancel pays the domestic rate.



Owens - Thomas House

Savannah, Georgia

Lafayette was determined to see Niagara Falls

June 5, 1825

**Did You
Know**



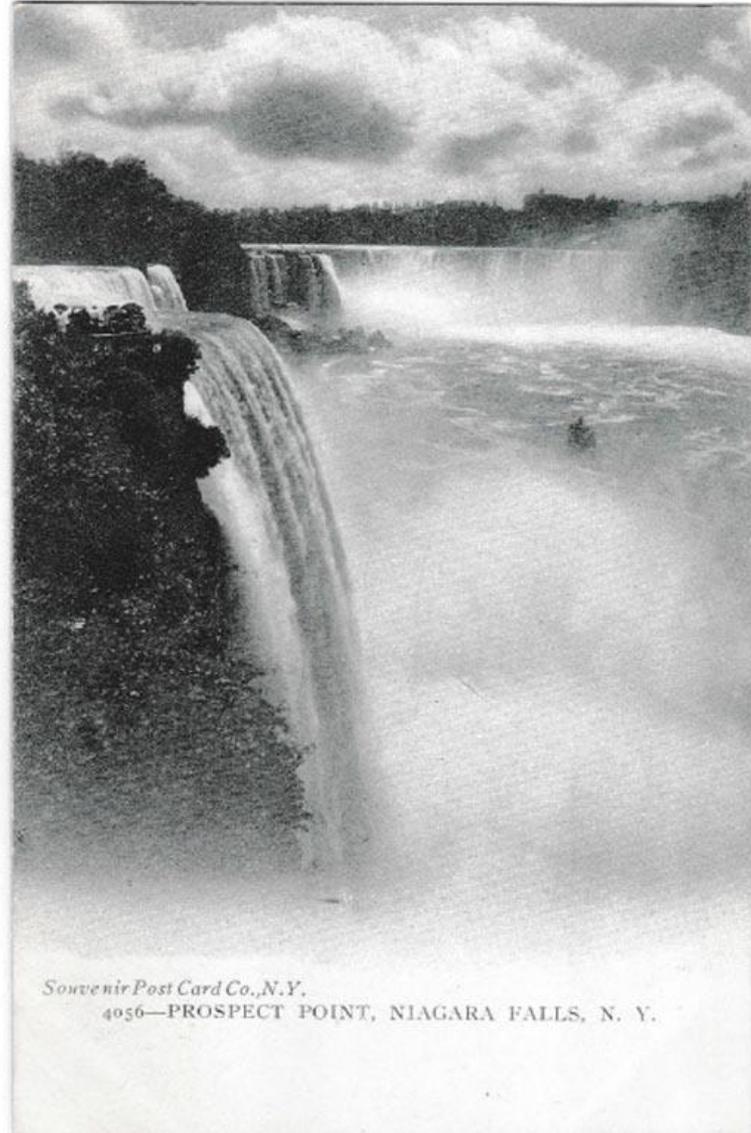
**Lafayette took
time
to see
Niagara Falls**

Lafayette saw Niagara Falls
from Prospect Point on
the American side
of the falls.

**This Real Photo Postcard
is unaddressed and has an
undivided back.**

**It was published by
Souvenir Post Card Co.,
New York most
likely before 1919.**

**All correspondence
was to be written
on the front.**



Souvenir Post Card Co., N.Y.
4056—PROSPECT POINT, NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.

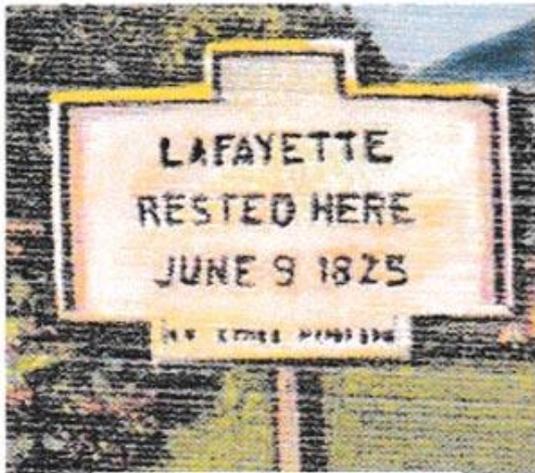
While in New York he stopped to rest.

June 9, 1825

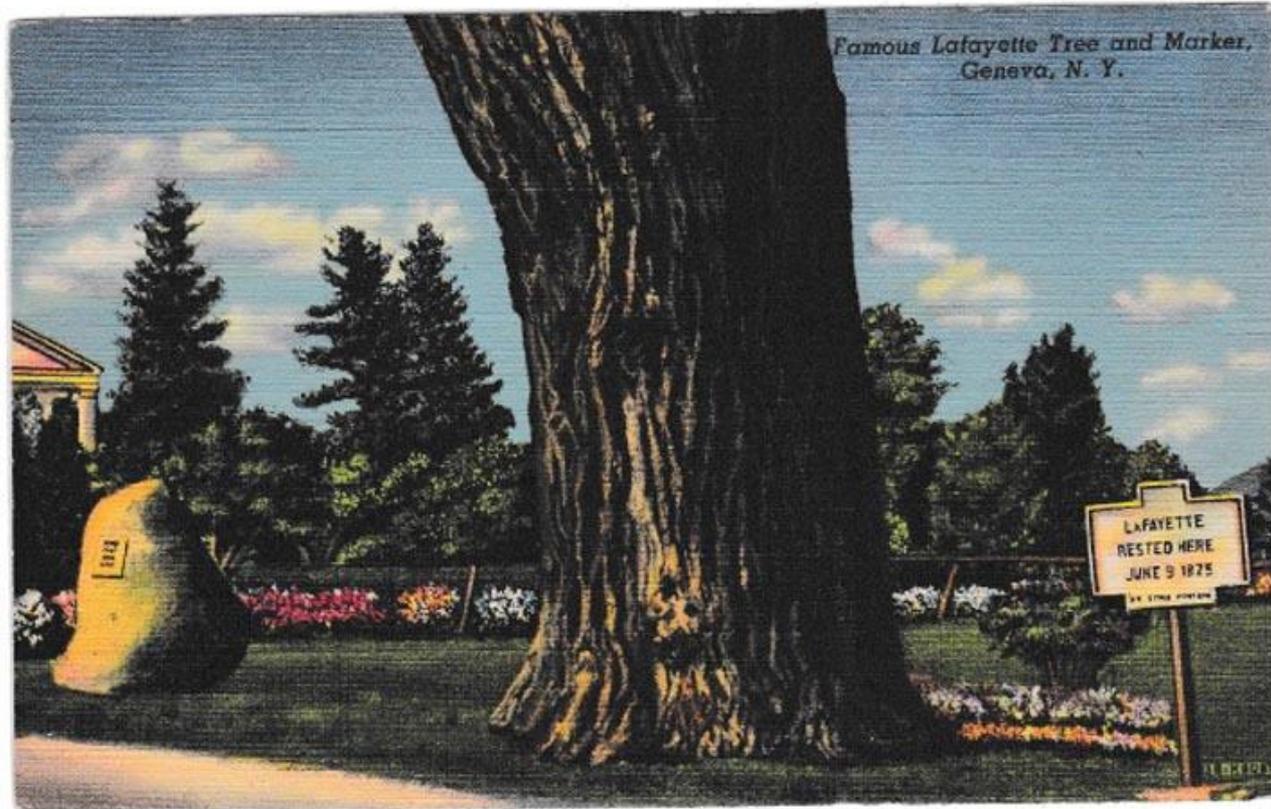
Lafayette was in Geneva, New York and stopped under this tree to rest.

The unaddressed divided back postcard was published by Geneva News Agency, Geneva, NY. It was made 1950 - 1970's.

Lafayette stopped to rest under a tree



Enlargement of sign



*Famous Lafayette Tree and Marker,
Geneva, N. Y.*

Fayetteville, Vermont

The Vermont town of New Fane (two words) was named in 1772.

The town paid tribute to Lafayette by changing its name to Fayetteville in 1825.

In 1882 the name was changed to Newfane, Vermont.



The 3 cent prepaid rate was initiated on July 1, 1851



Stampless cover dated Sept. 18 and sent from Fayetteville, Vermont. The 3 cent rate was initiated for prepaid letters on July 1, 1851. In 1855 the post office mandated the use of adhesive stamps.

The cover is rare because this letter was sent between July 1, 1851 and the mandatory stamp usage of 1855. The Vermont Historical Society notes the population of Fayetteville in 1850 to have been only 1,304.

Lafayette National Park, Bar Harbor, Maine.

Lafayette's impact on a national level.

Lafayette National Park, Bar Harbor, Maine.

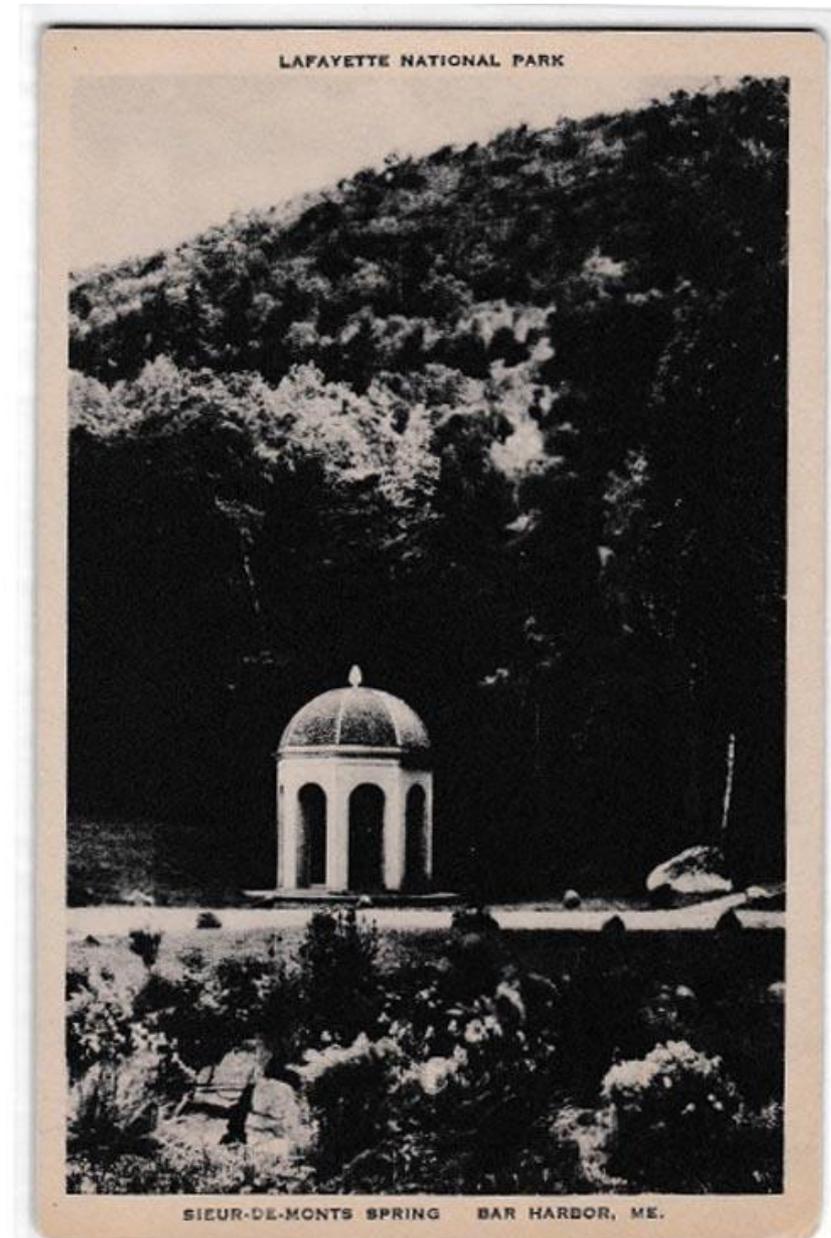
1916: A Presidential proclamation created
Sieur de Monts National Monument.
(The domed structure seen here)

Feb. 26, 1919 The area was named
Lafayette National Park.

Jan. 19, 1929 The name was changed to
Acadia National Park.

This real picture postcard was published by
the Albertype Co., Brooklyn, NY.
for Bee's, Bar Harbor, Maine.

This divided and unaddressed white bordered
card was published after 1898 and
before the name change of 1929.



Montpelier, Vt. - Lafayette slept here.

June 28, 1825 Lafayette stayed at "The Pavilion" hotel, Montpelier, Vermont



Letter sent to Claremont, New Hampshire.
The cover has a cancel of Sept. 15, 1885.
The 2 cent stamp paid the domestic rate.

**Only cover of "The Pavilion"
ever seen by exhibitor.**

Lafayette sails back to France

Did You Know



Lafayette became a gentleman farmer

French Real Picture Postcard of workers at Lafayette's estate.

The divided back card was published by Margerit Bremond, Le Puy, France.

Postmarked Chavaniac on July 23, 1942.

The 230 centimes postage due stamps were cancelled in Vichy July 24, 1942.

Lafayette sails to France and starts farming.



Life in France

Lafayette was very active with the Masonic Lodges and attended many dinners hosted by American visitors.

“James Fenimore Cooper gave such a dinner and presented Lafayette with tributes from the New York National guard and the state of North Carolina.” (1)



James Fenimore Cooper from the Famous Americans Issues of 1940

Lafayette dies May 20, 1834

Honoring Lafayette

The town of Lafayette was organized in April of 1825. Lafayette was passing through the local county.

The 2 cent carmine rose stamp of George Washington cancelled on May 20, 1934 was less than the 3 cent domestic rate effective July 6, 1932.

Lafayette, New York



100th Anniversary Cover of his death.

May 20, 1934
Lafayette Hill,
Pa. cover
designed by
American
artist Frank
Barcus.

The 3 cent
Mothers of
America
stamp paid for
the domestic
rate.



Reactions on both sides of the Atlantic

May 20, 1834 Lafayette dies at age 76

Two opposing views from across the Atlantic Ocean.

“In Washington, President Andrew Jackson ordered the same military honors for Lafayette that President John Adams had ordered for George Washington 35 years earlier.” (1)



Andrew Jackson: a seldom seen 1863 dull red plate proof on India paper.

“In France, King Louis-Philippe deemed the fallen knight as much a menace in death as he had been in life and banned all official recognition of Lafayette’s passing.” (1)



King Louis-Philippe: Ajman State 1972 airmail stamp from the “Kings and Queens of France”.

World War I: Paris, France

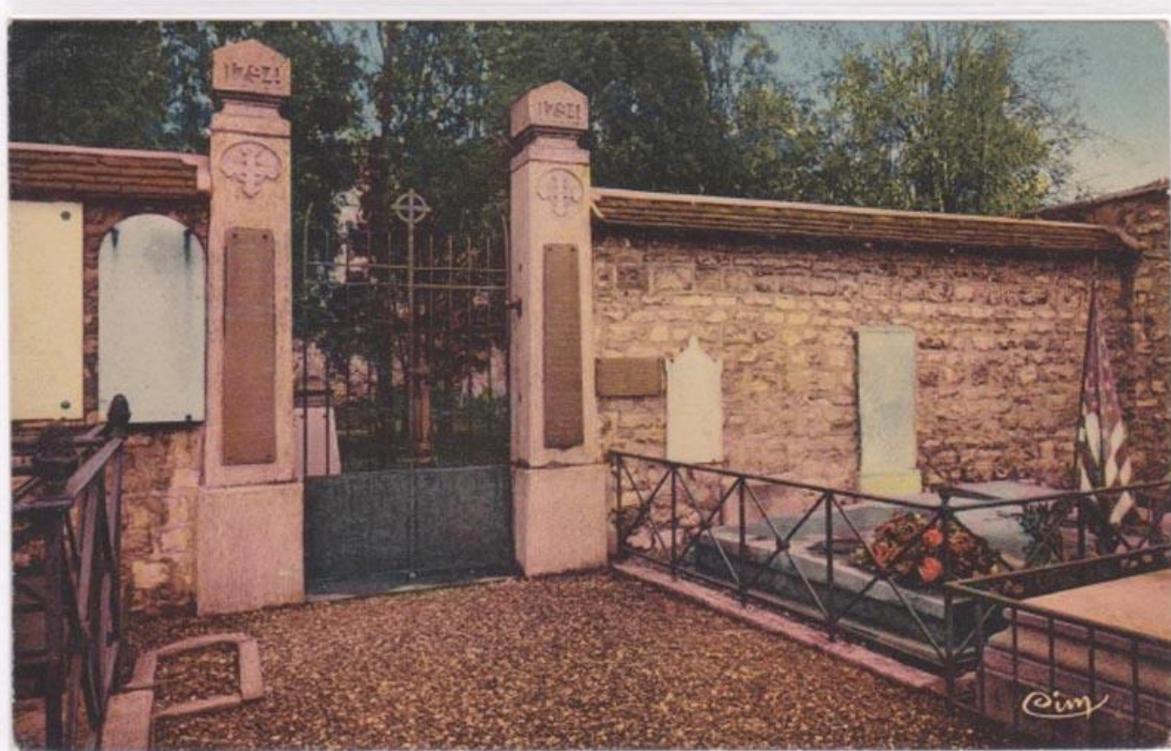
"Eighty-three years later, when General John Pershing's American Expeditionary Force helped liberate France in 1917, he sent his aide ...to replant the American flag above Lafayette's grave." (1)



General John
Pershing
from the
Liberty issue
of 1954

Picpus Cemetery, Paris

Lafayette's Eternal Place of Rest



A French modern unused divided back commercial postcard published for the Picpus Cemetery in Paris.