

## Other Sites to Visit

- **African American Religion exhibit**– Explore the religious heritage of Africans and their Virginia descendants.
- **American Indian Interpretation**– Explore the diverse cultures of Native peoples striving to preserve their traditional way of life and learn about the roles they played in creating a new country.
- **Apothecary** – Learn how medicine, wellness, and surgical practices of the 18th century compare to today.
- **Cabinetmaker & Harpsichord Maker** – Watch expert woodworkers fashion the intricate details of luxury products with period hand tools.
- **Capitol** – Take a guided tour of the first floor entering through the Courtroom and exiting through the House of Burgesses.
- **Carpenter’s Yard** – Discover how the carpenters use hand tools to transform trees into lumber and lumber into buildings.
- **Courthouse** – Experience justice in the 18th century in an original building.
- **Gunsmith** – See how rifles, pistols, and fowling pieces are made using the tools and techniques of the 18th-century.
- **Joinery** – Watch our experts use saws, planes, hammers, and other tools to fashion wood into the pieces of a future building.
- **Milliner & Mantua-maker** – Shop for latest hats, headwear, ornaments, and accessories. Watch as old gowns are updated to the newest 18th-century fashion.
- **Tailor** – Touch and feel the many different sorts of fabrics and garments that clothed colonial Americans, from elegant suits in the latest London styles to the sturdy uniforms of Revolutionary soldiers.
- **Public Leather Works** – Discover how workman cut, mold, and stitch leather and heavy textiles.
- **Printing Office & Bindery** – Watch and learn as printers set type and use reproduction printing presses to manufacture colonial newspapers, political notices, pamphlets, and books.
- **Public Gaol Cell Yard** – Thieves, runaway slaves, debtors, and political prisoners once paced the cells of the Public Gaol as they waited to be tried - or hanged.

# Lafayette in Williamsburg

## AMERICAN FRIENDS OF LAFAYETTE

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# Lafayette in Williamsburg

In March 1781, General Lafayette was sent to Yorktown to begin the campaign in Virginia. In the weeks leading up to the siege of Yorktown, Williamsburg was abustle with Revolutionary activity. Generals Washington and Rochambeau both made their headquarters at prominent homes in Williamsburg, and Lafayette surely made trips between the two sites at least daily.

During his grand tour of America, Lafayette returned to Williamsburg in October of 1824. He arrived at 6 o'clock in the evening on October 20, 1824, and departed the morning of October 22. Although *The Hero of Two Worlds* spent less than 48 hours in Williamsburg, he managed to visit quite a few places whilst here.

Join us as we explore Lafayette's time in Williamsburg!

## Market Square

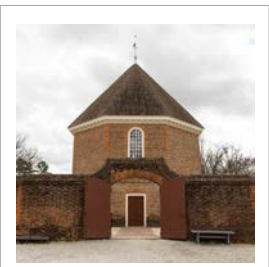


Market Square is a hub of activity, as it was in the 18<sup>th</sup> century. The market house, Magazine, Magazine yard, and guardhouse are all located within this square.

The open market stands of the market house contain in-season fruits and vegetables and a variety of breads for purchase, as well as toys, hats, and pottery.

The Magazine was originally used as storage for the arms and ammunition dispatched from London for the defense of the colony. Just before the Revolution, it was the scene of a famous confrontation between residents and the royal governor, when his soldiers absconded with the colony's gunpowder.

The guardhouse contained a small, brick-paved room for the shelter and convenience of the sentries guarding the Magazine.



## Shields Tavern



Shields Tavern first opened in 1705 and was operated by John Marot under the name Marot's Ordinary. Upon his death, his daughter Anne operated the tavern, who then married James Shields. The tavern had a parlor, a second story, a wine cellar, a bar, a sundry goods shed, and even a garden room. Its prime location and size made it a popular place for locals to eat, socialize, and hold business meetings. Weary travelers would book rooms and lodge at the well-furnished Shields Tavern.

## Wren Building – William & Mary



With construction beginning in 1695, the Wren Building is the oldest academic structure still in use in America. Jefferson, Monroe, Tyler, and Peyton Randolph, just to name a few, attended here. The area behind the building near Lake Matoaka is where Lafayette's troops camped leading up to the siege of Yorktown. During his return to Williamsburg on his grand tour of America, Lafayette visited and inspected the College of William and Mary on October 21, 1824. On the back of the building are several tablets which note important events that occurred at the college.

## President's House – William & Mary



The President's House was built in 1733 and briefly served as headquarters to General Rochambeau in December of 1781. While the French endured the winter in Williamsburg, officers who were ill were treated in this building. Lafayette was received as a guest in the President's House when he returned in 1824 and was given an honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. Behind this home on the road from Richmond is where Lafayette greeted Washington when the commander-in-chief arrived on September 14, 1781.

## Peyton Randolph House



Peyton Randolph was Speaker of the House of Burgesses and was also elected first President of the Continental Congress. This house served as French General Rochambeau's headquarters just before the siege of Yorktown, and on December 15, 1781, he held a large feast in the yard in celebration of the victory at Yorktown. Unfortunately, by that time Lafayette was on his way back to France. In October 1824, while on his grand tour of America, Lafayette slept in this home when he returned to Williamsburg. It is here that he is rumored to have encountered a ghost!

## Public Armory



The public armory supported the Revolutionary War through various trades and contained a blacksmith, tinsmith, wheelwright, shoemaker, foodways, and foundry. William Armistead acted as Commissary of Public Stores during the Virginia campaign, and James Armistead, one of William's slaves, was assigned to serve Lafayette. Lafayette recruited James as a spy, which allowed the American troops to ultimately defeat Cornwallis. After the war Lafayette was instrumental in helping James win his freedom. In appreciation, he changed his name to James Armistead Lafayette.

## Raleigh Tavern



The Apollo Room of the Raleigh Tavern was the meeting place for radical members of the House of Burgesses in pre-Revolutionary days. After the royal governor dissolved the Burgesses for their disrespect, they reconvened at the Raleigh Tavern. Lafayette was feted with a banquet in the Apollo Room during his grand tour of the country on October 21, 1824.

## Bruton Parish Church



Although it is not known if Lafayette ever graced the doors of this building, many others who led the fight for independence did. Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Tyler, and Patrick Henry all worshipped here while they were members of the House of Burgesses, with name plates on several box pews in their commemoration. The church uses the same bell cast in 1761, which rang to celebrate the Declaration of Independence in 1776 and the signing of the Treaty of Paris in 1783.

## George Wythe House



George Wythe was Virginia's first signer of the Declaration of Independence and was also a delegate to the Continental Congress. This house served as General Washington's headquarters just before the siege of Yorktown, and French General Rochambeau made the home his headquarters after the victory at Yorktown. Lafayette would have most certainly stepped foot in this home as he traveled back and forth from the French headquarters at Peyton Randolph's house.

## Governor's Palace



Originally built for the colonial governors of Virginia, this building later served as residence to Patrick Henry and Thomas Jefferson during their respective terms as governor. It served as a hospital during the siege of Yorktown, and those who died are buried in the garden behind the palace. To find the cemetery, simply proceed to the back of the house, walk along the brick wall until a gate appears, turn left and then immediately turn right, then proceed a few yards until you see a tablet on the side of the brick wall.

