Next Saturday, Decoration Day, will be the one hundredth anniversary of the day which initiated an event during the happening of which the people of Pittsburgh, for the first time, showed to the full their capacity for genuine enthusiasm. It was the occasion when Lafayette came to visit the city.

The Marquis Gilbert Motier de la Fayette, was the scion of an aristocratic family and at the time of the outbreak of the American Revolution was master of a fortune of two hundred livres a year and happily married. Although only nineteen years of age, he was already a captain of dragons. "At the first news of the quarrel", he afterwards wrote in his memoirs, "my heart was enrolled in it."

On December 7, 1776, he arranged with the American agent in Paris, Silas Deane, for service in the American armies with the rank of major-general, and against the protests of his relatives and friends fitted out at Bordeaux, at his own expense, a ship which he named, La Victoire, to take him to America. He was arrested, but the ship was sent to the neighboring Spanish port of Los Pasages. He escaped from custody in disguise to Spain. In Los Pasages he received the order of the King of France to give up the expedition. This he refused to obey and on April 26th, 1777.
1777, he embarked for America, accompanied by the German, Baron de Kalb, a veteran officer of experience, who had seen much service in the French army, and eleven other French, German and Polish officers, including his foster brother, Dr. Felix Brunot, all of whom were seeking service in America.

Arriving in this country, after a voyage of nearly two months with no knowledge of the English language except the little that he had acquired on the voyage, Lafayette found that no command was ready for him, and he at once agreed to serve in any capacity that might be tendered him, and was soon actively employed.

He served in the war as a volunteer without pension or allowance. Early in February, 1779, he was in Paris again and his refusal to obey the King’s command about going to America, was atoned by a week’s confinement in the home of his father-in-law. Later the King received him with a mild reproof, but the Queen admonished him in these words “Tell us good news of our dear republicans, of our beloved Americans.”

In Paris he employed his time in increasing the ever growing sentiment in favor of the American colonies, and the next year he went back to America and remained until the war was won. His war record in this country is too well known to bear repetition at this time, and besides it is not the purpose of this memoir to recite it here.

On his return to France, after the war was over, aristocrat though he was by birth, he espoused the cause of the people, sacrificing his fortune and risking his life, in the great Revolution which transfigured his country in the later years of the eighteenth century. But his conduct during this trying period was ever just and honorable and he never approved of, much less participated in, the crimes which made France, and more particularly Paris, a very shambles during the height of the uprising.

His views were too moderate to suit the leaders of the Revolution, and in 1792 his differences with them had become acute, and on the 19th of August the National Assembly declared him a traitor to the country and passed a decree of accusation against him. Lafayette now com-
manded the army of the North with headquarters at Sedan. He could no longer depend upon the troops under his command, and on the 20th with several officers of his staff he left his camp, and the next day took the road to Netherland. On July 25th Austria and Prussia had declared war against the government in control of France, and now the Austrians had an outpost at Namur. Lafayette was known as a partisan of the Revolution and was arrested by the Austrians. He was offered his freedom on condition that he recant his views on the abolition of the nobility, for which he had voted, but declined to accept his liberty at that price. He was afterward delivered up to the King of Prussia who caused him to be removed to Magdeburg, where he remained for a year in a dungeon. But when Prussia made peace with France, he was returned to the Austrians who sent him to Olmutz. After a rigorous imprisonment there of three years and five months, he obtained his liberty at the request of Napoleon.

It was while imprisoned at Olmutz that an attempt was made to liberate him. He had been confined for more than two years, when on November 8, 1794, a young German physician, Dr. Erich Bollman, became interested in his case, and with an American, Francis Kinlock Huger, a medical student, the son of Colonel Huger of South Carolina, at whose house Lafayette had lodged when he first landed in America, made the effort to liberate him. It was attempted while Lafayette was out riding, accompanied by armed guards. The attempt ended in failure and Bollman and Huger were arrested and for eight months were imprisoned, when through the intervention of an Austrian nobleman, a personal friend of Bollman, they were given their liberty. Bollman came to the United States soon after his release and settled in Philadelphia where he married. When Aaron Burr was engaged in his conspiracy against the United States government, Bollman was one of his trusted confederates, and was among those arrested on the collapse of the scheme. He afterward did some writing and a book of his was called "Paragraphs On Banks". He died in Jamaica on December 9, 1821.

Since Lafayette's liberation more than a quarter of a century had passed, sometimes tranquilly, at others in
stress and storm, but in the United States he had ever remained next to Washington, the idol of the American people, whom he on his part had long desired to see again. The people of the United States were also yearning for a sight of the hero who had done so much for them and who was besides the last surviving major-general of the struggle which had ended in liberating them from the English yoke, and early in 1824 Congress adopted a resolution expressing the sincere attachment of the American people to Lafayette and inviting him to visit the country as the nation's guest.

Lafayette could not refuse the well meant invitation, but declined the offer of Congress to send a frigate to France to bring him over, and accompanied by his son George Washington Lafayette, and his Secretary, Auguste Levasseur, and attended by Bastian, his valet, he sailed from Havre on the American merchant ship Cadmus, on July 13th, reaching Staten Island on Sunday, the 15th of August. A steamboat had come alongside and a deputation came on board headed by the son of David D. Tompkins, the Vice-President of the United States, who resided on Staten Island. Mr. Tompkins came to ask that the entrance into New York be postponed until the next day, as the city was desirous of giving Lafayette a most hearty and brilliant reception, yet "would not" in the words of Tompkins, "violate the Lord's day." Accordingly the landing was made on Staten Island, and here Lafayette was received by Vice-President Tompkins himself.

At one o'clock the next day the party left for New York on the steamboat Chancellor Livingston. On board this boat Lafayette was received by deputations from New York, and by officers of the army, navy and militia. At two o'clock the party landed at the Battery where a crowd of two thousand was assembled. The Lafayette Guards and the militia presented arms and raised their standards all decorated with ribbons imprinted with the portrait of Lafayette and inscribed with the words "Welcome Lafayette". These words were written everywhere and repeated by every mouth. The streets were decorated with flags and with pictures of Lafayette, and flowers were thrown into the carriage in which he rode.
The triumphal tour had begun. Laudatory words were uttered by public officials and private citizens, parades took place, fetes, dinners and a great ball were given, and receptions held, and on the 20th the journey was resumed and was continued for fourteen months, during which time Lafayette travelled upwards of five thousand miles, and received the homage of sixteen out of the twenty-four states of the Union. Everywhere his reception was equally cordial. He was warmly received by all the most prominent public officials, from President Monroe and the governors of the States through which he passed, and the mayors of the cities, down to the lowest laborers. Everywhere there was a repetition of the scenes enacted in New York. His reception by the Freemasons, of which order he was an honored member, was especially cordial and at a number of places he met with the Freemasons at their lodge meetings. Congress itself showed its appreciation of Lafayette and in December granted him the sum of two hundred thousand dollars and a township of land, to be located on any public lands which remained unsold.

He visited the central and northern States, then the far southern States. At Camden, in South Carolina, he laid the corner stone of the monument to his old friend and companion-in-arms, Baron de Kalb, who while second in command of the Continental forces at the battle fought near that place, had met a glorious death and was buried where he fell. And now, Lafayette turned his face northward, going from New Orleans by way of the Mississippi and Ohio rivers. While on the Ohio he met with a serious mishap. It was past midnight when suddenly the Mechanic, the boat on which he was travelling, received a violent shock and stopped short, having been struck by what the captain described as a "snag." Lafayette, who had retired, arose and was hastily dressed by Bastian, and was soon ready to leave the sinking vessel, but would not do so until Levasseur had returned to his cabin and secured his snuff box which bore a portrait of Washington, and which had been forgotten. Other than losing his favorite dog and the cane which Washington had given him, and most of his luggage, Lafayette was none the worse for this experience. Another boat was procured and the jour-
ney was continued and many other places visited until Wheeling was reached, where Lafayette and his party disembarked, and took the National Road for Pennsylvania, stopping at Washington on the way, and dining at Brownville on Thursday, May 26th, and in the afternoon arrived at Uniontown.

Uniontown was the county seat of Fayette County, which was named for Lafayette, and the people of the county made great efforts to give him an imposing and hearty welcome. Two triumphal arches had been erected on Main Street, and a pavillion in front of the court house.

For several days there had been an unusual amount of excitement in the county, and when the hour drew near on which it was known that Lafayette would appear, the Fayette County militia, as well as many citizens, went out to the hill west of the town and awaited his arrival. At half past five Lafayette's proximity was announced by the discharge of thirteen guns. At six o'clock he and his party arrived at this point, and a picturesque procession was formed. First came the military followed by Lafayette in a barouche drawn by four bay horses, on each of which rode a postillion dressed in white with a blue sash. George Washington Lafayette came after his father, also in a barouche, drawn by two horses driven tandem, then came Levasseur in a gig, and following in gigs, carriages and on horseback was a large concourse of citizens. They passed along Main Street and under the triumphal arches. The pavillion had been beautifully festooned and decorated by the ladies of the town, and in front of this the procession halted, and Lafayette and his party left their conveyances and entered the structure. Here they were received by Albert Gallatin, Major General Ephriam Douglass and a number of other Revolutionary soldiers; and Lafayette was addressed by Gallatin.

Albert Gallatin was one of Lafayette's oldest and warmest friends. He had been United States Minister to France for seven years, and had known Lafayette intimately in Paris and had only returned to America the year before. After Lafayette had replied to Gallatin's speech, and the other speeches had been delivered, supper was served and toasts drunk. Lafayette spent the night at Uniontown, and on the following morning, accompanied by the militia
FRIENDSHIP HILL
Home of Albert Gallatin
and a throng of citizens, left with Gallatin for Friendship Hill, Gallatin’s home at New Geneva, where the latter had erected a new and splendid mansion which had only been completed in the previous year, where Gallatin had provided sumptuous entertainment not only for the guests, but for the throng and the militia as well. The next day Lafayette returned to Uniontown where he again remained over night.

Early in the morning of the following day the journey was resumed, and by mid-day Elizabeth, then called Elizabethtown, was reached. Here he was introduced to Louis Bollman, the brother of Dr. Erich Bollman, who had risked his life in the attempt to rescue him from the Austrians at Olmutz, Louis Bollman having come to the United States shortly after his brother and later settling in Pittsburgh where he was a merchant.

A barge was now taken and the party were rowed down the Monongahela River, arriving at nine o’clock in the evening on the site of the battle where Braddock was so terribly defeated by a handful of French and a few hundred Indians. The land comprising a large part of this battlefield being a tract of 328 acres, had been patented on March 4, 1791, to George Wallace of Pittsburgh, he having purchased the rights of the man to whom it had been granted by Captain Edmondstone, the last English commander of Fort Pitt. In the patent the tract was designated, “Braddockfield.”

George Wallace had been the first President Judge of Allegheny County, and as such presided at the first court, held in the new county, being the Quarter Sessions, where also a number of lawyers were admitted to practice at the Allegheny County bar. In 1804 Wallace had built a house on this land, which became known as the “Mansion”, and had removed thither, and the “Mansion” modernized and improved, is still standing, and was for many years owned by Mrs. Allen Kirkpatrick, whose father had acquired it in 1846, and with her daughter, Mrs. David F. Collingwood and the latter's husband and children occupied it until Mrs. Kirkpatrick’s death in 1924 after which the Collingwood’s removed to Pittsburgh; and today the house is unoccupied.

At the home of Judge Wallace, it had been arranged that Lafayette was to remain over night, and here he was
cordially received and splendidly entertained, and was met by a number of deputations sent by the city of Pittsburgh, and at daybreak on Monday morning the committee of arrangements from Pittsburgh, including John M. Snowden, the mayor, and Captain Magnus M. Murray at the head of his troop of light dragoons, and numerous citizens, came and formally congratulated Lafayette on his arrival and informed him that they had been delegated to escort him to the city.

The journey was now resumed. With Lafayette was his son, George Washington Lafayette, a man of middle age and of a retiring disposition. Hidden behind this modest exterior however, was the same courage for which the elder Lafayette was noted. A striking exhibition of this attribute had been shown only recently. While the Mechanic was sinking, the younger Lafayette, much to the alarm of his father, remained on board until he was waist deep in water, and would not leave until every soul on board was safe on land.

The other member of the party besides Levasseur and Bastion, was M. de Syon, a young Frenchman who lived in Washington and whom Lafayette had invited to travel with him through the southern and western states. The route lay through several villages which in later years became part of the city of Pittsburgh. The first village or settlement through which the procession passed, was Lawrenceville. Here the Allegheny Arsenal, established by the United States government, was located. A halt was made and Lafayette was given the national salute of twenty-four guns, one for each state in the Union, after which Major Churchill, the commandant, invited him to breakfast, which finished and a short time spent in inspecting the place, Lafayette was ready to continue to Pittsburgh.

From the Arsenal the party took the Pittsburgh and Butler Turnpike, now Butler Street, and soon reached the Greensburg and Pittsburgh Turnpike. At the place where Boundary Street, now Thirty Third Street in Pittsburgh was subsequently located, Two Mile Run, famous because of the race track which flourished in its vicinity, straggled across the road, being spanned by a covered wooden bridge. To the right was Hunter's tavern, and collected about it
were numerous conveyances, the owners of which were gathered along the road eagerly watching the procession pass. Today Two Mile Run, or what is left of it, flows to the Allegheny River through a large main sewer called after the run which it confines, and above the street, elevated high in the air, are the tracks of the Junction branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

At Bell's clover-field, volunteer troops from Pittsburgh and the surrounding country, under command of General Wilkins, were drawn up in line to receive Lafayette. He alighted from his carriage and reviewed the troops, after which the journey was continued, and Croghanville was reached and passed through. Then came Northern Liberties, more generally called Bayardstown, after George A. Bayard, one of the men who laid out the village. From here on by agreement between the Turnpike Company and Northern Liberties, the name of the turnpike had been changed to Penn Street, the same as it was in Pittsburgh, and from there on was called indiscriminately by both names.

They had only proceeded a short distance, when near the place where Carson Street was subsequently located, being now Twentieth Street, in Pittsburgh, the toll gate was reached, being the first toll gate on the road.

At the toll gate a barouche drawn by four white horses, was in waiting, and into this Lafayette and Mayor Snowden were ushered and the party proceeded. Following the barouche, occupied by Lafayette and Mayor Snowden, were three carriages containing nine old soldiers of the Revolution, and after them came Governor Jeremiah Morrow of Ohio, and his staff, consisting of Major Pendleton and Major King, who had joined Lafayette at Cincinnati, the Pittsburgh committee of arrangements, the military companies and a large delegation of citizens. Everywhere the people manifested their hearty appreciation of Lafayette and his visit.

The line of the city of Pittsburgh was at Washington Street, afterward Canal, and today Eleventh Street. Now more people than ever lined the thoroughfare. Only a short distance farther on at the northwest corner of Penn Street and Wayne, now Tenth Street, was the residence of the Rev. Dr. Francis Herron, the pastor of the First Presby-
General Lafayette's Visit To Pittsburgh in 1825

terian church, and across Penn Street from this was a large tract of vacant ground called the "Common". Here a number of school children had gathered all decorated with portraits of Lafayette and Washington, and containing the words "The Nation's Guest", and welcomed Lafayette and strewed his way with flowers.

The Mansion House, then conducted by Benjamin Darlington, where Lafayette was to be entertained, was soon reached. It was a two story brick building located on Wood Street at the northwest corner of that street and Fifth Street, now Fifth Avenue, the site being now covered by the First National Bank building. For many years, both before and since that time it was the leading place of public entertainment in Pittsburgh, and deserves more than a passing notice. The house had been erected by William McCullough about 1807 or 1808, who conducted it as a tavern until the time of his death in 1815, when he was succeeded by his widow, Jane McCullough, who died in 1821, being in turn succeeded by Benjamin Darlington, a prominent merchant of the city.

Besides being a resort for travellers, the house was famous also for another reason. It adjoined the Masonic Hall and was the headquarters of the Freemasons of Pittsburgh, Benjamin Darlington himself being a leading member of Lodge No. 45, Free and Accepted Masons. The Masonic Hall which was dedicated on June 24, 1811, appears to have been a modest structure, a fact which must be assumed from the condition set forth in the deed from William McCullough, who in 1809 sold the ground on which the building stood, to Lodge No. 45 Free and Accepted Masons which owned the hall, on the condition that it erect a building on the lot of the value of five hundred dollars. However, the Masonic Hall was considered of sufficient importance by the Pittsburgh Directory, for 1815, to be included in its list of public buildings along with the court house, sheriff's office, jail and market houses.

But Lodge No. 45 was itself a notable body; it was an historic organization, having been chartered by the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania on December 27, 1785, and was the oldest Masonic Lodge, not only in Pittsburgh, but in the entire Western Country, and is still in existence. It num-
bered among its members many of the most prominent men in the city.

In 1822, Mr. Darlington enlarged his house by buying the Masonic Hall, when Lodge No. 45 removed to the room occupied by Lodge No. 113, also on Wood Street, the Masonic Hall being in fact attached to the tavern, the deed from William McCullough to Lodge No. 45, having given that organization the right to use his north wall in erecting their building, which had been done.

Now two extremely busy days began for Lafayette. A formal reception was held in the morning. It took place in the front parlor of the hotel, which had been specially fitted up for the occasion. Among the other decorations was a large painting of Lafayette and Washington on horseback at Yorktown, with a body of French troops in the background, placed over the fireplace. The painting had been loaned to the committee of arrangements by Harmar Denny, one of the leading members of the Allegheny County bar, and afterward a member of Congress, and the son of a Revolutionary soldier, who was present with Lafayette at the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown. The Hon. Charles Shaler, President Judge of the Allegheny County Courts, welcomed Lafayette in behalf of the citizens of Pittsburgh, in an earnest and patriotic speech which so affected Levasseur, that he wrote in his journal that he could not leave Pittsburgh without paying a tribute of admiration to the eloquence of Mr. Shaler.

Lafayette was now also introduced to the old soldiers who had come with him to Pittsburgh. Among them was Galbreath Wilson, who asked Lafayette if he remembered the young man who had assisted him over the fence after he had received the wound in his leg at the battle of the Brandywine. Lafayette instantly recognized Wilson and a very cordial embrace followed.

In Pittsburgh the name of Lafayette had always been a household word. Colonel Presley Neville, one of its leading citizens, had been on Lafayette's staff in the Revolutionary war, and ever since had the most cherished memories of his former chief, having named one of his sons, "Fayette", for him; and at his suggestion his brother-in-law, Major Isaac Craig, who upon the abandonment of Fort
Pitt, had charge of the erection in 1792, of the new fort built at the east side of Hand, now Ninth Street, had named it Fort Lafayette. To the people of the city, as well as to the people of the entire country, Lafayette was no longer an aristocrat, having voluntarily dropped his title in the early days of the French Revolution. He had ceased to be the Marquis de la Fayette, but was a commoner like themselves. He was simply LaFayette, which they often further simplified into Fayette. He was one of the people, and they loved him ever so much more for his self-abnegation; and in Pittsburgh Fort Lafayette had been changed into Fort Fayette long before LaFayette came to visit the city. The people of Allegheny County had bestowed the name Fayette on one of its townships as early as 1790. Also there was in Pittsburgh an alley extending from Hand Street to Garrison Alley, between Penn Street and Cherry Alley, named Fayette. The name being so closely connected with both the city and county, and the history of the man being so well known, it is not surprising that the people went wild over Lafayette's visit. And at this time the streets about the hotel were packed with enthusiastic crowds anxious for a sight of the old soldier.

Lafayette was a most interesting personality. He was sixty-seven years of age and of striking appearance. Mrs. McCandless, the wife of the late Wilson McCandless, Judge of the United States Circuit Court, who as a child lived in the house formerly occupied by Colonel Presley Neville, and when twelve years of age, saw Lafayette while he was in Pittsburgh, described him as being "large of stature, dignified in bearing with ruddy cheeks and head well covered with hair". He had a slight limp in his walk, the result of an accident which befell him in France after his return from America. Harriet Preble, a sister of Mrs. Thomas Barlow, who entertained Lafayette on the second day of his visit to Pittsburgh, lived in Paris and was well acquainted with Lafayette, and in her reply to the letter received from Mrs. Barlow giving an account of the luncheon which she had given him wrote: "The simple details of his salutations, and of his hat, which he touched even in his sleep, is almost worth a place in history.—I seem to see the General entering your modest dwelling with that hesitating step, which
was so peculiar to him at Dravil; seating himself, slowly rising, then rising quickly to salute all whom you introduced to him."

During the time that the reception was being held at the Mansion House, the school children of the city, both of the day and Sunday schools, were being formed on Wood Street, the line extending from the hotel as far as in front of the First Presbyterian Church, a one story brick building standing back from the easterly side of the street and surrounded by trees, in the center of the block now occupied by the McCreery store building. The boys stood along the curb on one side of the street and the girls on the other. All had badges of white satin pinned on their breasts, on which there was a portrait of Lafayette and under this the words, "The Nation's Guest". Lafayette was introduced to the children by Edward D. Gassam, then a young law student in the office of Richard Biddle, Esq., but who afterward studied medicine and became a physician, in later life, being also a politician, first as a Free soiler, and on the organization of the Republican party, a Republican, being elected to the State Senate in 1856.

Mr. Francis B. McConnell of East Liberty, writing in 1880 about the children's parade in which he took part, said that after they had been formed in the two lines, they were directed to turn and face each other. Then Isaac Harris, a merchant, whose establishment was at the northeast corner of Market and Fifth streets, and who a dozen years later began the publication of a series of Pittsburgh directories, walked down the line, with Lafayette on one arm and his son on the other, Lafayette smiling and saluting the children as he passed.

These affairs were followed by a banquet, Lafayette dining with the committee of arrangements and with a number of distinguished guests, including Governor Morrow of Ohio, and his two aides, as well as the Revolutionary soldiers. Toasts were drunk and speeches made. Lafayette in his response spoke of the rise and progress of the city of Pittsburgh. Judge Henry Baldwin, who afterward succeeded Bushrod Washington on the Supreme Bench of the United States, spoke, as did Harmar Denny, Charles Shaler and James Ross. In the evening came the event of the entire visit, being the ball given by the citizens of Pitts-
burgh in honor of Lafayette, at the Pittsburgh Hotel, conducted by Colonel John Remsey, and situated at the south-east corner of Wood and Third streets, where the St. Charles Hotel now stands. The invitations had been issued two weeks before and stated that Lafayette was expected to arrive on the evening of May 25th. They contained as managers the names of Henry Baldwin, William Eichbaum, Jr., Trevanian B. Dallas, Samuel Pettigrew, David C. Page, Alexander Johnston, Jr., James Ross, Jr., Thomas Clayland, John S. Riddle and William C. Duncan.

From the time that the invitations were issued the people who had received them, as well as many others who were disappointed at not receiving them, had been anxiously looking forward to the time when the ball would come off. As a result the attendance was large, all the youth, the beauty and fashion of the city being there. It was the most brilliant social affair that had been given in Pittsburgh up to that time and the descendants of those who attended still talk proudly of the event.

After the ball was over Lafayette returned to his room at the Mansion House. This room also fronted on Wood Street, being in that part of the building formerly owned by Lodge No. 45 Free and Accepted Masons. It was in this room that the Lodge had held its meetings, and it had probably been set apart for him at this time on account of his well known affiliation with the order. The ceiling was arched, and painted with figures of the sun, moon and stars. From the ceiling a large cut stone chandelier described as being of German workmanship, was suspended. This had belonged to Thomas Collins, a prominent lawyer of the day, and the father of Mrs. Wilson McCandless, and was then owned by his widow, who had loaned it for the occasion. It is still preserved, being today in the possession of the Daughters of the American Revolution, having been presented to that organization in 1897 by the late Stephen C. McCandless, on behalf of his mother, Mrs. McCandless, to whom it had descended from her mother, Mrs. Collins. It was a duplicate of the chandelier hanging in the First Presbyterian Church which had been presented to the church by James O’Hara, and which, according to a writer of the time, was of such elegance that
HOME OF MR. AND MRS. THOMAS BARLOW
Where Lafayette was entertained on May 31, 1825
its "magnificence glares in unbecoming contrast to the Quaker plainness of the house."

The bed prepared for Lafayette was a mahogany four poster with a canopy surmounted by a large gilt eagle. Each post had the name of a Revolutionary general inscribed on it, being those of Wayne, Mercer, Lincoln and Greene, while the names of Lafayette and Washington were on long silken streamers hanging from the eagle's beak.

On Tuesday morning the clergy of Pittsburgh of the different denominations in a body, accompanied by a considerable number of clergy from the surrounding country who were attending a synod, waited upon Lafayette at the Mansion House. Among the Pittsburgh clergymen was the Rev. Joseph Patterson, the President of the Sabbath School Society, in whom Lafayette recognized a Revolutionary soldier and with whom he had an animated conversation during which several interesting anecdotes were related pertaining to the Battle of Germantown, at which place Patterson resided during the battle and near which Lafayette was located while convalescing from the wound received at the Brandywine. Later in the day Lafayette was entertained at luncheon by Mrs. Thomas Barlow in her home on the Second Bank, now Stockton Avenue, at the northwest corner of Middle Alley, now West Diamond Street, in Alleghenytown, later the city of Allegheny and since 1907, a part of Pittsburgh. It was a square two story brick building set well back from Stockton Avenue, and shabby and worn with age was still standing until last month, when it was torn down.

Mrs. Barlow had known Lafayette in France, and before her marriage was Miss Anica Preble. She was the daughter of Henry Preble, who settled in France as an importing merchant, and was a brother of Commodore Preble. Her husband had been secretary of legation under his uncle, Joel Barlow, minister to France during the administration of President Madison, and was now a lawyer in Pittsburgh, and later, with others, laid out the town of Manchester which adjoined Alleghenytown on the west. Lafayette's reception at the home of the Barlows was quaintly picturesque. At the gate he was received by a
dozen little girls dressed in white, wearing pink sashes, and with wreathes of roses on their heads. His salute was to stoop over each child and imprint a kiss on her forehead. Mrs. Barlow he took by both hands, and kissed her on each cheek.

What time there was left between these engagements Lafayette spent in visiting a number of the manufacturing establishments, in sight seeing and meeting old friends. He visited and was entertained by his foster brother, Dr. Felix Brunot, who on reaching America, had served as a surgeon in the Revolution and in 1797 had come to Pittsburgh. For some years he had owned and lived on the island in the Ohio River located about two miles below the city, called Chartiers Island, and which for many years since has borne his name, but now was again a resident of the city, and it is related that when Lafayette and he met, they "ran to greet each other, embraced and wept for joy."

Lafayette went eagerly in search of the house which had once been the home of Colonel Presley Neville, his aid-de-camp and warm personal friend. It was situated on Water Street between Ferry Street and Redoubt Alley and was now occupied by Mrs. Jane Collins, the widow of Thomas Collins. Lafayette's eagerness to see the house may have been at least partly caused by what he had recently heard of Colonel Neville's last days, and by the recollection of his late interview in Cincinnati with Morgan Neville, his son. Colonel Neville had left Pittsburgh broken hearted in 1816, when Governor Snyder removed him from the office of Prothonotary of the county, an office which he had held for ten years, and had settled on land given to him by the government in consideration of his services in the Revolution, and where he died in indigence two years later. This must have been known to Lafayette when he hunted up Morgan Neville in Cincinnati. Morgan Neville had been a lawyer in Pittsburgh, editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette, and a writer of marked ability, and Sheriff of Allegheny County. In 1824 he had removed to Cincinnati where he was variously engaged, devoting considerable time to literature and producing stories relating to the West, and poetry which displayed real genius. But he
had remained poor.

It is related by Venable in his *Beginnings Of Literary Culture In The Ohio Valley,* that upon arriving at Cincinnati, Lafayette's first inquiry was for Morgan Neville and upon being told that he was ill with the ague, he had declared:

"I will go there at once".

He was shown the way and was soon at the house where Neville was confined, and after a short conversation with him he asked, "Well Neville, what are your circumstances?"

"Not good, General", was the reply. "I spent everything I had to pay my father's debts".

According to this writer Lafayette then rang for pen and ink and when they were brought, wrote an order on the United States Bank for four thousand dollars in favor of Neville and placed it under his pillow.

With these pictures of the poverty of father and son in his mind, contrasted with the dashing Presley Neville whom he had known, and with the comfortable house in which he had lived in Pittsburgh, it is not surprising that Lafayette felt sad.

At the home of Mrs. Collins, Lafayette was expected, and Mrs. Collins with a number of others, including many children gathered about her, was at the entrance in eager expectation. A procession had been formed to escort Lafayette to the house. Colonel Johnston, a revolutionary soldier, and the father of Alexander Johnston, Jr., the cashier of the Bank of Pittsburgh, now the Bank of Pittsburgh, National Association, came riding in advance and called to the children to gather flowers to strew in Lafayette's path. The children hastened to the back yard where the flowers grew, and secured them, and when Lafayette appeared they were scattered before him. Mrs. Collins' little daughter, afterward Mrs. McCandless was there when Lafayette appeared, and in her old age related what she saw and heard on that occasion. She told how he came in an open carriage, raised his hat, bowed gracefully and leaning out of the carriage gave each of the persons gathered there a grasp of the hand. Then he raised his eyes toward the house and with impressive tenderness said in English
with a strong French accent, "My poor Neville is gone; And this is the house in which the noble hero lived"!

Lafayette is also said to have stood sponsor in St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church, which was located at the head of Eleventh Street in front of the present Union Station, for Gilbert Lafayette Beelen Fetterman, the child of Washington and Sara Fetterman, although the record as preserved in St. Paul's Cathedral gives the date as June 4th, while Lafayette left the city on June 1st. This error in the date, however, can be accounted for by the fact that the entry may have been made a long time after the baptism took place and thus the mistake occurred. It is also intimated that Lafayette attended a meeting of Lodge No. 45, Free and Accepted Masons, although the minutes of the Lodge do not show this. It is however, true that Lodge No. 45 at its stated meetings held on April 27th, 1825, had appointed a committee of which Charles Shaler was a member, to make arrangements for the expected arrival of "Brother" General Lafayette, and the members took a deep interest in his visit, and there may have been at least an informal meeting which he attended and of which no record was made.

On Wednesday June 1st, Lafayette and his party, accompanied by Harmar Denny, and Charles H. Israel, like Harmar Denny, a prominent member of the Allegheny County bar, continued their tour. Early in the morning they left Pittsburgh on the regular stage for Erie, crossing into Alleghenytown, over the covered wooden bridge which spanned the Allegheny River at St. Clair, now Federal Street. He was escorted by the committee of arrangements, the troop of light dragoons under command of Captain Magnus M. Murray, and by a battalion of volunteer citizens. The light troop went as far as Butler, Mr. Denny and Mr. Israel accompanying the party to Erie.

The people of Pittsburgh saw Lafayette leave with sincere regret, and Mrs. Barlow in the letter to her sister in Paris, expressed the sentiments of many when she wrote that the departing procession "put her in mind of a funeral".
General Lafayette's Visit To Pittsburgh in 1825

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