

**REPORT OF THE
VIRGINIA INDEPENDENCE BICENTENNIAL COMMISSION
To
THE GOVERNOR
And
THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF VIRGINIA**



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TO: THE HONORABLE LINWOOD HOLTON, *Governor of Virginia*
and
THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF VIRGINIA

The Virginia Independence Bicentennial Preliminary Commission was created by Chapter 698 of the 1966 Acts of Assembly. Pursuant to this, three members were appointed by the Lieutenant Governor from the Senate, five by the Speaker from the House of Delegates, and five by the Governor from the State at large.

In 1968, the Act was amended dropping the word "Preliminary" from the Commission's title, and adding two members to the Commission from the State at large. The Governor accordingly named two additional citizens to serve on the Commission.

A second amendment to the Act approved by the General Assembly in 1971 increased the membership of the Commission to eighteen—one additional State Senator, and two additional members from the House of Delegates. This amendment further provided that members in office on January 1, 1971, and those appointed subsequent thereto, would continue in office until December 31, 1983.

A third amendment in 1972 (H.B. 311) authorized the Commission to enter into certain contracts and to form a nonprofit corporation.

The purpose of the Commission is to develop and coordinate plans of public and private agencies for commemorating the bicentennial of the War of American Independence.

At the first meeting of the Commission, February 17, 1967, Delegate Lewis A. McMurrin, Jr. was elected Chairman; Senator Hunter B. Andrews was elected Vice Chairman at the next meeting, October 20, 1967.

Since 1966, the staff of the Jamestown Foundation has served as secretariat of the Commission. Mr. Parke Rouse, Jr., Executive Director of the Foundation, has served also as acting director of the Virginia Independence Bicentennial Commission. Mrs. Jacqueline Taylor was appointed Administrative Assistant on July 1, 1971, and on October 23, 1972, was named Assistant Director.

The following report is submitted as called for in Section 7, of the above-mentioned Acts of Assembly, as amended.

Section 1: Personnel

The following have been appointed to the Commission, pursuant to Section 1 of the Act:

By the President of the Senate:

Senator Hunter B. Andrews
Hon. Fred W. Bateman

Hampton
Newport News

Hon. Garland Gray	Waverly
Senator Omer Lee Hirst	Annandale
By the Speaker of the House:	
Delegate John Warren Cooke	Mathews
Congressman W. C. Daniel	Danville
Delegate Frank E. Mann	Alexandria
Delegate Lewis A. McMurrin, Jr.	Newport News
Delegate Sam E. Pope	Drewryville
Hon. John Sears, Jr.	Norfolk
Delegate Benjamin H. Woodbridge, Jr.	Fredericksburg
By the Governor from the State at large:	
Mr. A. E. Dick Howard	Charlottesville
Hon. W. Moscoe Huntley	Richmond
Mr. E. M. Hutton	Alexandria
Mrs. Carolyn Moses Lusardi	Brookneal
Mrs. Perry W. Moore	Williamsburg
Mr. Jack C. Smith	Roanoke
Mr. John C. Stephens, Jr.	Yorktown

Section 2: Executive Committee and Advisory Council

The Commission has named an executive committee as follows:

Senator Hunter B. Andrews	Delegate Lewis A. McMurrin, Jr.
Mr. A. E. Dick Howard	Hon. John Sears, Jr.
Hon. W. Moscoe Huntley	Mr. Jack C. Smith
Delegate Frank E. Mann	

The Commission has also named an advisory council, which thus far includes the following members:

Mr. James Bear	Charlottesville
General Edwin L. Cox	Aylett
Mr. Elbert Cox	Richmond
Admiral Irving T. Duke	Stratford
Mrs. Robert V. H. Duncan	Alexandria
Mr. Douglas B. Fugate	Richmond
Mr. Carlisle H. Humelsine	Williamsburg
Mr. James W. Moody, Jr.	Richmond
Mr. Robert A. Murdock	Richmond
Mrs. John W. Riely	Richmond
Mr. Marvin Sutherland	Richmond
Mr. Charles C. Wall	Mount Vernon
The late Ludwell Lee Montague	Gloucester
The late Jameson Parker	Fairfax

Section 3: Coordination of Public and Private Planning

In order to "develop and coordinate plans of public and private agencies for commemorating the Bicentennial," the Commission has:

1. Established and maintained contact with the American Revolution Bicentennial Commission.
2. Joined with the Bicentennial Commissions of the District of Columbia and Maryland in urging the American Revolution Bicentennial Commission to center much of the national celebration in the Nation's capitol.
3. Supported the efforts of the Governor's Industrial Development Board to cooperate in establishing a permanent exposition of science and industry on a 640-acre tract north of Dulles Airport. These efforts have been endorsed by President Nixon.

4. Joined with the Bicentennial agencies of the other 13 original states in establishing the Bicentennial Council of the Thirteen Original States. Meetings of the Council have been held in Newport, Rhode Island; Raleigh, North Carolina; Williamsburg; Savannah, Georgia; Annapolis, Maryland; Charleston, South Carolina; Princeton, New Jersey; and Durham, New Hampshire; with meetings now scheduled in Sea Island, Georgia, in January 1973; and Boston, Massachusetts in April.

5. Held a Statewide Virginia Bicentennial Forum on September 17, 1971, at the Hotel John Marshall in Richmond, to which the Governor invited all counties, cities, and towns, in the Commonwealth, plus appropriate historical, patriotic, and cultural organizations, to send members. At the meeting, general plans for the Virginia observance were presented. The Commission has also met in Richmond, Williamsburg, Alexandria, Norfolk, Charlottesville, and Fredericksburg in order to have the benefit of local views.

6. Distributed literature listing dates to be celebrated, publications to be issued, and other details.

7. Established a Virginia Independence Bicentennial Newsletter, currently distributed bimonthly to approximately 1,800 individuals and/or organizations.

8. Initiated a national high school Bicentennial Debate Program, sponsored by the Bicentennial Council of the Thirteen Original States. Tournaments will be held in Williamsburg, February 4, 5, 6 and 7, 1974, among participants from each of the thirteen original states, with the cooperation of the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation. An invitation has been extended to the members of the Bicentennial Council to meet in Williamsburg at that time. It is anticipated that this program will be expanded in 1975 to include those states carved from the original thirteen, and in 1976 to participants from all 50 states.

9. Encouraged all counties, cities, and towns to create bicentennial planning bodies to cooperate with the State and Federal Commissions.

10. Provided speakers for meetings of historical societies, patriotic groups, youth groups, and educational institutions.

11. Appointed a committee to work with the Virginia Department of Highways in developing a Bicentennial Map, pinpointing geographic locations of Revolutionary significance, with appropriate legends, keys, and inserts, including a brief chronology of the War. This is to be used as the reverse of the Virginia Highway map for 1975 and 1976, with a planned distribution of 3,000,000. The committee members are:

Mr. Elie Weeks	Manakin Sabot
General Edwin Cox	Aylett
Mr. Robert Lancaster	Ashland

On February 7, 1972, the following resolution was adopted by the Commission:

WHEREAS, the Virginia Independence Bicentennial Commission has conceived a triangular concept, based on Northern Virginia, Tidewater, and Western Virginia, as a vehicle for Statewide commemoration of American Independence, and

WHEREAS, over a period of time, the Commission has entertained proposals from a number of Virginia localities, and

WHEREAS, the Commission, aware of the time required for long-range State budgeting and planning had publicly announced a deadline of October 8, 1971, for the submission of local requests for State financial assistance, and

WHEREAS, historical associations (notably, George Mason,

author of the Virginia Bill of Rights; George Washington and the victory at Yorktown over Cornwallis; and Thomas Jefferson, author of the Declaration of Independence), and patterns of traffic (strategic locations which would naturally lead visitors to all areas of the Commonwealth), have suggested Alexandria, Yorktown, and Charlottesville, and

WHEREAS, on the basis of this decision by the VIBC, representatives of these three areas have made substantial financial and other commitments, now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that the Virginia Independence Bicentennial Commission regrettably cannot entertain further proposals from localities for State financial assistance, and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Commission continues to encourage the development of local projects, and reaffirms that it stands ready to cooperate with local governments, organizations, and citizens, and to lend its encouragement, advice, staff assistance, promotion, and liaison with Federal, state, and local bodies toward the development of individual projects throughout the Commonwealth.

Section 3(d): Scholarly Publications

In order to develop a "program of scholarly publications," the commission has created an Advisory Committee of Historians, consisting of the following:

Mr. Francis Berkeley, Jr.	University of Virginia
Dr. Alf J. Mapp, Jr.	Old Dominion University
Mr. A. E. Dick Howard	University of Virginia Law School
Mr. John Jennings	Virginia Historical Society
Dr. William F. Swindler	College of William and Mary
Dr. Edward M. Riley	Colonial Williamsburg Foundation
Dr. George Reese	University of Virginia

On the recommendation of this Committee, the Commission has inaugurated three major historical projects:

1. Publication of basic documents relating to the onset and conduct of the Revolution in Virginia, the adoption of State and Federal Constitutions, and the creation of State and Federal governments. To assemble, edit, and prepare these volumes for publication, the VIBC originally engaged the late Dr. William J. Van Schreeven, at that time State Archivist. On his death in 1971 the Commission engaged Mr. Robert L. Scribner to continue the work.

Two related publications have been published:

The Farmer's and Monitor's Letters to the Inhabitants of the British Colonies, being a facsimile of William Rind's 1769 edition of the letters of John Dickinson and Arthur Lee, with introduction by Dr. William J. Van Schreeven.

The Cornwallis Papers: Abstracts of Americana. A detailed listing of the papers of Cornwallis in the American War of Independence, compiled by Dr. George Reese.

Revolutionary Virginia, The Road to Independence, 1763-1776. The following are to be included in the first of this series. Volume I, *The Forming Thunderclouds Through The First Convention, 1763-1774, A Documentary Record*, is now in the hands of the publisher:

—Address and Representation of the House of Burgesses to Lieuten-

ant Governor Fauquier in Defense of Issuing Paper Money, 28 May 1763

—Address, Memorial, and Remonstrance of the General Assembly to King, Lords, and Commons, Respectively, in Opposition to a Proposed Stamp Act, 18 December 1764.

—Resolutions of Patrick Henry in Condemnation of the Stamp Act, 29-30 May 1765.

—Resignation of the Magistrates of Westmoreland County in Protest against the Stamp Act, 24 September 1765.

—Nullification of the Stamp Act by the Magistrates of Northampton County, 11 February 1766.

—Resolutions of the Westmoreland Association in Condemnation of the Stamp Act, 27 February 1766.

—*An Enquiry into the Rights of the British Colonies*, by Richard Bland, 1766.

—Resolutions of the Sons of Liberty of the Borough and The County of Norfolk in Defiance of the Stamp Act, 31 March 1766.

—Proclamation of Lieutenant Governor Fauquier Announcing Repeal of the Stamp Act, 6 June 1766.

—Address, Memorial, and Remonstrance of the General Assembly to King, Lords, and Commons, Respectively, in Opposition to the Quartering and the Townshend Acts, 14 and 16 April 1768.

—A Hint of Sentiments by the “British American,” 4 May 1769.

—Resolves of the House of Burgesses in Opposition to the Quartering Act and a Resolution of Parliament, 16 May 1769.

—Nonimportation Association of Former Burgesses, 18 May 1769.

—Nonimportation Association of Burgesses and Merchants, 22 June 1770.

—Address of the House of Burgesses to the King in Opposition to the Slave Trade, 1 April 1772.

—Resolutions of the House of Burgesses Establishing an Inter-colonial Congress of Correspondence, 12 March 1773.

—Resolution of the House of Burgesses Designating a Day of Fasting and Prayer, 24 May 1774.

—Nonimportation Association of Members of the Late House of Burgesses, 27 May 1774.

—Proceedings of a Meeting of Representatives in Williamsburg, 30 May 1774.

—Letter of Peyton Randolph and Others to Members of the Late House of Burgesses, 31 May 1774.

—Letters of the “British American,” Numbers IV-IX, 16 June to 26 July 1774.

—*Considerations on the Present State of Virginia*, by the King’s Attorney General, 1774.

—Examination of the Attorney General’s *Considerations*, by Mr. Treasurer Nicholas, 1774.

—*A Summary View of the Rights of British America*, by Thomas Jefferson, 1774.

—Resolutions of the House of Burgesses on Lord North’s Conciliatory Proposals, 10 June 1775.

—Address of the House of Burgesses to Lord Dunmore on Lord North’s Conciliatory Proposals, 12 June 1775.

—Resolutions of the General Assembly of Virginia Moving Independence and Confederation, 7 June 1776.

2. Publication of a series of 24 studies of the leading Virginia statesmen, generals, and developments of the Revolutionary period, under the overall editorship of Dr. Edward M. Riley, as follows:

Volume I: *Virginia and the War of Independence*

—Chronology of Virginia, 1763-1783, by John E. Selby, Department of History, College of William and Mary. (This work is ready for the press and should appear in 1973 as an individual booklet.)

—The Expulsion of Lord Dunmore, by John E. Selby.

—Virginia's Constitution of 1776 and the Declaration of Rights, by A. E. Dick Howard, School of Law, University of Virginia.

—Patrick Henry and the War of Independence, by Miss Jane D. Carson, Research Associate, The Colonial Williamsburg Foundation.

—George Mason and the War of Independence, by Robert A. Rutland, Coordinator of Bicentennial Programs, Library of Congress, Editor, The Papers of James Madison, Charlottesville.

—Social Life in Virginia, 1774-1783, by Miss Elizabeth Cometti, Department of History, West Virginia University.

—Bibliography of Virginia in the War of Independence, by Harold B. Gill, Jr., Research Associate, The Colonial Williamsburg Foundation.

—Arthur Lee and the War for Independence, by A. R. Riggs, McGill University, Montreal, Canada.

—Some Economic Aspects of the Revolution in Virginia, by Marshall Booker, Christopher Newport College.

Volume II: *Virginia Military in the War of Independence*

—The Virginia Continental Line in the War of Independence, by John R. Sellers, Bicentennial Programs, Library of Congress.

—Virginia Continental Generals other than Washington, by John R. Sellers.

—George Washington and the War of Independence, by Donald Jackson, Editor, Papers of George Washington, Charlottesville.

—The Virginia Negro in the War for Independence, by Edgar Toppin, Department of History, Virginia State College.

—The Virginia Navy in the War of Independence, by Charles B. Cross, Jr., Clerk of the Circuit Court of the City of Chesapeake.

—Military Campaigns in Virginia Before 1781, by Hugh F. Rankin, Department of History, Tulane University.

—George Rogers Clark and the Winning of the West, by Hugh F. Rankin.

—The Virginia Campaign and the Siege of Yorktown, by Edward M. Riley, Director of Research, The Colonial Williamsburg Foundation.

Volume III: *Virginia Signers of the Declaration of Independence*

—Carter Braxton and the War of Independence, by Alonzo T. Dill, Director of Public Relations, Chesapeake Corporation.

—Benjamin Harrison and the War of Independence, by Howard W. Smith, Chairman, Department of History, Spring Hill College.

—Thomas Jefferson and the War of Independence, by Merrill D. Peterson, Chairman, Department of History, University of Virginia.

—Francis Lightfoot Lee and the War of Independence, by Mrs. Constance Wyrick, Historian, Stratford Hall.

—Richard Henry Lee and the War of Independence, by John C. Matthews, Professor of American History, Towson State College.

—Thomas Nelson, Jr., and the War of Independence, by Emory G. Evans, Chairman, Department of History, Northern Illinois University.

—George Wythe and the War of Independence, by E. M. Hutton, Administrative Assistant to the Honorable Thomas N. Downing.

3. Indexing of the Colonial Records Survey of all Virginia-related records found in the British Isles and in European archives during a search conducted under auspices of the Virginia 350th Anniversary Commission from 1954 to 1959. The State Library Board is cooperating in this project by furnishing office space, materials, and facilities.

Section 3(e): Encouragement of the development of scenic parkways . . .

Toward the fulfillment of this responsibility the Commission has:

1. Petitioned the Governor of Virginia, by resolution, to request the President of the United States to urge completion of Piscataway National Park on the Maryland shore of the Potomac River, immediately opposite Mt. Vernon.

2. Urged the National Park Service to acquire Ferry Farm, boyhood home of George Washington, and to develop and designate it as a National Shrine.

3. Investigated the possibility of the National Park Service's acquiring James Monroe's birthplace in Westmoreland and, on the basis of the results of the investigation, recommended to the Westmoreland Board of Supervisors that they assume responsibility for the site and apply for funds for its improvements under the Land and Water Act.

4. Encouraged the development of a bicycle path connecting Jamestown, Williamsburg, and Yorktown.

Section 3.a: "Purchase Lands . . . for the celebration"

The Yorktown Victory Center is planned by the Virginia Independence Bicentennial Commission as the principal center of the 1976-83 observance in Virginia. State advertising of the Bicentennial will urge visitors to see this center and other regional Bicentennial centers planned at Alexandria (for Northern Virginia attractions) and Charlottesville (for Central Virginia). At these centers, visitors will be encouraged and helped to see all Revolutionary-era attractions in each area.

All three centers are conceived as permanent facilities of the Commonwealth of Virginia. It is believed that the Yorktown Victory Center can, by charging a moderate price, operate approximately on a break-even basis, as Jamestown Festival Park has been able to do.

YORKTOWN

Location: A 21-acre tract donated to the Commonwealth by Mr. and Mrs. Nick Mathews. The site is an enclave within the Colonial National Historical Park, fronting on Virginia Route 238 and overlooking the York River and the Welsh Fusiliers redoubt. It is between the intersections of Virginia Route 238 with the Colonial National Park and U.S. Route 17. Virginia Route 238 also connects with Interstate 64 and U.S. Route 60 and Virginia Route 143 in the Lee Hall area. The Virginia Department of Highways is studying plans for the connection of U.S. Route 17 over an improved Virginia Route 105 (Fort Eustis Boulevard) with Interstate 64 and U.S. Route 60 and Virginia Route 143, via the Fort Eustis interchange of Interstate 64.

Proposed Traffic Pattern: The VIBC plans, in cooperation with the Highway Department and National Park Service, to effect entrance to and exit from the Victory Center on Virginia Route 238 which leads past the Welsh Fusiliers redoubt. A two-way traffic pattern would be provided between the Victory Center at the east end of Yorktown and the NPS Visitor Center at the west end. Tourists would park their cars at the Victory Center (750-car parking space) or at the NPS Visitor Center (more than 150 parking spaces) and use the shuttle buses to visit (1) Water Street, (2) Main Street, with its Nelson House, Swan Tavern, Customs House, Diggs House, Sommervell House, etc., (3) Victory Monument, and (4) the National Park Service Visitor Center for its film and exhibits, backgrounding the Siege of Yorktown. A National Park Service bus would provide battlefield stops, including (1) The British inner works, (2) The Grand French Battery, (3) The First Allied Parallel, (4) The Site of the first shot, (5) Redoubts 9 and 10, and the Second Allied Parallel, (6) The Moore House, and (7) Surrender Field. This bus route would then lead back to the NPS Visitor Center where the shuttle bus could be boarded to the Yorktown Victory Center.

Proposed Landscape Treatment: The VIBC feels that the Yorktown Victory Center should be consonant with the Park Service's concept of a natural treatment of the siege area. Thus it would screen the Victory Center from the adjoining road by leaving present trees and by placing parking, picnicking areas, and the Victory Center building as far back from the road as possible, perhaps with a footbridge crossing the ravine toward Yorktown. A low-level building to harmonize with the environment is planned. Steps will be taken to prevent infringement of the rear of the Victory Center area on the York Creek marshes which abut it.

Proposed Function: The Victory Center is conceived by the VIBC as fulfilling three major functions: (1) To prevent traffic congestion by concentrating vehicular traffic and enabling visitors to see the Yorktown area by means of shuttle bus, (2) To serve as an overall Virginia welcome center and encourage visits to other areas of the Commonwealth, and (3) To provide background as to how and why Allied and British forces converged at Yorktown and what the consequences were to the world. Interpretation of the Yorktown siege would be left entirely to the Colonial National Historical Park.

Proposed Services: In support of these functions, the Victory Center would be developed in a form comparable, on a smaller scale, to the Colonial Williamsburg Information Center. It would include (1) Large-scale free parking for private vehicles and buses, (2) A large, modern, air-conditioned building, encompassing all necessary comforts, (3) General information desk, (4) Accommodations and reservations desk, (5) Publications, film, slide, and mailing desks, (6) Refreshment area for soft drinks and snacks, (7) Picnic area, including covered pavilion for use in bad weather, (8) Two or more movie theaters of approximately 125 seats each, screening a film made for the VIBC to show the sequence of what produced the Yorktown siege, and exhibits dealing with (9) American, (10) French, and (11) British participation in the Revolution.

Financing: The VIBC plans to charge a moderate admission fee for the Victory Center which would entitle the visitor to see the film and to board the shuttle bus. It is hoped that proceeds from tickets, publications and audio-visual sales, and refreshment services will substantially repay to the General Fund the annual costs of operating the Victory Center.

ALEXANDRIA

For the Alexandria Bicentennial Center, the Commission hopes to create an information center in conjunction with the restoration of the Lyceum, which is being conducted at the expense of the City of Alexandria. This proposal is currently under study.

CHARLOTTESVILLE

A parcel of State-owned land is being considered in the Charlottesville area.

Since the Virginia State Travel Service is equipped and organized to handle this type of operation, the Commission is currently discussing with that agency the possibility of their assuming responsibility for the operation of the Alexandria and Charlottesville centers as they are completed.

To accomplish all these ends and other efforts to attract Bicentennial visitors to Virginia's numerous colonial and Revolutionary sites, the VIBC is seeking the continued cooperation of the Highway Department, the Department of Conservation and Economic Development, the Commission of Outdoor Recreation, the Historic Landmarks Commission, Virginia State Travel Service, and other agencies both State, Federal, local, and nongovernmental.

The following statement of policy was issued in October 1971:

The Virginia Independence Bicentennial Commission believes that this Commonwealth should observe the anniversary years of American Independence, from 1974 to 1983, with a celebration which will involve people of all ages, interests, races, and from all sections of our Commonwealth. . . .

To inform the Nation of the Shrines of Independence in the Commonwealth and of Virginia's part in the Revolutionary War, the Commission has secured the services of Mr. Andre de la Varre to create a 28-minute color film of the battlefields, buildings, and historical sites throughout Virginia. The Commission expects to have the premier showing of this film in January 1973, for the Governor and members of the General Assembly.

A booklet listing such shrines, their significance and location, is being developed for publication.

Section 3.b: "to receive . . . grants and donations"

On July 13, 1972, the Commission created a nonprofit corporation, known as "Virginia Independence Bicentennial Corporation," under the provisions of Chapter 2 of Title 13.1 of the Code of Virginia. A grant of \$45,000 has been received by this Corporation through the American Revolution Bicentennial Commission, and plans are being made to produce a second bicentennial film with these funds.

In May 1972, the Franklin Mint conducted a nationwide competition for bicentennial medal designs from each of the 50 states. The winning design for Virginia depicts the profiles of the eight Virginia-born Presidents and the Capitol at Williamsburg. This has been adopted as the official Bicentennial Medal for Virginia, with the figures from the State seal on the reverse—used with the permission of the Governor. A percentage of the royalties from the sale of these medals will be returned to the Virginia Independence Bicentennial Corporation and will be used to supplement State funds for bicentennial projects.

The Bicentennial Council of the Thirteen Original States has spon-

sored a series of commemorative medals honoring the 56 signers of the Declaration of Independence which are being issued by the Franklin Mint over the 56 months prior to July 4, 1976. Over 13,500 sets of these medals have been subscribed. The Council will distribute a substantial portion of its royalties to the bicentennial agencies of the thirteen states.

Section 4: "to adopt an official flag, seal, . . ."

The Commission is in process of selecting an appropriate insignia, which will thereafter be incorporated into the Commonwealth of Virginia's official Bicentennial seal, flag, and other uses. This will be duly copyrighted and carefully used to enhance the Virginia Bicentennial's image and, where appropriate, to derive funds for the observance.

Section 5: "The Governor . . . to issue proclamations"

As the celebration period approaches, the Governor will be requested by the Commission to issue certain proclamations, calling attention to important anniversaries and inviting public participation.

Section 6: Service of Commission and Advisory Councils

The members of the Commission and its advisory bodies are serving without compensation, but are offered reimbursement of actual expenses in performing their duties.

Section 7: Annual Report of the Commission

The requested annual report of the Commission for the calendar year 1972 is herewith submitted.

To move forward in the development of the Independence Victory Center at Yorktown, the Commission is requesting the sum of \$2,200,000 for Capital Outlay; and \$500,000 General Fund appropriation for each of these centers in 1973-74 to proceed with plans for Alexandria and Charlottesville.

Mr. Rouse, Executive Director of the Jamestown Foundation, continues to serve as acting director of the Commission. While there are now two staff members on the VIBC payroll in the Jamestown offices, additional staff work is still performed by employees of the Jamestown Foundation.