

**REPORT OF THE
VIRGINIA INDEPENDENCE
BICENTENNIAL COMMISSION
1966 - 1982**

**TO THE GOVERNOR AND
THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF VIRGINIA**



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FOREWORD

Contributions of Virginia Independence Bicentennial Commission would not have been significant and longlasting had it not been for one Virginian: a profound historian and able statesman; a man who seldom spoke in the General Assembly, but when he did his speeches were sensible, correct and pertinent. One has seldom known a man who has possessed more modesty, or more dove-like simplicity and gentleness of manner than Lewis A. McMurrin, Jr.

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INTRODUCTION

For sixteen years the Virginia Independence Bicentennial Commission worked to bring out Virginia's importance prior to and during America's War for Independence. It succeeded in dramatically conveying to the citizens of Virginia, the nation, and foreign countries the principles and achievements of Virginia during the revolutionary period.

This report documents the four day celebration of the 200th Anniversary of the Battle of Yorktown--where America's independence was won. By far, the Yorktown celebration of October 16-19, 1981, was the most significant commemoration in Virginia in this century. It could not have been accomplished without the dedication and devotion of the members of the Virginia Independence Bicentennial Commission.

The following pages briefly chronicle the origin and activities of the Commission leading up to the commemoration at Yorktown. This record is but a partial presentation. Additional information may be obtained from the Virginia State Library or the Jamestown-Yorktown Foundation.

VIRGINIA INDEPENDENCE
BICENTENNIAL COMMISSION

This section summarizes the permanent contributions of the Virginia Independence Bicentennial Commission during its sixteen-year history. It discusses the Commission's authorizing legislation, membership and staffing. It then describes the commission's cooperative efforts with local, state and federal agencies to enlighten the public on Virginia's contributions to the War for America's Independence. This section also lists publications commissioned and bicentennial centers constructed and operated by the Virginia Independence Bicentennial Commission during the period.

CREATION:

The Virginia Independence Bicentennial Preliminary Commission was created by the 1966 General Assembly. Under the authorizing Act, the Lieutenant Governor appointed three members from the Senate, the Speaker appointed five from the House of Delegates, and Governor Albert S. Harrison, Jr. named five from the state at large.

The Commission was to extend through 1983. The purpose of the Commission was to develop and coordinate plans of public and private agencies for commemorating the Bicentennial of the War for American Independence. It was charged with commemorating events related to the Revolutionary era with the drawing up of the Treaty of Paris in 1783, in which Great Britain recognized the independence of the American colonies.

The act was subsequently amended four times. In 1968, the word "Preliminary" was dropped from the commission's title and two members, appointed by the Governor, were added to the Commission from the state at large. A 1971 amendment increased the membership of the Commission to eighteen - one additional State Senator and two additional members from the House of Delegates. The amendment further provided that members in office on January 1, 1971, and those subsequently appointed would continue in office until December 31, 1983. A third amendment in 1972 authorized the Commission to enter into certain contracts and to form a nonprofit corporation.

The fourth amendment in 1974 authorized the merger of some activities of the Virginia Independence Bicentennial Commission with those of the Jamestown Foundation. The merger was to be effective December 1983 and the new entity named the Jamestown-Yorktown Foundation.

MEMBERSHIP:

The following Virginians were appointed to the Commission during the sixteen year history.

By the President of the Senate:

Senator Hunter B. Andrews	Hampton
Senator Fred W. Bateman	Newport News
Senator 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
Delegate 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 D. Stephens, Jr.	Yorktown

*Succeeded by Elmon T. Gray, Waverly

**Succeeded by Robert R. Gwathmey, III, Hanover

*** Succeeded by Charles B. Walker, Richmond

The Commission first met on February 17, 1967 and elected Delegate Lewis A. McMurrin, Jr. was elected as Chairman. At the next meeting on October 20, 1967, Senator Hunter B. Andrews was elected Vice-Chairman. Both men held these positions throughout the life of the Commission.

STAFFING:

The Commission decided that the staff of the Jamestown Foundation would act as the staff for the Virginia Independence Bicentennial Commission and that the headquarters of the Jamestown Foundation would also serve as its headquarters. Below are those who served as the Directors and Assistant Directors of the Commission.

Mr. Parke Rouse, Jr., Director,	February 1967-July 1980
Mrs. Jacqueline Chapman, Assistant Director	October 1972-April 1976
Captain Randall Young, Assistant Director	July 1976-August 1981
Mr. Ross L. Weeks, Jr., Director	May 1981-July 1982

At the request of the Virginia Independence Bicentennial Commission, the Jamestown-Yorktown Foundation assumed the continuing activities on July 1, 1982 and the Commission was abolished a year earlier than initially set forth by law.

COOPERATIVE EFFORTS:

The Commission undertook a rigorous program to develop events and programs of mutual benefit among the communities of Virginia and other states.

Bicentennial Communities Program: The Commission involved localities and governmental agencies in Bicentennial activities through the Bicentennial Communities program. This program resulted in 145 activities or organizations, representing 166 communities, being officially recognized by the American Revolution Bicentennial Administration as having Bicentennial significance. In addition, 41 college and universities and 43 military commands gained official Bicentennial recognition.

American Revolution Bicentennial Commission: The Commission worked closely in coordinating its work with this federally-sponsored commission, whose administrator in 1976 was John Warner. Grants from the American Revolution Bicentennial Commission for Virginia were used in the creation of the three regional Bicentennial centers at Alexandria, Charlottesville, and Yorktown.

Bicentennial Council of the Thirteen Original States: The Commission was one of the most active participants in the Bicentennial Council of the Thirteen Original States, which was created at Newport, Rhode Island, in 1974, at the onset of the Bicentennial era. Bicentennial Council of the Thirteen Original States promoted cooperation among the states and avoided schedule conflicts in state programming. It also supported the annual Bicentennial Debates in Williamsburg.

Bicentennial Debates: The Reverend Edward Stansfield, pastor of the Skipwith Baptist Church, suggested to the Commission that week-long "Bicentennial Debates" between high school debate teams be held each year in Williamsburg beginning in 1973. The Commission began the program which was enthusiastically supported by the Bicentennial Council of the Thirteen Original States. The debates brought to Virginia for a week each February the two top debate teams from high schools and preparatory schools of most of the fifty states. This competition continued for eight years, concluding in 1981.

Bicentennial Exchanges: A major goal of the Virginia Independence Bicentennial Commission was to insure that the Bicentennial anniversary was genuinely a statewide event, touching all elements of society. The Commission took strong initiatives with local governments, state agencies, schools, and civic organizations to develop their participation in Virginia's Bicentennial Celebration.

Two statewide forums were held in an effort to encourage creation of local Bicentennial committees. The first was September 17, 1971, at the Hotel John Marshall in Richmond. Governor Linwood Holton invited all counties, cities,

and towns to send representatives, as well as, historical, patriotic, civic, and cultural organizations. A second statewide forum was held April 1, 1974, at the Hotel Roanoke in Roanoke, to reach communities of western Virginia.

A bimonthly bicentennial newsletter, distributed to more than 2,500 individuals and organizations, described the Virginia Independence Bicentennial Commission's plans and programs and enlisted interest and support throughout the state. It was replaced in 1979 by a Yorktown Celebration newsletter, which concentrated on the final major event of the Revolutionary era in Virginia.

Through the Virginia State Travel Service, ads and literature about the Virginia celebration were spread through the nation. These focussed on the three Bicentennial Centers and their exhibits, created by the Virginia Bicentennial Independence Commission in cooperation with local supporters in the important colonial centers of Alexandria, Charlottesville, and Yorktown.

To encourage the interest of young people, the Commission obtained the free use, on loan, of a performance van, which visited communities conducting youth Bicentennial programs. The "Youthmobile" was moved through the state by private firms, without charge, and was booked for use through the Extension Division of Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University.

PUBLICATIONS:

From the outset the Commission recognized that education and research were major responsibilities. Accordingly, it named a committee of scholars to plan and develop a program of scholarly publications. Members of this advisory group were as follows:

Dr. 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. Swindle	College of William and Mary Law School
Dr. Edward M. Riley	Colonial Williamsburg Foundation
Dr. George Reese	University of Virginia
Dr. Louis B. Manarin	Virginia State Library

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

Revolutionary Virginia: The Road to Independence: This is a series of eight volumes which brings together and annotates the basic documents relating to the onset and conduct of the revolution in Virginia, the adoption of the state and federal Constitutions, and the creation of state and federal governments. The Commission engaged Dr. William J. Van Schreeven, State Archivist, to assemble and edit these volumes for publication. On his death in 1971, the Commission retained Dr. Robert L. Scribner to continue the work. Mr. Brent Tarter became assistant to Dr. Scribner in 1974 and took over as editor after the death of Dr. Scribner in 1981. Eight volumes have been published in cooperation with the University Press of Virginia.

Virginia in the Revolution: This is a series of authoritative monographs written by leading experts on the chief figures and events of the Revolution in Virginia. Dr. Edward M. Riley, retired Director of Research of Colonial Williamsburg selected the authors and edited the manuscripts. The twenty-one booklets were written for the general reader and are suitable for student use in high school and college.

Carter Braxton, Last Virginia Signer, by Alonzo T. Dill
George Rogers Clark and the Winning of the West, by Hugh F. Rankin
Thomas Jefferson and the American Revolution, by Merrill D. Peterson
William Lee, Militia Diplomat, by Alonzo T. Dill
George Mason and the War for Independence, by Robert A. Rutland
The Nine Lives of Arthur Lee, Virginia Patriot, by A. R. Riggs
Dunmore, by John E. Selby
Frances Lightfoot Lee, the Incomparable Signer, by Alonzo T. Dill
Richard Henry Lee, by John Carter Matthews
A Chronology of Virginia and the War of Independence, 1763-83, by John E. Selby
Social Life in Virginia During the War for Independence, by Elizabeth Cometti
Benjamin Harrison and the American Revolution, by Howard W. Smith
Thomas Nelson and the Revolution in Virginia, by Emory G. Evans
The Virginia Continental Line, by John R. Sellers
Patrick Henry, Prophet of the Revolution, by Jane Carson
George Wythe, Teacher of Liberty, by Alonzo T. Dill
The War of the Revolution in Virginia, by Hugh F. Rankin
Navy for Virginia, by Charles B. Cross, Jr.
Richard Bland and the Origins of the Revolution, by Robert Detweiler
Financing the Revolution in Virginia, by G. Melvin Herndon

The monographs have been well reviewed and received and are sold in bookstores and at the Yorktown Victory Center.

Indexing of the Colonial Records Survey: This is an ongoing project which was continued by the Virginia Independence Bicentennial Commission. It was begun under the auspices of the Virginia 350th Anniversary Commission in 1954-59 to obtain from British and European archives copies of all Virginia-related records in their collections and to make them available to American archivists and historians. Mrs. Daphne Gentry has undertaken the indexing and a search for additional British records has been made there by Ms. Susan Sutton, a free-lance research historian living in London.

The indexing is still several years short of completion. Oversight of the project was transferred to the Virginia State Library on July 1, 1982, under the supervision of Dr. Louis Manarin, State Archivist, who was involved in the project as a member of the Virginia Independence Bicentennial Commission's Advisory Committee of Historians.

The Commission also published three other historical items for sale.

The "Virginia Bicentennial Map" depicts historic sites, troop movements, battles, and naval engagements of the Revolution in Virginia. It was compiled by a committee consisting of Mr. Elie Weeks of Manakin-Sabot, who served as chairman, Mr. Robert Lancaster of Ashland, and the late General Edwin Cox of Aylett. Underwritten by public-spirited businesses, the map was designed and drawn by the cartographic section of the Virginia Department of Highways and Transportation.

"The Cornwallis Papers: Abstracts of Americana" presents itemized details of the papers of General, the Earl, Cornwallis. These papers are part of the Virginia Colonial Records microfilm collection compiled by Dr. George Reese.

Because of its importance as a Virginia contribution to the literature of pre-Revolutionary years, the Commission had "The Farmer's and Monitor's Letters to the Inhabitants of the British Colonies" reprinted. The booklet was originally issued by William Rind, a pre-Revolutionary Williamsburg publisher of the Virginia Gazette. It contains letters by John Dickinson of Pennsylvania, who signed himself "Farmer," and Arthur Lee of Virginia, who was "Monitor." It included a preface by Richard Henry Lee and an introduction by William J. Van Schreeven.

BICENTENNIAL CENTERS:

Under terms of Chapter 698 of the 1966 Acts of Assembly, the Virginia Independence Bicentennial Commission was authorized to "Purchase Lands...for the celebration..." if deemed desirable. After several years' deliberation, the Commission concluded that the 1976-1983 program of Virginia should be developed around three Bicentennial Centers, to serve as the focus of events and exhibits. Where possible, they should be built so that they could be readily used by public agencies after the celebration ended.

After a series of public hearings, the Commission concluded that the Bicentennial Centers should be located at Alexandria, Yorktown, and Charlottesville to serve their respective areas of the state. The prospective patronage of travelers, whose numbers are heaviest in central and eastern Virginia, was also a factor in the location of the centers. Partly for this reason, Charlottesville was chosen over Staunton and other western communities as the site of the Western Virginia Center. The history of each of the three centers is given below.

George Washington Northern Virginia Center: This center, the first of the three, opened on July 11, 1974, on Washington Street, the principal thoroughfare of Alexandria. The ceremonies marked the 200th anniversary of George Mason's Fairfax Resolves, an important pre-revolutionary tract. The Center was located in the neo-classical Lyceum, originally built in Alexandria as a library and meeting place, but later used for other purposes. The City of Alexandria contributed the building and the Commonwealth restored and adapted it to modern use.

In 1982 the Lyceum was returned to the City of Alexandria by the Commonwealth for use by the City as a travel and history facility for Alexandria and surrounding communities. In the first seven years of its operation, from 1974 through 1981, the Center received a total of 603,803 visitors. The center's use is free to the public.

The theme of the Center's exhibits is the leadership of Virginia and its Revolutionaries during the war and during the creation of the national government. The exhibits emphasize the roles of Richard Henry Lee, who offered the Virginia Resolves at the Continental Congress in 1776, calling for a Declaration of Independence; George Washington, who led the colonies in the war and in the creation of a union; and George Mason, whose Revolutionary philosophy and whose Virginia Declaration of Rights were influential in creating a government based on a belief in the natural rights of men.

Western Virginia Bicentennial Center: This, the second center, was designed to recognize the important role of upcountry Virginia, which extended from the Piedmont westward to the Appalachians. The site, at Charlottesville, is near the juncture of Interstate 64 and Route 20, on property of Piedmont Community College, close to Monticello, Ash Lawn, and the Michie Tavern. Use of the site was granted by the college with the understanding that the land and building would be taken over by the college for its use at the end of the Bicentennial period in 1983. Visitation reached 803,961 by the end of 1981.

Yorktown Victory Center: The Virginia Independence Bicentennial Commission designated this center the chief focus of the Virginia Bicentennial. A wooded, 21-acre site for the facility was generously donated to the Commonwealth in 1973 by Mr. and Mrs. Nick Mathews of Yorktown. The land is within the Colonial National Historical Park, fronting on Virginia Route 238, and overlooks the Welsh Fusiliers' redoubt and the York River.

The Yorktown Victory Center was conceived and built as a permanent facility, supplementing the National Park Service's Visitor Center and the park itself, consisting of the principal Main Street structures and the battlefields of the 1781 siege. To prevent duplication, the Commonwealth's Yorktown Victory Center presents an overview of the Revolution's main events while the National Park Service's Yorktown Visitors' Center concentrates on the Siege of Yorktown in September - October of 1781.

The Victory Center has four main features: (1) large, public lobby with exhibits, indoctrination area, gift shop, and ticket booth; (2) Liberty Street, a museum of life-size dioramas recounting events of the Revolution; (3) The Gallery of the Revolution, an exhibit area for rotating displays of paintings, sculpture, and other objects; and (4) two motion picture theatres for viewing the 30-minute informational film, "The Road to Yorktown," and a meeting room.

The Victory Center and its exhibits were dedicated at ceremonies on April 1, 1976, attended by Governor Mills E. Godwin, Jr. and the American Revolution Bicentennial Commission Administrator, John Warner. Ambassador Jacques Kosciusko Morizet represented France and Minister John Moreton represented Great Britain. The Center continues to be widely used by patriotic societies, civic groups, and the public. The exhibit area, for which a minimum fee was imposed, attracted more than 800,000 visitors by the end of 1981. Attendance in 1981 nearly doubled, climbing from 111,843 in 1980 to 200,235 in the succeeding year.

The dedication of the Yorktown Victory Center included the burial on the grounds of a Time Capsule, presented by the Reynolds Metals Company through its Vice President, George Walters. Also, a permanent outdoor display was unveiled to mark the Yorktown terminus of the route followed by Washington and Rochambeau on their march south from Newport, Rhode Island, in the summer of 1781 to entrap Cornwallis at Yorktown. (Other markers along the way permanently preserve the identity of the route.)

BICENTENNIAL COMMEMORATION AND EVENTS

This section describes representative commemorations and events beginning in 1975 and continuing through 1981 leading up to the 200th Anniversary of the Battle of Yorktown. The occasions shown for each year were organized by the Virginia Independence Bicentennial Commission. The events range from those involving state, national and foreign dignitaries throughout the state to those occurring in conjunction with preparations for Yorktown.

NINETEEN HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-FIVE:

A year before the nation would celebrate the 200th anniversary of her independence, Virginia initiated two major activities: the Patrick Henry Oratorical Contest and the Spruce up Virginia Campaign.

The Patrick Henry Oratorical Contest: The General Assembly of Virginia endorsed by resolution a Patrick Henry Oratorical contest. The purpose of the contest was to involve young people in a bicentennial project that would encourage their interest in Virginia history and develop leadership.

Open to public and private high school students, competition was held at four levels: school, school division, Congressional District, and state. The finals were held in Williamsburg on June 28-29 when twenty Congressional District finalists competed for the three winning places.

On June 29, the anniversary of the date Patrick Henry was first elected as Governor of Virginia, the three winners gave their speeches in the Old House of Burgesses Chamber before the Governor, members of the General Assembly and other distinguished guests.

Spruce Up Campaign: In the spring of 1975, the Governor launched a statewide program to spruce up Virginia during the bicentennial period: "Spruce up Virginia, Company's Coming." Its purpose was to clean up and beautify Virginia's public places, private homes, businesses, and neighborhoods for the period of the nation's bicentennial and beyond, as well as to undertake concurrently a statewide program of proper waste disposal, recycling and aesthetic improvement.

The year-long Spruce up Campaign, which involved hundred of thousands of volunteers, was a successful example of the public and private sectors working together.

NINETEEN HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-SIX:

This year was by far the most active year in the Bicentennial celebration nationwide. Seven significant activities occurred across the state during 1976, many of which received national and international attention.

Bicentennial Flag Ceremony: The Bicentennial flag was raised over the State Capitol at 12 noon on January 2. This paralleled flag raising ceremonies in other states. Two national guardsmen formed the color guard and carried the national and state flags. In colonial dress, members of the 116th Infantry Brigade, Monticello Foot Guards, participated in the ceremony. Governor Godwin and Delegate Lewis McMurrin were the principle speakers. (January, Richmond)

Bicentennial Minute: The Bicentennial Minutes was a special undertaking by CBS television to celebrate our nation's 200th birthday. It consisted of 700 one-minute programs shown from July 4, 1974 through July 4, 1976. The spots were recorded by people from all sectors of the American community. Each related a piece of American history that happened 200 years prior to that particular day.

Governor Mills E. Godwin, Jr., filmed a CBS Bicentennial Minute at the Wren Building on the campus of William and Mary, aired on May 15, 1976. The topic was Edmund Pendleton's compromise and the Virginia Resolution that instructed the Virginia delegation in Philadelphia to force the issue of independence by calling for action declaring the "united colonies free and independent states." The compromise was approved unanimously and a Virginia delegation made the motion that resulted in the Declaration of Independence just three weeks later. (Other "Bicentennial Minutes" were filmed there with Thomas A. Graves, Jr., President of William and Mary and William B. Spong, Dean of the College's Law School for later airings.) (January, Williamsburg)

Sixteenth Joint Commemorative Session of the General Assembly: The President of the United States, Gerald R. Ford, officially launched the bicentennial year in his keynote address to the 16th Joint Commemorative Session of the General Assembly of Virginia in the hall of the House of Burgesses in the Old Capitol in Williamsburg, Virginia, on January 31, 1976. This was the first time a President in office had addressed the General Assembly of Virginia.

Since 1934, Colonial Williamsburg has invited the General Assembly, Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and Attorney General to hold a commemorative session in Williamsburg and to be its guests through breakfast of the following day.

One hundred thirty-four members of the General Assembly (95 delegates, 39 senators) their spouses and other special guests, including state officials, Virginia Supreme Court Justices and members of the Congressional Delegations, filled the House of Burgesses. The Joint Session began at 3:30 p.m. with the Honorable John Warren Cooke, Speaker of the House of Delegates, presiding. U. S. Supreme Court Justice Lewis Powell, also Chairman of the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation, gave the welcome. He was followed by Governor Godwin who then presented the President for the main address. The session was adjourned at 5:00 p.m.

The President arrived by helicopter at the Williamsburg Inn golf course, where he was met by Governor and Mrs. Godwin. They rode in open carriage along the Duke of Gloucester Street to the Capitol. He departed after a reception and dinner in the Virginia Room of the Williamsburg Lodge. (January, Williamsburg)

French President Visit: President Valary Giscard d'Estaing and Madame Giscard made a bicentennial visit to the United States. The President of France presented the first kiosk marking the historic route taken by Washington and Rochambeau between Mount Vernon and Yorktown in an outdoor ceremony at the Yorktown Victory Center. Governor Godwin accepted the French gift on behalf of the Commonwealth.

Another official gift from France to the United States was an elaborate sound and light spectacle, "The Father of Liberty," at Mount Vernon, symbolizing the comradeship in arms of the two countries during the American Revolution. President Gerald R. Ford accepted the gift on behalf of the nation in a ceremony at Mount Vernon on the evening of May 19, prior to the premier performance for invited dignitaries, including Governor and Mrs. Godwin. (May, Mt. Vernon and Yorktown)

Naturalization Ceremony: Governor Godwin flew to Charlottesville from Hershey, Pennsylvania, for the Naturalization Program at Monticello. The program started with an invocation and followed with an introduction of the members of the United States District Court of Western Virginia. The Court convened and the applicants for citizenship were presented. Chief Justice Lewis Powell then spoke to them and all joined in the Pledge of Allegiance and the national anthem.

Governor Godwin welcomed those present and introduced the President. After President Ford delivered the main address, the United States Marshall adjourned the court. The Governor and President then visited with the new citizens, and the Governor lunched at the home of the Resident Director of Monticello. (July, Charlottesville)

English Royal Family Visit: Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II and His Royal Highness The Prince Philip visited the University of Virginia, Monticello and Western Bicentennial Center. The Royal Family received an enthusiastic welcome from excited crowds of over 25,000 for the Queen's second Virginia visit (the first was to Jamestown in 1957). Five former governors and state and federal leaders joined Governor Mills E. Godwin, Jr. and Dr. Frank L. Hereford, Jr., President of the University, in greeting the Queen and her husband, Prince Philip. (July, Charlottesville)

Yorktown Day: Yorktown Day is the annual commemoration of the surrender of the British forces under Lord Cornwallis to the allied American and French forces of General George Washington which mark the close of the American Revolution. The celebration was attended by people from across the United States. In 1976, the French Minister of Defense represented the President of France; Admiral De Gaulle and descendants of Count Rochambeau and the Marquis de LaFayette were present; several hundred French citizens flew from France to be present; and the French warships, Colbert and De Grasse, were anchored in the York River. The Governor gave the main address at the ceremonies following the parade and lunch with the French aboard the Colbert. (October, Yorktown)

NINETEEN HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-SEVEN:

Following the nation's bicentennial celebration of the issuance of the Declaration of Independence, Virginia began to prepare for the anniversary of the Battle of Yorktown when America won her independence. Between 1977 and 1981, the ceremonies and events focussed on Virginia's contributions to the War for Independence.

The remainder of this section describes actions taken by the federal and state government related to the 200th Anniversary of the Battle of Yorktown. In addition, the annual Yorktown celebration is presented.

In October R. H. C. Neville, a descendent of the defeated General Cornwallis, visited at Yorktown. On behalf of the British, Mr. Neville presented the Chairman of the Virginia Independence Bicentennial Commission, Lewis McMurrin with a replica of General Cornwallis' sword. Rear Admiral, Pierre Meneterier, Naval Attaché for the French Embassy, brought greetings from France.

NINETEEN HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-EIGHT:

During 1978, preparations for the Yorktown celebrations intensified. Paul Tribble, the first district Representative to Congress, sponsored a congressional resolution for the National Park Service to underwrite the costs of planning for the 1981 celebration. Volunteers were organized by the Bicentennial Committee and the Park Service brought in Olaf Anderson to begin planning for the event.

At the annual Yorktown Day celebration, the primary speaker was Francois de Labocilaye, French Ambassador to the United States.

NINETEEN HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-NINE:

With two years remaining to plan for the 200th Anniversary of the Battle of Yorktown, the Chairman of the Virginia Independence Bicentennial Commission and the Superintendent of the Colonial National Park created the Yorktown Bicentennial Committee. The Committee, consisting of federal, state, local, and private sector officials, was charged with the planning for the upcoming celebration in Yorktown in 1981. The Yorktown Bicentennial Committee consisted of the following individuals.

Lewis A. McMurrin, Chairman
John Sullivan, President, *National Park Service
Parke Rouse, **State of Virginia
Olaf Anderson, ***National Park Service
Randall Young, ****State of Virginia
Shirley Cooper, York County
H. Tabb Smith, York County
J. Smoot, Town Trustees of York

* Replaced by Richard Meador, National Park Service

** Replaced by Ross L. Weeks, Jr., Jamestown-Yorktown Foundation

*** Replaced by John Abbett, National Park Service

**** Replaced by William B. Rowland, Jr., Commonwealth of Virginia

The Yorktown Bicentennial Committee appointed leading residents of the Commonwealth to head up committees to enlist support for the celebration. They were, as follows, listed roughly in the order of their appointment:

Mr. Joseph A. Jennings, Richmond, special fund raising; Lieutenant General Jack Fuson, Gloucester, military participation; Captain William J. Maddocks, Williamsburg, local celebrations; Mr. Edward Chambers, York, Heritage Festival; Mr. George Hagerman, York, waterfront activities; Dr. Thomas A. Graves, Jr., Williamsburg, and Mr. Donald Bruno, York, schools and colleges; Clement Conger, Alexandria, and Mr. Edwin Cox III, Richmond, foreign participation; Mr. John E. Harwood, Richmond, transportation; Mrs. Nicole Yancey, Newport News, liaison with France; Mr. David Peeble, Gloucester, and Mrs. Robert Trimpi, Gloucester, social activities; Mr. Thomas J. Deakin, Reston, and Mr. William L. Brown, Harpers Ferry, West Virginia, recreated military units; Mr. John R. Sears, Norfolk, and Mr. Samuel Laudenslager, Burke, entertainment and tall ships; Mrs. Bolling Powell, Jr. and Mrs. Catesby B. Jones, Jr. Gloucester, Gloucester Day; Mr. and Mrs. William J. Matheson, Gloucester, Gloucester celebration.

Mr. John Broadwater, York, Cofferdam project; Mr. Thomas Brady, Hampton, sailboat races; Mrs. Willitts Bowditch, Yorktown, hospitality centers and Watermen's Museum; Mr. John Matthews, York, access and parking; Mr. Jack S. Hodge, Suffolk, transportation coordination; Mr. C. M. Clarke, Suffolk, state highway traffic control; Brig. General Charles Symroski, Williamsburg, protocol; Mrs. Jack Fuson, Gloucester, guest housing; Mrs. Peggy Harris, Yorktown, hostesses and colonial theme center; Mr. John P. Abbett, Yorktown, federal property access; Mr. James C. Echols, Norfolk, satellite parking lot buses; Mr. Dan Thompson, Gloucester, security; Mr. Spencer Coleman, Norfolk, concessions; Mr. Albert W. Coates, Jr., Richmond, promotion and publicity; Mr. John R. Allen, Richmond, philatelic activities.

Mr. James Anthony, Williamsburg, ethnic showcase; Mr. Robert Anderson, Seaford, lifestyle; Mr. Turner Robinette, Yorktown, agricultural exhibits; Mr. Wendell Ayres, Yorktown, game and fish wildlife area; Mrs. Stalma Hacker, Yorktown, Colonial Trading Post; Mr. Latane Trice, Walkerton, jousting tournament; Mr. Gary Kemp, Yorktown, Colonial Auction Center; Mr. John Prince, Yorktown, education and orientation center; Ms. Thelma Jones, Hampton, hot air balloon exhibit; and Mrs. Lucy Tekinder, Newport News, colonial farm and home arts.

Over five hundred volunteers assisted in the undertaking. To supplement these activities, the federal government authorized \$100,000 for the National Park Service budget. Governor John N. Dalton called upon Virginians to devise meaningful programs and events to focus on 1981.

In October, the Count Gerard de la Villesbrunne, Consul General of France in New York, was present at the Yorktown Day to extend greetings from France. Also participating in the occasion was Rhode Island's State Senator, Robert McKenna.

NINETEEN HUNDRED AND EIGHTY:

With the Yorktown celebration only a year away, national and state attention began to focus on the celebration. The 1980 General Assembly passed Senate Joint Resolution 28 requesting the appropriate commemoration of the 200th Anniversary of Lord Cornwallis's surrender. Then, President Jimmy Carter sent a letter of support for the celebration. Congress passed a resolution recognizing the importance of the upcoming event at Yorktown.

Primary staff changes also occurred during this year. Parke Rouse and Olaf Anderson retired. Anderson was replaced by John Abbett, and the search commenced for a successor to Mr. Rouse.

The annual Yorktown celebration was attended by France's Rear Admiral G. LeCloerec, Naval Attaché, French Embassy in Washington. Also present was the Deputy Secretary of Defense, W. Graham Clayton, Jr.

NINETEEN HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-ONE:

With nine and one-half months to plan for the 200th Anniversary of the Battle of Yorktown, the Yorktown Bicentennial Committee concentrated their efforts on the four-day celebration and events leading up to the October 16-19 period.

Official medallions, logos, stamps, signage and similar mementos were adopted. Plans and schedules were refined. Paralleling the planning efforts, staffing changes once again occurred among state and National Park Service personnel involved in the celebration's planning.

The superintendent of the Park Service, Mr. Sullivan, retired and was replaced by Richard Meador. Mr. Ross Weeks was named as the successor to Parke Rouse. Also, Captain Randall Young resigned.

In view of the staffing changes and significance of the upcoming event, the Virginia Independence Bicentennial Commission requested Governor John Dalton to provide additional staff resources to assist the Yorktown Bicentennial Committee in preparing for and carrying out the celebration. As a result of this request, the Governor designated eight state employees to assist the Committee: Ms. Betty Biehn, Division of Volunteerism; Mr. Daniel Bartges, Division of Tourism; Mr. Al Coates, Department of Highways and Transportation; Ms. Pauline Edmonds, Department of Planning and Budget; Mr. Stanley Kidwell, Department of Housing and Community Development; Mr. Al Neale, Department of Intergovernmental Affairs, Ms. Trudy Norfleet, Office of the Governor; and Mr. William B. Rowland, Jr., Department of Planning and Budget. They reported to Yorktown on July 27, 1981.

Concurrently, the Virginia Independence Bicentennial Commission participated in six significant activities.

First, the 17th Commemorative Session convened in the Virginia General Assembly in Williamsburg. Since the restoration of the colonial capitol, such sessions had been held annually in Williamsburg. On February 2, 1980, with United States Senator Henry M. Jackson as speaker, the session focussed on Bicentennial theme.

Second, preliminary to the Bicentennial of the Yorktown victory was the Yorktown Concours, a gathering of unusual and historic American, British and French automobiles. It was held Sunday, May 24, following a parade two days earlier from Williamsburg to Yorktown and a gathering of exhibitors at the Yorktown Victory Center, where greetings from governors of states represented by car owners were presented to the Commonwealth of Virginia. The Concours attracted more than 225 vehicles from the United States and abroad. Large crowds visited the field at Kingsmill-on-the-James, where the final gathering was held on Sunday, May 24. Mr. Elliott Wilkins of Harrisonburg chaired the affair.

Third, to celebrate the 200th anniversary of the convening of the General Assembly in 1781, the VIBC joined with citizens of Charlottesville and Staunton to plan a two-day celebration on June 3 and 4, 1981. The program was directed by the Jack Jouett 1981 Commemorative Committee, headed by Mr. Edward O. McCue, III of Albemarle as chairman, with the full support of the VIBC and its staff.

Other members of the Jouett Commemorative Committee were General Harry Disston, USA Ret., Albemarle, vice-chairman; Miss Betty McLemore, Albemarle, secretary; Mrs. Mary Louise Matthews, Charlottesville and Albemarle regional chairman; Ms. Deborah Murdock, Fluvanna, Fluvanna regional chairman; Mrs. Eugenia Bumpass, Louisa, Louisa regional chairman; Mr. Paul O. Hirschbiel, Staunton, Staunton regional chairman; Mr. Edwin W. Besch, Albemarle, education chairman; and Mr. Alden G. Bigelow, Albemarle, public relations chairman.

Events of June 3: The two-day celebration included commemorations of events which occurred in upland Virginia in June, 1781, when the General Assembly attempted to gather there to avoid the threat of British interference in Richmond. The events began on June 3 with a noon lunch honoring Governor Dalton at Charlottesville. This was followed by a commemoration at 2:00 p. m. at Point-of-Fork in Fluvanna County, where British forces in 1781 attacked the Virginia armory. The speaker was Secretary of the Army, John O. Marsh.

At 4:00 p.m., a ceremony at Cuckoo in Louisa County honored Jack Jouett. In 1781, Jouett saw Colonel Banastre of Tarleton's British dragoons at a tavern there and rode through the night to Monticello to warn Governor Jefferson and the General Assembly. Speakers at the ceremony were Senator Harry Byrd, Jr. and Virginus Dabney, retired editor of the Richmond Times Dispatch.

At 6:30 p. m., members of the General Assembly and area guests gathered at Castle Hill, the colonial residence of the Walker family, near Charlottesville, where Tarleton and his horsemen stopped in route to Charlottesville and captured several members of the General Assembly. Senator John Warner was the speaker.

Events of June 4: On the second day of the observance, members of the Assembly gathered for breakfast at Michie Tavern before attending a ceremony at 9:30 a.m. at Monticello to recall Tarleton's frustrated attempt to apprehend Jefferson and his 1781 guests. A commemorative meeting of the Assembly followed at 10:45 a.m. at Albemarle County Courthouse, with Speaker A. L. Philpott of the House of Delegates presiding. Following remarks by Governor Dalton, an historical address was given by Dr. Hambleton Tapp, State Historian of Kentucky.

Following a reception at the Woodrow Wilson Birthplace in Staunton and lunch at nearby Mary Baldwin College, the General Assembly reconvened in commemorative session at Trinity Episcopal Church, Staunton, on the site of Augusta Parish Church, where the Assembly had met in 1781. Following remarks by Governor Dalton, an address was given by Attorney General Chauncey Browning of West Virginia. A concluding reception and buffet were held at the Staunton National Guard Armory.

Fourth, there was a visit of the Lord Mayor of London, Col. Sir Ronald Gardner-Thorpe, who brought greetings from the Alderman and Sheriffs of the City of London to Virginia in honor of the observance of the Yorktown victory. The Lord Mayor and a delegation from the City visited the United States from August 30 through September 3. Their mission to Virginia was to renew associations between London's City Companies and the former British colonies in North America, whose cause evoked the sympathy and support of London's commercial interests for the Revolution. In addition to the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, the group included Alderman and Sheriff Anthony Jolliffe and Mrs. Jolliffe, Chief Commoner B. J. Brown and Mrs. Brown, and Swordbearer Lieutenant-Colonel P. M. Milo.

Events of August 31: The group visited Yorktown on Monday where they were received by the York County Board of Supervisors and entertained at lunch. A tour of Jamestown followed in the afternoon, during which the Lord Mayor laid a wreath on the grave of William Lee, a Virginian who had gone to London before the Revolution and served, like Mr. Gardner-Thorpe, in the offices of sheriff, alderman, and lord mayor.

Events of September 1: The Lord Mayor's party was entertained at lunch by Governor and Mrs. Dalton at the Governor's Mansion in Richmond. That evening, the Lord Mayor and his party were dinner guests of the City of Norfolk at Chrysler Hall where the Lord Mayor addressed the English-Speaking Union on "The Role of the City of London in the American Revolution."

Events of September 2: The Lord Mayor and his party toured Colonial Williamsburg. An afternoon ceremony in Market Square was hosted by the Mayor and City Council of Williamsburg, who presented the British guest with a framed print of the seal of the Virginia capital. In return, Mr. Gardner-Thorpe presented Williamsburg Mayor Robert Walker with a silver salver engraved with the arms of the City of London. A dinner followed at Carter's Grove. The British group departed on September 3.

Fifth, the Battle of the Capes Commemoration was held on September 5 and 6. An international Naval review was held to commemorate the successful blockade of the British fleet under Admiral Graves by the French fleet under Admiral Conte de Grasse.

Sixth, the Master of the Worshipful Company of Drapers, Mr. Trevor Eldred, and Mrs. Eldred, came to Virginia on September 14 for four days of speaking engagements. They were entertained at functions at Jamestown and Yorktown, and Mr. Eldred addressed a conference held by the Bicentennial Council of the Thirteen Original States in Washington on September 19, 1981.

YORKTOWN

This section describes Yorktown and events that have occurred there since 1690. A brief history and synopsis of activities of the centennial and sesquicentennial celebrations are presented.

HISTORY

In 1691, fifty acres of land were sold for 10,000 pounds of tobacco for the establishment of "Ye Town of Yorktowne". Some ninety years later, in 1781, Yorktown and its environs was to become the site where American Independence was won.

At the close of the battle of Yorktown, in 1781, the guns didn't stop all at once. For a long time, the French and American artillerymen did not see the red-coated lad standing alone amid the exploding shells atop a British parapet. The sound of his drum was drowned out by the roar of more than a hundred cannons. Finally, one by one, the siege guns fell silent and, in the sudden stillness, the soldiers could hear the long rattling drum roll that meant "parley."

It was just past 9 o'clock on the morning of October 17, 1781. During the night, a rain squall had freshened the air. It was a bright and cold autumn morning. A British officer carrying a white flag appeared beside the drummer boy. He had a message for General Washington. Lord Cornwallis wished to surrender.

For the next two days, the negotiators wrangled out the specific terms of surrender. Many of the articles were bitterly contested. It was not until the morning of the 19th that General Washington penned his signature to the instrument of surrender.

It was past 2 o'clock in the afternoon before the remnants of Cornwallis's army began their last unhappy march out of the shell-pocked village. Many of the vanquished soldiers were seen to weep openly as, regiment by regiment, they marched into the open field, stacked their arms, and turned to march empty-handed back toward the ruins of Yorktown. Their band played a melancholy tune called "The World Turned Upside Down."

When informed of the surrender, Lord North, the Prime Minister, exclaimed, "Oh, God: It is all over." And it was.

On that cold October afternoon, the American Republic was born.

The little village of less than three hundred persons retains the flavor of the colonial epoch, like a page in history opened for the perusal of her guests. Visitors to the town in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries have found her character and vistas unlike other early American settlements.

Ancient mulberry trees, brought to the colony in the early seventeenth century with the silkworm industry, still stand on Main Street. Buildings covered with ivy and overhung by weeping willows constructed in the later seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries are there today. Among the buildings still standing are Shield House, West House, Diggs House, Customs House, Nelson House and Moore House.

Yorktown has hosted armies during the wars as well as celebrations commemorating the historical significance of America's victory in 1781. The commemorative actions in the 18th, 19th, and 20th centuries have historical significance in themselves.

PRIOR CELEBRATIONS

On October 29, 1781, a resolution was passed to erect a marble column at Yorktown to commemorate the siege and surrender that had taken place ten days earlier. However, it was not until June 7, 1880, nearly ninety-nine years after Lord Cornwallis's surrender, that Congress made a move to effect its resolution. A bill authorized the sum of \$100,000 to be expended in erecting the monument and arranging a celebration by the American people of the Centennial anniversary of Yorktown. On February 18, 1881, Congress requested President Chester A. Arthur to extend an invitation to the People of France and the family of General Lafayette, with an appropriation of \$20,000 for entertainment. In addition, a Yorktown Centennial Commission was created consisting of thirteen members from each House of Congress.

The Yorktown Centennial Association's plan called for a four-day celebration; attendance by the President of the United States, representatives of foreign countries, Governors from the original colonies, and descendants of the revolutionary generals; active involvement of historical and hereditary organizations, citizens and foreign visitors; and program activities of a religious, patriotic and military nature. These characteristics were incorporated into the Sesquicentennial and the Bicentennial Celebrations.

1881 - Yorktown - Centennial Anniversary: The following depicts highlights of the festivities at the Centennial Celebration.

October 17 - The United States Congress adjourned through October 21. The steamer, Excelsior, brought 200 congressmen, governors and descendants of revolutionary generals from Washington to Yorktown.

October 18 - John Phillip Sousa, guest conductor of the Marine Band played the "Marseillaise" and "Hail, Columbia" instead of Professor Seigel and his chorus of 300 trained voices, whose scheduled four hour train and boat trip required eight hours.

Governor F. W. M. Holliday, of Virginia, welcomed 2,000 Masons.

The French Naval detachment arrived during the day to join the American fleet already at anchor in the York River.

October 19 - The day was filled by speeches from President Chester A. Arthur, Marquis de Rochambeau, Baren Von Steuben, Max Outrey, Robert C. Wintroy, and Beverly R. Wellford. The massed chorus sang the Centennial Ode, James Barren Hope offered the Centennial Poem, and the Marine Band played the Grand Fantasia.

That evening, receptions, dinners and a grand ball were followed by a fireworks display.

October 20 - The military and naval forces numbering about 12,000 passed in review before the President. The fleet was exercised in making, shortening and furling sails, and shifting topsails. This closed the 1881 celebration.

1931 - Yorktown - Sesquicentennial Anniversary: The following depicts the major activities at the Sesquicentennial celebration.

October 16 - Two major ceremonies were held: dedication of Virginia State Memorial and the unveiling of the De Gallatin Tablet. In the celebration area, there were dedications, speeches, music, and pageantry throughout the day.

October 17 - Ceremonies included the unveiling of the Comte De Grasse Tablet and the Dedication of the Martiau Memorial. In the celebration area, there were addresses, a pageant of the Yorktown campaign, military exhibits, and band concerts.

October 18 - Ceremonies centered on dedications of Tablets for Thomas Nelson, William Gooch and French soldiers. Religious ceremonies such as Catholic field mass, Union services, Holy Communion, and military religious services were held.

October 19 - There were presidential salutes and greetings by the American and French navys, addresses by President Hoover and Senator Swanson of Virginia, and pageantry depicting the surrender of the British.

200TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BATTLE OF YORKTOWN

This celebration followed the lines of the 1881 and 1931 celebrations. The event was four days long with each day depicting a particular theme: Friday, October 16, was Festival Day; Saturday, October 17, was Military Day; Sunday, October 18, was Patriots (or Gloucester) Day since the primary celebration in Gloucester was the 18th; and Monday, October 19, was Victory Day. During the course of the four days over 200,000 visitors attended events. Entertainers, volunteers, governmental employees and military personnel within the celebration area each day ranged from 8,000 to a high of 23,000 on October 19. All-in-all, over one quarter of a million people experienced the crowning event of the nation's Bicentennial.

The activities during the festivities consisted of interpretations and tours; exhibits and displays; entertainment and demonstrations; social functions; and ceremonies and observances. The following pages describe some of the activities carried out for the 200th Anniversary celebration of the Battle of Yorktown.

INTERPRETATIONS AND TOURS:

The many museums, exhibit areas, historical buildings, and public facilities in the Peninsula area had special programs and exhibits for the celebration. Many of the facilities supplemented their existing staffs and offered guided tours. Some of the interpretative and tour programs available to the public during the four days are described below.

Gloucester County: provided hosts and guides at Rosewell Ruins, Walter Reed's Birthplace, Long Bridge Ordinary, Summerville, Abingdon Church, Ware Church, and Moton Conference Center.

Commonwealth of Virginia: increased staffing at the Wren Building at The College of William and Mary, Yorktown Victory Center and Virginia Institute of Marine Science for daily tours. The Yorktown Victory Center's Galley contained unique exhibits of priceless works of art. (See Appendix A for a listing of the works of art.)

National Park Service: increased the interpreters available at the Visitors Center, Moore House, Nelson House, and within the historic Town of York.

NASA Visitor Center: presented "Man Looks at His Universe - From Colonial Times to the Present."

Local Schools (Warwick, Tabb, York County, Gloucester) and Colleges (William and Mary, Old Dominion University): provided facilities for band concerts, orchestras, debates, and functions related to the celebration.

EXHIBITS AND DISPLAYS:

Throughout the celebration area, temporary exhibits and displays were established for the public. The displays were designed to be both informative and educational. They ranged from 18th century arts and crafts to modern military weapons. Each of the exhibits and displays were staffed with guides or interpreters and were located throughout the celebration area.

There were, however, five major locations: Recreated Encampment; Heritage Festival Area; Gloucester Point; Yorktown Battlefield; and York River. These areas are shown on the map on the following page. In addition, the following exhibits and displays were open daily.

Recreated Encampment In the eastern portion of the Battlefield on either side of Route 238 was an authentic 18th century encampment. Some 4,000 recreated troops and camp followers representing twenty-three states and Canada offered the visitors a living history of the colonial soldier. (See Appendix B for a listing of the "Bicentennial Brigade".)

Heritage Festival - Located on either side of the Colonial Parkway at Route 238 were nine exhibit areas. Each exhibit was designed to convey a particular aspect of American heritage and history. All but two of the following exhibits were housed in tents.

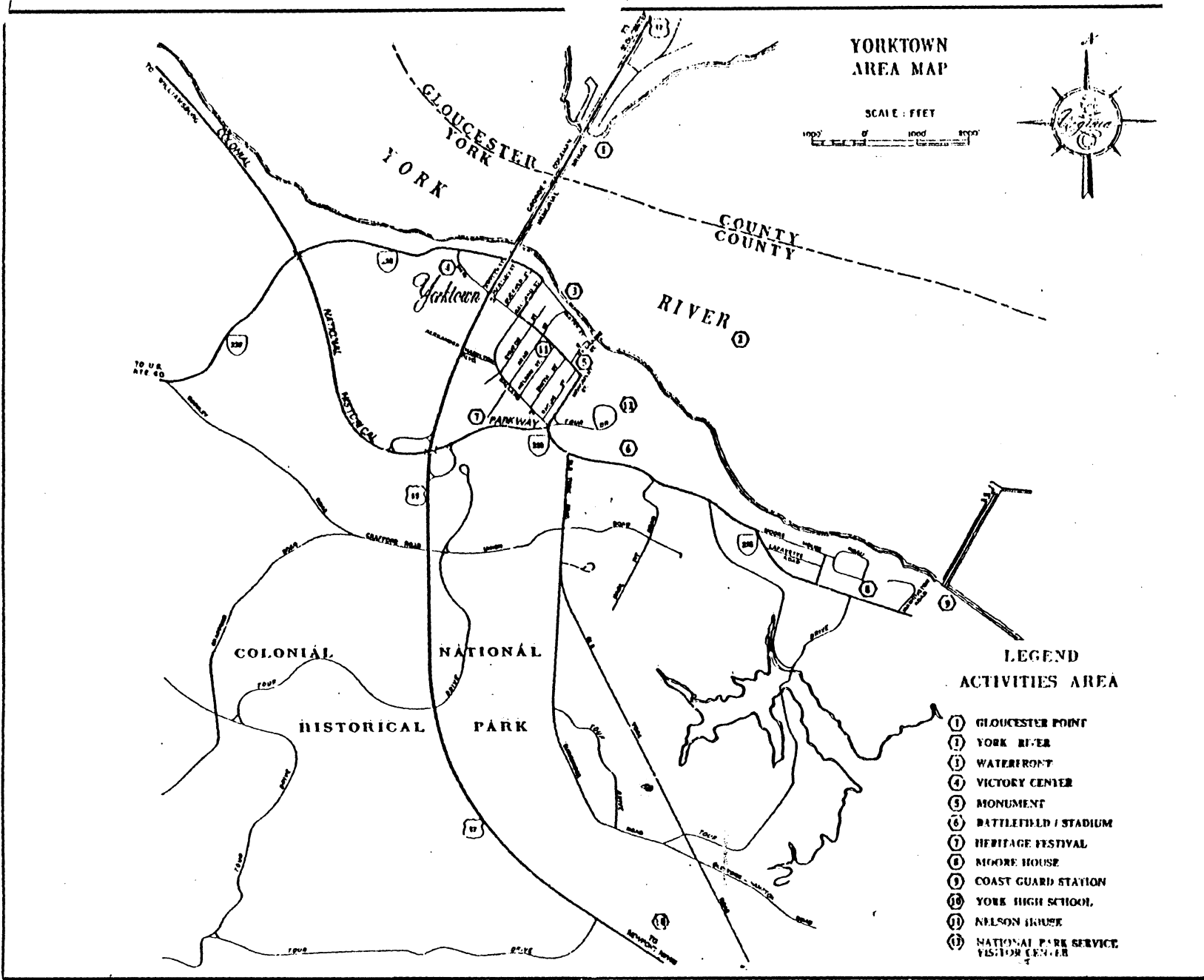
The "Theme Center," the centerpiece of the Heritage Festival, had as its theme "Yorktown Under Siege." Twelve mounted murals photographically depicted the private homes and public structures present in Yorktown during the Revolutionary War. Five collages featured salutes to the United States, United Kingdom, France, the 13 original Colonies, and the Centennial and Sesquicentennial Celebrations. Hostesses in period costume interpreted the murals to visitors.

The "Norfolk Tricentennial Exhibit," which depicted the City of Norfolk's 300th Anniversary in 1982, described three centuries of Tidewater history.

The "American Farm and Home Exposition" consisted of two tents which housed outstanding craftsmen and artisans displaying their skills. Participants included potters, woodcarvers, instrument makers, quilters, apple cider and apple butter makers, a blacksmith, spinners, weavers and many others. An agricultural exhibit displayed Virginia agriculture in Colonial times, and included pens of livestock common during Colonial days such as cows oxen, goats, sheep, hogs, and chickens.

The "Game and Wildlife Exhibit" featured exhibits of Virginia wildlife, a large tank with live fish, a marine life exhibit, wildflowers and foods, and old farm and forestry tools. There was also a replica of a trapper's cabin. Peanuts and oyster shell handouts were given to visitors to the Exhibit.

The "Trading Post," an unusual octagonal structure, housed an actual store where visitors could purchase arts and crafts made by the craftsmen in the Heritage Festival as well as other souvenir items.



The "Colonial Jousting Field" depicted three centuries of American participation in the traditional sport of Colonial jousting. On Saturday and Sunday afternoons, over 40 knights from Virginia, Maryland and West Virginia rode their mounts over the 80 yard course in 8 seconds or less and attempted to "capture" progressively smaller rings on the tips of their lances. This exciting event entertained Heritage Festival attendants. Tournament winners received cash prizes and trophies.

The "Colonial Auction Center," for four hours each day, held an auction where visitors participated in a genuine auction of antiques, gifts, souvenirs, furniture, and jewelry.

The "Education and Orientation Center" was the headquarters for the Heritage Festival. Information on all aspects of the celebration was available here, as well as interpreter services for the deaf.

The "Spirit of America Balloon Area" contained a hot air balloon which flew in Philadelphia in 1976. The balloon was featured in daily tethered flights in the Heritage Festival area. The 8-story balloon was beautifully painted with scenes from the American Revolution.

The "Indian Village Area" contained three native Virginia Indian longhouses. Members of the Mattaponi Indian Tribe dressed in full regalia displayed artifacts and beadwork. The exhibit also provided information on Indian heritage through educational displays and demonstrations.

Gloucester Point - This area on the north side of the York River, adjacent to the Coleman Bridge, contained numerous exhibits and displays representing historical and present day activities. Primary among the programs offered were the archeological exhibit, the county schools exhibit, the arts and crafts exhibit, Captain Ahab's Brown Tent and the Seafood Festival.

The "Archeological Exhibit" in the old Hogg Oyster House on the tip of Gloucester Point was being renovated to serve as the Virginia Marine Archeological Headquarters, as well as to house an archeological exhibit of the Gloucester area. It showed an archeological exhibit of the underwater work on the H. M. S. Charon as well as several other exhibits on land sites.

The "Gloucester County Schools Exhibit" consisted of art and social studies projects designed and produced by Gloucester County elementary and secondary school students. Drawings, paintings and other art projects, book reports, dioramas, and special projects, many with a Bicentennial theme, were featured. A model of a Colonial town was on display.

The "Art and Craft Show" was made up of local Virginia artists and craftsmen displaying their works for sale to the public. Many types of artwork, including oils, acrylics, pastels, watercolors, pencil/pen/ink drawings were displayed as well as several types of crafts, including needlework and woodcarving.

The "Seafood Festival," hosted by the Abingdon Ruritan Club of Gloucester, sponsored a seafood festival from 10:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. on Gloucester Point on Saturday and Sunday. Taste treats included steamed crabs, fried fish, oysters, clams, clam chowder, and clam fritters.

The "Captain Ahab's Brown Tent" was intended for children of all ages. An aquarium with marsh creatures was featured, as well as four films about the ocean and aquatic life. A sea shanty singer and a storyteller proved entertainment, and a videotape produced by Gloucester County third graders entitled "200 Years of History" was shown.

York River - In addition to the small boats and pleasure craft at anchor in the York River, there were character ships and modern day warships open to visitors. On the Gloucester side of the River were the skipjacks, Norfolk and Galleon's Lap. These two vessels participated in mock sea battles on Friday the 16th and Sunday the 18th.

At the "Coast Guard" Station, there were two French frigates, the Lourville and the George Leygues. Adjacent to these warships were two Coast Guard vessels and the Presidential yacht, the Sequoia.

In the "river", the United States battleships McInerney, Josephus' Daniels, Trenton, Barney, Comte de Grasse and Ainsworth were at anchor. Also, the British warship, HMS Ariadne was anchored, accompanied by a German warship. Character ships like the Pride of Baltimore, Young America, Providence, Dove, and Meka II were located on either side of the river. In addition to these vessels, a ferry was operated between the pier of the Virginia Institute of Marine Science and the wharf of Yorktown. On each day, there were either sailboat races, parades of ships, mock battles, regattas, or assault demonstrations by modern amphibious landing craft.

Yorktown Battlefield - At several locations along Route 238 and 701, the United States Army displayed modern military equipment. At the Grand French Battery, the displays consisted of helicopters, recruitment and operations exhibits. Along 701 there were artillery and tank displays.

At the entrance to the National Park Service Visitors center was an Abrams M-1 Tank and F-15 Fighter Jet. Along the water front and in the Park Service Picnic area were various amphibious assault vehicles. In front of the Moore House was a display of military transportation and construction equipment.

ENTERTAINMENT AND DEMONSTRATIONS:

In addition to the interpretations and tours, the displays and exhibits, a wide array of entertainment and demonstrations was scheduled beginning at 10:00 a.m. each day. Musical and theatrical entertainment took place on six stages. The stages, Gloucester Showcase, Ethnic Showcase, Heritage Casual, Waterfront River Stage, Yorktown Stage and the American Lifestyles, were located in major activity areas. (See Appendix C which reflects the daily

schedule and the variety of entertainment offered at each stage.) Existing facilities were also used by performers to entertain the public both within and outside the celebration area. Below are performing groups and their locations for each day.

<u>October 16:</u>	<p>Waterman's Museum York County High School</p> <p>Nelson House Victory Center Hampton Coliseum</p>	<p>Colonial Navy of Massachusetts All County Chorus - Voices of Freedom, Cranes Artillery Regiment, Gloucester Choral Society and Tidewater Concert Band Turkey Run Orchestra York County Fifes and Drums Spirit of America Tatum</p>
<u>October 17:</u>	<p>Coast Guard Base Yorktown Beach</p> <p>Waterman's Museum York County High School</p> <p>Yorktown Victory Monument Yorktown Baptist Church Nelson House York County Courthouse</p> <p>Victory Center</p> <p>Hampton Coliseum</p>	<p>Josephine and the Juggetts Marine 2nd Air Wing Band, U. S. Atlantic Fleet Navy Band and U. S. Coast Guard Jazz Band Colonial Navy of Massachusetts Bicentennial Orchestra and Bicentennial Chorus French Band Historic Monologue Turkey Run Orchestra Voices of Freedom, Tavern Troubadours and Cranes Artillery Regiment U. S. Air Force Tactical Band, Peninsula Community Theater, Merrimac Chorus and York County High School Band Spirit of American Tatum</p>
<u>October 18:</u>	<p>Coast Guard Base York County High School</p> <p>Nelson House Victory Center</p> <p>Warwick High School</p>	<p>Josephine and the Juggetts Bicentennial Orchestra, Bicentennial Chorus and All State Band Turkey Run Orchestra Peninsula Community Theater, Charlottesville Municipal Band and French Band Bicentennial Orchestra</p>
<u>October 19:</u>	<p>Yorktown Beach</p> <p>Yorktown Victory Monument Hampton Coliseum</p>	<p>Marine 2nd Air Wing Band and U. S. Atlantic Fleet Navy Band U. S. Coast Guard Band NASA Symposium with Eric Severeid</p>

Each day the recreated troops would march out of the encampment to the battlefield and stadium area to conduct linear and tactical maneuvers used during the 18th century. They reenacted a major aspect of the Siege of Yorktown each day: on Friday, the opening of the siege and storming of the redoubts; on Saturday, the call for parley; and, on Monday, the surrender ceremony.

On Friday evening, there was a gigantic fireworks display from barges located in the York River.

SOCIAL FUNCTIONS:

Prior to and during the four day celebration, there were numerous teas, lunches, receptions, socials, and dinners scheduled. These activities were hosted by various hereditary, historical and governmental organizations and limited by specific invitation. Attendees at these functions ranged from as few as 20 to over 500 guests. The locations varied from within the celebration area to Williamsburg and Newport News. Below are those social events for each day.

October 10: Colonial Ball for Yorktown Day Association at the 1776 Motel, Williamsburg.

October 14: Lunch for participants at Yorktown Bicentennial Rotunda Ceremony at Nick's Seafood Pavilion, Yorktown.

October 15: Oyster Roast for ships captains and selected officers at John Huggins's home, Gloucester; Dinner for Daughters of the American Revolution at Ramada Inn, Newport News; and Reception for French at Victory Center, Yorktown.

October 16: Lunch for Daughters of the American Revolution, postal officials and dignitaries at York County High School (following First Day of Issuance ceremony for Yorktown Stamp); Lunch for participants in Lee Hall and Lafayette Square dedication ceremonies at James River Country Club, Newport News; Reception for Sons of American Revolution Trustees at 1776 Motel, Williamsburg; Reception for dignitaries aboard French frigate Tourville at the Coast Guard Station; Yorktown Day Dinner, local and state officials at Victory Center, Yorktown; Reception to Zweibruken Delegation at the Duke of York, Yorktown; Dinner for Daughters of the American Revolution at Newport News; Reception and dinner for educators and dignitaries, President's Home, College of William and Mary, Williamsburg; and Dinner for French and American Officers at Captain Faigle's Quarters, Coast Guard Station.

October 17: Tea for Daughters of the American Revolution at the Customs House, Yorktown; Reception and dinner for Confrerie des Chevaliers du Tastevin at Williamsburg Lodge, Williamsburg; Military Day reception and dinner at Officers' Club, Fort Monroe, Hampton; Luncheon for Secretaries of Defense, Army, and Navy, Air Force Chiefs of Staff, and NATO Representatives at Officers' Club, Naval Weapons Station, Yorktown; Dinner of CV-5 (Yorktown) organization at Quality Inn, Williamsburg; Dinner for Sons of the American Revolution Trustees at 1776 Motel, Williamsburg; Reception for Society of Cincinnati at Victory Center, Yorktown; Reception for Von Steuben Society at Victory Center, Yorktown; and Reception and lunch for Lafayette descendants at Officers' Club, Coast Guard Station.

October 18: Lunch for the President of France at Carters Grove, Williamsburg; Reception and dinner for Sons of the American Revolution at Level Green Plantation, Gloucester; Gloucester Victory Day luncheon for foreign

dignitaries at Little England Plantation, Gloucester; Reception and dinner for ecumenical leaders at Nick's Seafood Pavilion, Yorktown; Governor's dinner for state and national dignitaries at Williamsburg Lodge, Williamsburg; Presidents dinner at Governor's Palace, Williamsburg; Reception and dinner for French Senate, at Sadovis Home, Eagle Point; Reception and dinner for Conferie des Chevaliers de Tastevin at Kingsmill; and Brunch for former National Park Service superintendents at Diggs House, Yorktown.

October 19: Social for German-American Society at Victory Center, Yorktown; Reception for Yorktown Bicentennial Committee aboard Sequoia at Coast Guard Station; Dinner for enlisted men at the Festhaus at the Old Country, Williamsburg; and Luncheon for Children of the American Revolution at Customs House.

October 20: Reception and dinner for Zweibruckun delegation at the Yorktown Victory Center.

CEREMONIES AND OBSERVANCES:

The ceremonial aspects of the celebration were as numerous and diverse as the exhibits, displays, entertainment, demonstrations and social functions. Speeches, prayers, music, and pageantry were heard and seen at wreath layings, monument dedications, plaque placings, presentations, and daily ceremonies throughout the celebration area.

Wednesday, October 14: The first major ceremony, the dedication of the "Yorktown Bicentennial Rotunda," occurred on October 14, two days prior to the opening of the celebration. As a permanent reminder of the Bicentennial of the Yorktown victory, Mr. and Mrs. Nick Mathews of Yorktown presented to Yorktown a landscaped memorial monument on Water Street, close to the community's public wharf and waterfront. Governor Dalton made the principal address, and the Reverend Constantine Dombalis, priest of Sts. Constantine and Helen Greek Orthodox Church in Richmond, offered the prayers.

The monument's granite tablets record the Yorktown Siege of 1781, the Centennial Celebration in 1881, attended by President Chester Arthur; the Sesquicentennial of 1931, attended by President Herbert Hoover; and the Bicentennial of 1981, attended by President Reagan and President Mitterrand of France.

Friday, October 16, was Festival Day of the 200th Anniversary of the Battle of Yorktown. During the course of the day there were six ceremonies.

The "Bicentennial Parade" was the first. The parade contained 35 units consisting of some 3000 people. It began at the Victory Center and proceeded down Water Street, up Ballard Street to Main Street to Route 238, past the reviewing stand, through the battlefield. The parade was divided into colonial and modern units (See Appendix C). The Grand Marshall was Shirley Cooper, Chairman of the York County Board of Supervisors.

The City of Newport News arranged for a recreation of the first Peninsula train services marking the opening of the "Yorktown Centennial" in that year. Through the courtesy of the Chessie Line, successor to the Chesapeake and Ohio, a special train brought Governor and Mrs. John Dalton and distinguished guests from Richmond to Lee Hall on the morning of October 16.

At Lee Hall the Governor's train met another which had departed from Newport News following the dedication that morning of a new Lafayette Square Station on Warwick Boulevard near Huntington Park. The train ceremonies were arranged by the Newport News Railroad Centennial Celebration Committee, under chairmanship of Mr. Andrew J. Parlantieri. Others on the committee were Senator Herbert Bateman, Mrs. Westa Morris, Mr. Clifton Booker, Mr. James Braxton, Mr. William T. Watkins, Jr., Ms. Phyllis Stephenson, Mr. William Vivian, Mr. Harry Candler, Mr. Ronnie Burroughs and Mr. John Darling with Ms. Linda Phillips as secretary.

At the restored Lee Hall railway station, ceremonies were held to commemorate the convergence of the Centennial trains from Newport News and Richmond. Previously, the trains travelled by temporary spur which had been laid at the behest of Collis Potter Huntington to enable trains to reach Yorktown. In the 1981 reenactment, Governor and Mrs. Dalton and others were bused from Lee Hall to Yorktown to the opening ceremony.

Midmorning at the Yorktown Victory Monument, the "Dedication of Zweibruckun Road" ceremony was held. Participating in the ceremony were U. S. and German Color Guards; Fife and Drum Corps of German Army Band; U. S. Tactical Air Command Band; Reverend G. G. Barkley; Wolf Prow, Chairman, York County Bicentennial Committee; Shirley Cooper, Chairman, York County Board of Supervisors; Dr. Werner Von Blan, Lord Mayor of Zweibruckun; Troess von Cetto, descendant of William of Zweibruckun; and Robert Anderson, York County Bicentennial Committee.

At John P. Wornom Auditorium of York County High School, the "First Day of Issuance" Stamp ceremony was held. Participating in the 1981 Yorktown Stamp Ceremony were: Mercer V. Hogge, Jr., Postmaster, Yorktown; Mid-Atlantic Battalion Color Guard; York High School Band; Reverend Herbert L. Stein-schnieder, President the Lafayette-Rochambeau Society; Ross L. Weeks, Jr., Executive Director, Jamestown-Yorktown Foundation; Mrs. Richard D. Shelby, President General, National Society Daughters of the American Revolution; Francois de Laboulaye, Ambassador of France; Mary Mathews, Town of York Trustees; and Carl C. Ulsaker, Senior Assistant Postmaster General.

The "Opening Ceremony" was prefaced by an exhibition of the United States Army Parachute Team, the Golden Knights, and concert music by the City of Williamsburg Choral Society, City of Fairfax Band, and Virginia Opera Association. The Ceremony began with a procession of Governor John N. Dalton and the official party of approximately fifty Virginians, led by the Monticello Color Guard and the ceremonial unit of the Commonwealth.

The ceremony was divided into four major activities: Remarks and Presentations; Review of the Troops; Bicentennial Pageant; and Assaulting Redoubt 9. During the first portion of the ceremony, participants included: Right Reverend Charles Vaché, Bishop, Episcopal Diocese of Southern Virginia; The French Marine Corps Band; Mrs. Richard Shelby, President General, National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution; French Ambassador Francois de Laboulaye; Donald P. Hodel, Undersecretary, Department of Interior; Ray Charles Kasper, Official Bicentennial Poet; Lewis A. McMurrin, Jr., Chairman, Virginia Independence Bicentennial Commission; and John N. Dalton, Governor, Commonwealth of Virginia.

Governor Dalton and Undersecretary Hodel reviewed the Bicentennial Brigade in a horse-drawn carriage. This was followed by the Brigade, 4,000 strong, marching off the field.

The Bicentennial Pageant consisted of a three scene musical arrangement by the New Virginians from Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University and the Madisonians from James Madison University.

The Assault on Redoubt 9 commenced with Governor Dalton firing the first cannon shot, followed by the attack of French and American Recreated troops on the British in Redoubt 9.

Saturday, October 17, was Military Day. During the course of the day there were six ceremonies and observances.

During the morning the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution held a "Gift Ceremony" at the Moore House. Participants in the occasion were: Mrs. Joseph W. Tiberio, Curator General, Daughters of the American Revolution; Mrs. Thomas M. Egan, Chaplain General, Daughters of the American Revolution; Mrs. Robert L. Jackson, Chairman, National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution; Yorktown Bicentennial Committee; Mrs. Richard Shelby, President General, National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution; Mr. James R. Coleman, Regional Director, National Park Service; and Turkey Run Orchestra.

The Peninsula French Club held a "Wreath Laying Ceremony" at the French Trench. Participants in the observance were: Mrs. Madeleine Phillips, President, Peninsula French Club; Reverend Father de Rocquois; Georges Varennes, Military Chaplain, 99th Infantry Regiment; French Band, French Army and French Navy Platoons; and U. S. Color Guard, Army and Navy Platoons.

In the amphitheatre at Gloucester, a ceremony "Unveiling Gloucester's Surrender Monument" was held. Participants in the observance were: Mr. Richard Lusher, Town Crier; Mr. Everett Rich, Chairman, Gloucester County Board of Supervisors; Dr. Andrew T. Udvardy of the Hungarian Delegation; U. S. Marine Platoon; Mathews County Fife and Drums; and Gloucester Choral Society.

The central event of the day was the "Military Day" ceremony at the stadium in the Battlefield. The ceremony consisted of: pre-ceremony concert, march on, honors, sound off, inspection, honors to the nation, remarks, and march in review, including and aerial review. Military units participating included: 3rd U. S. Infantry Color Guard; Marine Barracks; United States Navy Ceremonial Guard; United States Air Force, Presidential Honor Guard; United States Coast Guard Honor Guard; and United States Continental Army Band, approximately 440 military personnel. The presidential reviewing stand was occupied by Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Coast Guard and Department of Defense officials.

During the evening, the Society of the Cincinnati held a presentation of a "Bust of George Washington" at the Victory Center. Participants at the ceremony were: York County Fifes and Drums; Sons of the American Revolution Continental Color Guard of Massachusetts; Ambassador of France, Francois de Laboulaye; Governor of Virginia, John N. Dalton; President General of the Society of the Cincinnati, John G. Dumont; Reverend John Page Williams; and Oliver Jackson Sands, Sons of the Cincinnati.

The Tidewater German Society held a bust presentation ceremony at the Victory Center. The "Bust of Von Steuben" ceremony was participated in by: United States and German Color Guards; German Army Band; Jim Rollings, Director, Yorktown Victory Center; Wolf Prow, Chairman, Yorktown Bicentennial Committee; Mr. Diedolf, National Chairman, Von Steuben Society of America; General Trefry, Inspector General, United States Army; Dr. Hermes, Ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany; Charles R. Henderson, President, Tidewater German Society; and John N. Dalton, Governor of Virginia.

Sunday, October 18, was Patriots Day. During the course of the day there were ten ceremonies and observances.

During the morning there was a "Wreath Laying" ceremony at Nelson's Grave at Grace Church sponsored by the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. Participants in the observance were: Roderick D. Brown, National Chairman, Yorktown Day Committee; Captain John T. S. Kerns, United States Navy, Retired, President, Virginia Sons of the American Revolution; Reverend William H. Lister, Chaplain General, National Society, Sons of the American Revolution; Thomas Page Nelson and Dr. William R. Nelson, fifth great-grandsons of Governor Nelson; and Reverend Samuel H. Sayre, Honorary Chaplain, Virginia Sons of the American Revolution.

A ceremony commemorating the "350th Anniversary of the Arrival of Nicholas Martiau" was held on Ballard Street sponsored by the Lafayette-Rochambeau Society. Participants in the observances adjacent to the Nicholas Martiau marker were: Nicholas Ward, National Huguenot Society; Mrs. Richard Shelby, National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution; William Sizemore, Editor, Yorktown Crier; and Ambassador Hartman of the United States.

A "Presentation of a Clock" at the Moore House was sponsored by the Daughters of the Cincinnati. Participants at the presentation were: Mrs. William B. Bagby, Chairman, Yorktown Committee, Daughters of the Cincinnati; James R. Coleman, Regional Director, National Park Service; Ms. Susan Hanna, Curator of Colonial National Historical Park; and Mrs. Hans Bielenstein, President, Daughters of the Cincinnati.

A "Naturalization Ceremony" was held at the Yorktown Victory Monument sponsored by the Comte de Grasse Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. Participants in the ceremony were: John N. Dalton, Governor of Virginia; Charles Seaman, Don Couvillon and Kellogg Whittick with the United States Immigration and Naturalization Service; Etta Gilliland and Maurice E. Mauldin, Deputy Clerks, U. S. District Court; Judges J. Calvert Clarke and Richard B. Kellam; Continental Army Band and U. S. Color Guard; Mrs. Thomas M. Egan, Chaplain General, National Society Daughters of the American Revolution; Mrs. Eldred M. Yochim, Organizing Secretary General, National Society Daughters of the American Revolution; Mrs. Ralph E. Rhodes, State Regent, Virginia Daughters of the American Revolution, Mrs. Robert J. Jackson, National Chairman, National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, Yorktown Bicentennial Commission; Mrs. Richard D. Shelby, President General, National Society Daughters of the American Revolution; and Mrs. Robert M. Brown, Peninsula Naturalization Chairman, National Society Daughters of the American Revolution. Some 225 petitioners became citizens of the United States of America on that Sunday.

At noon in Gloucester Point the "Gloucester Victory Ceremony" was sponsored by the Gloucester Bicentennial Celebration Committee. Participants in the ceremony were: the French Marine Corps Band, United States Coast Guard Band, a Platoon and Color Guard from the 99th Infantry Regiment of the French Army and the 3rd Regiment of the U. S. Army; John Warren Cooke, Former Speaker of the House of Delegates; Reverends de Rocquois and Michael Murray. In addition were numerous platform guests. John N. Dalton, Governor of Virginia; U. S. Senators Harry F. Byrd and John Warner; U. S. Representative Paul L. Trible; Secretary of the Army, John Marsh, Secretary of the Navy, John Lehman and Secretary of the Air Force, Verne Orr; French descendants of the Marquis' Jean de Rochambeau and Jean Pierre de Chambun; Comte Michel Rochambeau; and Madame Charles de Beauville de Grasse; William Belvin, George Sterling and Felton Graham of the Gloucester County Board of Supervisors; Mrs. Bulling R. Powell and James B. Martin of the Gloucester Bicentennial Celebration Committee; General Glen K. Otis, Commander of Tradoc, and Delegate Harvey Morgan.

In the stadium area, shortly after midday, an "Ecumenical Worship Service" was sponsored by the York County Ministerial Association. The interfaith service was participated in by: the Continental Army Band Brass Quintet; the Peninsula Baptist Association Choir; Reverend Claud Barkley, Pastor of the Yorktown Baptist Church; Reverend Robert Quinn, Roman Catholic Church, Richmond Diocese; Rabbi Charles S. Levi, Temple Sinai; Reverend C. R. Coleman, President of the Bishops Conference, The African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church; Reverend Dr. Virgil A Moyer, Jr., Bishop of the Virginia Synod, Lutheran Church of America; the Rt. Reverend C. Charles Vache', Bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of Southern Virginia; Father Peter Makris, Pastor, Saint Constantine and Helen, Greek Orthodox Church; Reverend Dr. Bill J. Leonard, Associate Professor, Southern Baptist Theological Seminary; and Reverend Dr. H. Davis Yeuell, Executive Director, Synod of the Virginias, Presbyterian Church.

A "Re-dedication of the Family Parlor" at the Moore House was sponsored by the National Society of the Children of the American Revolution in the afternoon. The ceremony was participated in by: Mrs. Thomas G. Burkey, Senior National President, National Society of the Children of the American Revolution; Ms. Mary Sue Piacesi, National President, National Society of the Children of the American Revolution; Mr. James R. Coleman, Regional Director, National Park Service; Mr. David S. Johnson, National Organizing Secretary, National Society of the Children of the American Revolution; and York County's Fifes and Drums.

A "Canadian Plaque Presentation Ceremony" was held at the entrance to the Yorktown Victory Center in midafternoon by the Regimental Council of the Queen's York Rangers of Toronto, Canada. The ceremony was participated in by The Reverend Kim Warne, Regimental Padre; Colonel David McDonald Stewart; Brigadier General George G. Bell of Queen's York Rangers; The Honorable Dennis Timbrell, Minister of Health, The Province of Ontario; John White, Chairman of Ontario Heritage Foundation; and, The Honorable Lewis A. McMurrin, Jr., Chairman, Virginia Independence Bicentennial Commission.

In the stadium area at 3:30 p.m., Eagle and Boy Scouts presented a program arranged by the Peninsula Council, Boy Scouts of America. The Northern Virginia Patriots Fife and Drum Corps and the Regimental Band of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers also performed.

At Surrender Field, the French American Monument Foundation held a ceremony designated by Mr. Felix deWeldon commemorating American and French Generals of the Revolutionary War. Music was provided by the Continental Army Band. Participants included Mrs. William-Wood Prince, The Prince Foundation; Dr. Thaddeus Tate, Director, Institute of Early American History and Culture, The College of William and Mary; Mr. John H. G. Pell, Chairman of the French-American Monument Association; Mr. Felix deWeldon, Mr. Craig Potter and Mr. Richard H. Maeder of the National Park Service and descendants of Revolutionary war generals.

That evening at the Yorktown Victory Center, there were presentations of busts of Rochambeau and DeGrasse by the Sons of the American Revolution. Entertainment was provided by a 48 piece French Band, French Color Guard, U. S. Color Guard and a platoon of French Infantry. Participants included Mr. James J. Shannon, Jr., President, and Mr. Edwin Cox, III, Vice-President, General Society Sons of the American Revolution; Françoise de Laboulaye, Ambassador of France; Lewis A. McMurrin, Jr., Chairman, Virginia Independence Bicentennial Commission; Stuart W. Connock, Commonwealth of Virginia, and descendants of Rochambeau.

In the Heritage Festival Area, there was a reunion of the attendees of the 1931 Sesquicentennial celebration. Entertainment was provided by the Colonial Orchestra of Turkey Run Farm, Massachusetts Continental Colour Guard, and a black and white film of the 1931 celebration.

Monday, October 19, was Victory Day of the 200th Anniversary of the Battle of Yorktown. During the course of the day there were six ceremonies.

The "Zweibruckun Wreath Laying" at Redoubt 9 was the first ceremony of the day. The military participants at the ceremony were the Continental Army Band, a U. S. Color Guard, a French Color Guard, and a German Color Guard. Also included were Dr. Werner Von Blen, The Lord Mayor of Zweibruckun, Dr. Juergen Lambert, and the Zweibruckun delegation.

The "Victory Day Ceremony" was the highlight of the October 19 ceremonies. Over 100,000 visitors viewed the ceremony in the stadium area. The crowd watched the arrival of President Mitterrand of France, Lord Hailsham of the United Kingdom, and President Reagan of the United States. The platform guests consisted of the following distinguished individuals:

Ronald Reagan, President of the United States, and Mrs. Reagan
Francois Mitterrand, President of France, and Mrs. Mitterrand
Lord Hailsham, Lord Chancellor of the United Kingdom
John N. Dalton, Governor of Virginia, and Mrs. Dalton
Harry F. Byrd, Jr., Senator from Virginia
John Warner, Senator from Virginia
Alexander Haig, Secretary of State
John O. Marsh, Secretary of the Army
John Lehman, Secretary of the Navy
Verne Orr, Secretary of the Air Force
James Watt, Secretary of the Interior
William Casey, Director of Central Intelligence Agency
Richard Schweiker, Secretary of Health and Human Services
Charles Hernu, Minister of Defense of France
Claude Cheysson, French Minister of Exterior Relations
Francois de Laboulaye, Ambassador of France
Sir Nicholas Henderson, Ambassador of Great Britain
Dr. Jan Hendrik Lubbers, Ambassador of the Netherlands
Sean Donlon, Ambassador of Ireland
Peter Towe, Ambassador of Canada
Peter Hermes, Ambassador of West Germany
José Llado, Ambassador of Spain
Evan Galbraith, U. S. Ambassador to France
Edwin Meese, Counselor to the President
Mrs. Leonore Annenberg, U. S. Chief of Protocol
Russell Dickinson, Director of the National Park Service
Dan Daniel, Congressman from Virginia
Mills E. Godwin, Jr., former Governor of Virginia
Albertis S. Harrison, Jr., former Governor of Virginia
Harry Carrico, Chief Justice of the Virginia Supreme Court
Charles S. Robb, Lieutenant Governor of Virginia
J. Marshall Coleman, Attorney General of Virginia
Lewis A. McMurrin, Jr., Chairman, Virginia Independence Bicentennial Committee
Hunter B. Andrews, Vice-Chairman, Virginia Independence Bicentennial Committee
Paul Tribble, Congressman from Virginia
Thomas Bliley, Congressman from Virginia
Frank Wolf, Congressman from Virginia
William Wampler, Congressman from Virginia
Robert Daniel, Congressman from Virginia
William Whitehurst, Congressman from Virginia

J. Kenneth Robinson, Congressman from Virginia
Caldwell Butler, Congressman from Virginia
Stanford Parris, Congressman from Virginia
Pierre duPont, Governor of Delaware
Hugh J. Gallen, Governor of New Hampshire
William A. O'Neill, Governor of Connecticut
J. Joseph Garrahy, Governor of Rhode Island
Harry Hughes, Governor of Maryland
Bruce King, Governor of New Mexico
Robert D. Orr, Governor of Indiana
Richard Riley, Governor of South Carolina
Mrs. Mary Mathews, Citizen of Yorktown

In the stadium area were over 5600 military personnel consisting of: Yorktown Bicentennial Brigade, The United States Army Band, and units from the Coast Guard, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, Army, Virginia Military Institute, British, German, French, Irish military units, Commander and Chief's Guard, Fife and Drums, Cohorts, 1st Infantry Division Colors, National Guard Corden, and Herald Trumpets also participated.

The ceremony consisted of Honors, a presidential inspection of the troops by jeep, a garrison flag presentation, honors to the nation, USS Yorktown keel laying by the Secretary of the Navy and sponsor, Mrs. Mary Mathews, remarks by Secretary of the Army explaining the cohort units, oath of enlistment administered by the Chief Justice of the United States, remarks by Representative Trible and Senator Warner, and addresses by Lord Hailsham, President Mitterrand, and President Reagan. The ceremony ended with a march in review by the 5600 troops with a flyover.

In the stadium following the Victory Day Ceremony, the recreated units staged a reenactment of the Surrender of the British to the Americans.

In the afternoon at the Courthouse on Main Street there was a "Time Capsule Ceremony" sponsored by York County. Participants included The Reverend Draa_ Thompson, Yorktown Baptist Church; Mr. Lionel Serating, York County Bicentennial Committee; H. Tabb Smith, Vice-Chairman, York County Board of Supervisors; and local officials from York and Gloucester counties. Articles were placed in the time capsule and it was sealed to be opened in 50 years.

At the Victory Monument there was the dedication of a plaque honoring participation of the French fleet in the Battle off the Virginia Capes sponsored by the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution and the Virginia Capes Commemoration Committee. Participants included: area congressmen and senators, mayors of Tidewater cities, members of Battle Off the Virginia Capes Commemoration Committee, military officers from the United States and France, and descendants of Admiral deGrasse.

The festivities for the 200th Anniversary of the Battle of Yorktown concluded with the annual "Yorktown Day Association Ceremony" at the Victory Monument. The ceremony started with the parade of flags, followed by advance of colors, placing of society and state flags, invocation, brief history of the Yorktown

Day Association, performances of "Le Marseillaise" and the "Star Spangled Banner", Pledge of Allegiance, placing of the memorial wreath, taps, retirement of colors and benediction -- a ceremony that will be repeated each year.

Slightly over eight months after the celebration on July 1, 1982, the Jamestown-Yorktown Foundation assumed the responsibilities of the Virginia Independence Bicentennial Commission. Members of the Commission did participate in the Treaty of Paris celebration in 1983. A delegation led by Mr. Lewis McMurrin and his wife were joined by Governor and Mrs. Charles S. Robb for the two day celebration in Paris and Versailles.

POSTSCRIPT

The Celebration of the 200th Anniversary of America's Victory at Yorktown was designed to enrich the national memory of where our country's independence was won. A nation, like an individual, forgets. It forgets what it cost to lay its foundations. It forgets the sacrifice and struggle and devotion of its founders. It forgets those things for which patriots shed their blood -- and forgets and neglects the spots consecrated by their supreme sacrifice.

Each resident, each visitor, each participant at Yorktown during the October 16-19, 1981, celebration is now the judge. His or her own memory of the Bicentennial Celebration of the Battle at Yorktown must be the bridge from the heritage of our past to the generations of the future.

No doubt in 2031 there will be a reunion of those who attended the Bicentennial Celebration as was done in 1931 and 1981 -- then will all that Yorktown and its 50 year celebrations symbolizes be seen and fully understood.

APPENDIX A: EXHIBITS OF ART AND HISTORY

A series of exhibits of paintings and documents of the Revolution has been shown in the Gallery of the Revolution at the Victory Center since its opening in 1976. These have brought together many of the masterpieces of portraiture and historical paintings in the United States and Europe, assembled under the direction of Mr. Daniel Hawks, Curator of the gallery.

Memorable among these exhibits were "Little Known Virginia Patriots of the American Revolution," "The War at Sea," "George Washington, George III, and Louise IV," and "Patriotic Folk Art." However, the climactic exhibit, "The World Turned Upside Down", was displayed in the period March 1981 through January 1982, bringing together a never-before assembled collection of priceless works from over the world. Included in this exhibit were:

"Bloody Massacre Perpetrated in King Street," engraving by Paul Revere, 1770, loaned by Dr. and Mrs. Joseph Fields, Williamsburg.

"The Tryon-Alamance Episode," illustration from Benson Lossing's Encyclopedia, Dr. and Mrs. Donald Taylor, New Bern, North Carolina.

"The Gaspee Incident," oil painting by Kipp Soldwedded, Ship Lore, Ltd., New York.

Tax Stamps, English, circa 1765-1773, Dr. and Mrs. Joseph Fields, Williamsburg.

Whieldon pottery teapot, English, circa 1765, Frank Dickinson, Yorktown.

"Field Marshal Seymour Conway," painting on ivory by Richard Cosway, Victoria and Albert Museum, London.

"The Bostonians in Distress," print by John Marlin Will, 1774, Colonial Williamsburg Foundation, Williamsburg.

"The Battle of Lexington," lithograph by Pendleton after Swett, circa 1840, Anne S. K. Brown Military Collection, Providence.

"View of the Attack on Bunker's Hill, With the Burning of Charles Town, June 17, 1775," engraving by Lodge after Miller, Anne S. K. Brown Military Collection, Providence.

Letter, John Hancock from the Continental Congress at Philadelphia to the Lord Mayor of London, September 19, 1775, Corporation of the City of London.

"The Retreat of the British from Concord," published by Johnson, Wilson, and Company after a painting by Alonzo Chappel, hand colored steel engraving 1874, Anne S. K. Brown Military Collection, Providence.

"The Declaration of Independence," folk painting by Edward Hicks, circa 1840, The Chrysler Museum, Norfolk, Virginia, Gift of Edgar W. and Bernice Chrysler Garbisch.

Letter, Dr. Richard Price to Lord Mayor of London, March 17, 1776, Corporation of the City of London.

"General Horatio Gates," painting attributed to James Peale, Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore.

"The Surrender of Burgoyne at Saratoga," engraving by Chapin and Ridgeway, 1859, Yorktown Victory Center.

"The Signing of the Treaty of Alliance Between France and America, Louis XVI and Benjamin Franklin, February 6, 1778," bisque, Niederville Porcelain Works, France, Yorktown Victory Center.

"Battle Between Bonhomme Richard and Serapis," oil on canvas, 19th century, privately owned.

The Royal Exchange Pearson Cup; silver; John Wakelin and William Taylor, 1780-81, Royal Naval Museum, Portsmouth, England.

"Louis XVI," portrait by Joseph Siffred Duplessis, 1775, Musee Nationale du Chateau de Versailles.

"Lieut. General Jean-Baptists-Donatien de Vimeur, Comte de Rochambeau," French school, 18th century, collection of le Comte de Rochambeau, Paris.

"Soldiers and Colors of French Regiments Fighting at Yorktown," lead figures, 18th century, Anne S. K. Brown Military Collection, Providence.

"Charles Gravier, Conte de Vergennes," artist unknown, 18th century, Musee Nationale de Chateau de Versailles.

"Plan of the Post of York and Gloucester In Virginia," anonymous map in ink and watercolor, 18th century, Chrysler Museum, Norfolk.

"Death of Pulaski at Savannah," anonymous engraving, 19th century, Anne S. K. Brown Military Collection, Providence.

"Death of Major Patrick Ferguson at King's Mountain, S. C.," anonymous engraving, New York Public Library.

"Burial of Major Patrick Ferguson," by Barry G. Huffman, oil on Masonite, 1980, Dr. Allen W. Huffman, Jr., Hickory, North Carolina.

"Major General the Baron Jean deKalb," anonymous oil, 19th century, Musee Nationale du Chateau de Versailles.

"Death of De Kalb, Battle of Camden," anonymous engraving after Alonzo Chappel, 1856, New York Public Library.

"General Nathanael Greene," painting by Charles Willson Peale, Montclair Art Museum, Montclair, New Jersey.

"The Battle of Guilford Courthouse," manuscript map attributed to Captain Henry Brown, 1781, Earl Gregg Swem Library, College of William and Mary, Williamsburg.

Letter, George Washington to George Mason, October 22, 1780, Dr. and Mrs. Joseph Fields, Williamsburg.

"General Daniel Morgan," portrait attributed to Charles Willson Peale, Virginia Historical Society, Richmond.

"General Daniel Morgan at the Battle of Cowpens," crayon by Augustin Dupre, 18th century, Musee Nationale de la Cooperation Franco-Americaine, Blerancourt, France.

"Lieutenant-Colonel Banastre Tarleton," oil by Frances Reynolds after Sir Joshua Reynolds, Walker Art Gallery, Liverpool, England.

"Black American Seaman," anonymous oil, circa 1779, privately-owned.

"General Thomas Sumter," oil by Rembrandt Peale, 19th century, the Museum-Archives of the Sumter County Historical Society, Sumpter, South Carolina.

"General Francis Marion," engraving by T. B. Welch after Thomas Stothard, 19th century, New York Public Library.

"General Henry 'Lighthorse Harry' Lee," painting by Charles Willson Peale, Independence National Historical Park, Philadelphia.

"General Marion Crossing the PeeDee," engraving by C. Burt after W. Ranny, 19th century, Library of Congress.

"Francis Rawdon Hastings," crayon by Thomas Gainsborough, 18th century, Worcester Art Museum, Massachusetts.

"Francis, Lord Rawdon, at Hobkirk's Hill," stipple engraving by H. R. Cook after Martin Archer Shee, circa 1781, New York Public Library.

"James Armistead Lafayette," oil by John B. Martin, circa 1824, Valentine Museum, Richmond.

"The Marquis de Lafayette in Virginia," ink and wash sketch by Louis Le Paon, 18th century, the Anne S. K. Brown Military Collection, Providence.

"Brigadier General Anthony Wayne," anonymous oil after John Trumbull, 19th century, privately owned.

"Jemima, Lady Cornwallis," mezzotint by Watson after Sir Joshua Reynolds, 1771, National Portrait Gallery, London.

"General Sir Henry Clinton," oil attributed to Andrea Soldi, circa 1762, the American Museum in Britain, Bath.

"General Sir Henry Clinton," oil by Samuel Mathews, Victoria and Albert Museum, London.

"His Royal Highness Prince William Henry, Later Duke of Clarence and King William IV," oil by Sir Thomas Lawrence, 18th century, privately-owned,

"Admiral Lord Thomas Graves," engraving by Samuel Reynolds, Sr. after Northcote, 1802, U. S. Naval Academy Museum, Annapolis.

"Admiral Sir Samuel Hood, First Viscount Hood of Whitley", oil by L. F. Abbott, 18th century, Guildhall Art Gallery, London.

"Admiral Le Comte Francois Joseph Paul deGrasse," oil by Jean-Baptiste Mauzaisse, 1842, Musee National de Chateau de Versailles.

"Francisco de Miranda," anonymous pencil drawing, 20th century, the Embassy of Venezuela, Washington, D. C.

"The Battle of the Virginia Capes," oil by Theodore Gudin, 1848, Musee Nationale de Chateau de Versailles.

"Carte de la Partie de la Virginie ou L'Armee Combinee de France et des Etats Unis de L'Amerique..." map, 18th century, Mariners Museum, Newport News.

"Abigail Bailey Steele," oil by Jacob Eichholtz, circa 1820, privately owned.

"Chevalier de Chastellux," oil by Camille Roqueplan, 1842, Musee Nationale de Chateau de Versailles.

"Le Duc de Lauzun," Delpech, Lithograph on paper, 1823, La Comtesse Robert de la Rochefoucauld, Musee de Trois Guerres, Diors par Deols, France.

"Lieut. General Frederick William Augustus Henri Ferdinand, Baron von Steuben," oil by Jack Van Bakel after Ralph Earl, 1981, Yorktown Victory Center.

"Brig. General the Chevalier du Portail," etching by H. B. Hall after Charles Willson Peale, 1870, Anne S. K. Brown Military Collection, Providence.

"The Marquis de Custine," oil by Augusta Lebrun-Tripier Lefranc, 1835, Musee Nationale du Chateau de Versailles.

"Washington and Rochambeau Giving the First Orders for the Attack on Yorktown," mezzotint by E. Massard after painting by Coudert, Anne S. K. Brown Military Collection, Providence.

"Colonel Richard Butler, Later General Butler," anonymous oil, 18th century, privately owned.

"Captain (later General) John Steele," oil by Jacob Eichholtz, circa 1820, privately owned.

"Lieutenant Colonel John Laurens," miniature by Charles Willson Peale, Independence National Historical Park, Philadelphia.

"Lieutenant-Colonel David Cobb," oil by Chester Harding after Gilbert Stuart, 19th century, Massachusetts Historical Society, Boston.

"General Thomas Nelson, Jr.," oil by Mason Chamberlin, Virginia Museum of Fine Arts, Richmond.

"Colonel Timothy Pickering," oil by Arthus S. Conrad after Gilbert Stuart, 1948, Diplomatic Reception Rooms of the U. S. Department of State, Washington.

"Thomas Nelson, Colonial Deputy Secretary," photograph of anonymous oil in Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York.

"Major General Henry Knox," oil by Jane Stuart after Gilbert Stuart, circa 1820, Diplomatic Reception Rooms of the U. S. Department of State, Washington.

"Major Nicholas Fish," oil by Kenneth Frazier after George Innes, 20th century, privately owned.

"Lieutenant Colonel Alexander Hamilton," oil by P. T. Weaver, circa 1797, Diplomatic Reception Rooms of the U. S. Department of State, Washington.

"Alexander Hamilton in the Trenches Before Yorktown," anonymous engraving after Alonzo Chappel, 1858, New York Public Library.

"Lieutenant Colonel Alexander Hamilton," marble replica of 1794 original by Giuseppe Ceracchi, National Portrait Gallery, Washington.

"The Storming of Redoubt 10," photograph of the original oil by Eugene Lami in the Capitol at Richmond, Yorktown Victory Center.

"William, Count of Forback and Baron of Zweibrucken," anonymous oil, 18th century, the Count Anton von Cetto, Castle Oberlauterback, West Germany.

Badge of Military Merit, Known as "the Purple Heart," purple silk with silver thread, 18th century, the Society of the Cincinnati, Anderson House, Washington.

"Reddition de L'Armee Angloises Commandee par My lord Comte de Cornwallis aux Armees Combinees des Etats Unis de L'Armerique et de France," engraving published by Mondhare, circa 1781, Anne S. K. Brown Military Collection, Providence.

Letter, Lord Cornwallis to General Washington, October 17, 1781, Pierpont Morgan Library, New York.

"The Siege of Yorktown," gwauche by Louis Nicholas Van Blarenberghe after sketches at the scene by Alexandre Berthier, 1784, Musee Nationale du Chateau de Versailles.

"The Surrender at Yorktown," gwauche by Louis Nicholas Van Blarenberghe after sketches at the scene by Alexandre Berthier, 1784, Musee National du Chateau de Versailles.

"Lieutenant General Jean Baptiste Donation de Vimeur, Comte de Rochambeau," anonymous oil, circa 1807, Anne S. K. Brown Military Collection, Providence.

"The Surrender of Cornwallis At Yorktown," oil sketch by John Trumbull, 1787, Detroit Institute of Arts.

"The Surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown," photograph of completed oil by John Trumbull in the collection of Yale University, Yorktown Victory Center.

"Major General the Marquis de Lafayette," oil by Louis de Paon, circa 1783, Anne S. K. Brown Military Collection, Providence.

"The British Surrendering Their Arms," engraving by John Francis Renault, 1819, Anne S. K. Brown Military Collection, Providence.

"General George Washington at Yorktown," oil by James Peale, 1782, Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York.

"Major General Benjamin Lincoln," oil by Henry Sergeant, the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, Philadelphia.

General Washington's Campaign Trunk, the Mount Vernon Ladies Association of the Union, Mount Vernon.

"General Lord Charles Cornwallis, Second Earl Corwallis," oil by Thomas Gainsborough, 1783, National Portrait Gallery, London.

"Major General Charles O'Hara," anonymous oil, privately owned.

"George Waldegrave, Fourth Earl of Chewton," anonymous watercolor, circa 1785, the Right Honorable the Early of Waldegrave.

"General Sir Ralph Abercrombie," enamel on copper by Thomas Roth after Hoppner, 1810, Victoria and Albert Museum.

Pistol of Major General Charles O'Hara, English, 18th century, privately owned.

Campaign Table of Lord Cornwallis, left at White Chimneys plantation, Goochland, before he departed for Yorktown, Yorktown Victory Center through gift of Mrs. Charles Hill Jones, Bluemont, Virginia.

"George Washington and His Officers at Yorktown," oil by James Peale, 18th century, the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation.

"A View of Gloucester from Yorktown," contained in the logbook, "Voyage of HMS Success and HMS Norwich to Nova Scotia and Virginia 1754-1756," ink and watercolor on paper, Mariners Museum, Newport News.

"A View of Yorktown from Gloucester, 1781, watercolor by Lieutenant-Colonel John Simcoe of the Queen's Rangers, Colonial Williamsburg Foundation.

"His Grace the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, Frederick Cornwallis," oil by Nathaniel Dance, circa 1779, lent by the Archbishop of Canterbury, Lambeth Palace, London.

"Benjamin Franklin," Wedgewood bust, 1976, Yorktown Victory Center.

"Dr. Jonathan Shipley, Bishop of St. Asaph," anonymous after Sir Joshua Reynolds, 19th century, the Representative Body of the Church in Wales.

"Frederick, Lord North, Later Second Earl of Guilford," oil by Nathaniel Dance, 1768-80, the Right Honorable the Earl of Guilford.

"The Reconciliation Between Britannia and Her Daughter America," satirical print attributed to Thomas Colley, circa 1782, Colonial Williamsburg Foundation.

"George III of England," oil by Benjamin West, circa 1779, Cleveland Museum of Art.

"John Adams," oil by Gilbert and Jane Stuart, 1798-1828, National Portrait Gallery, Washington.

Sword of Lafayette, collection of Raoul and Jean Brunon, Musee de l'Armee, Salon de Province, France.

Epaulette worn by Lafayette, collection of Raoul and Jean Brunon, Musee de l'Armee, Salon de Province, France.

"Ordonnance du Roi Pour Regler le Traitement des Troupes Destinees a une Expedition Particuliere du 20 Mars 1780," collection of Jean and Raoul Brunon, Musee de l'Armee, Salon de Province, France.

Figure of "A Marechal de Camp of 1755, with Coat, Waistcoat, Sword, Decoration, and Cane of the Period," collection of Raoul and Jean Brunon, Musee de l'Armee, Salon de Province, France.

Pike Head, period of Louis XV or XVI. collection of Raoul and Jean Brunon, Musee de l'Armee, Salon de Province, France.

Holster Pistol, Officer's Side Pistol, and Officers' Epaulettes of the period of Louis XVI, Raoul and Jean Brunon, Musee de l'Armee, Salon de Province, France.

Figures of soldiers of the Grenadier Company of the Hainaut Regiment of Infantry; Raoul and Jean Brunon, Musee de l'Armee, Salon de Province, France.

Soldiers of the Bourbonnais, Saintonge, Agenais, Gatinais and Touraine Regiments, depicted in colored engravings by Nicolas Hoffman, circa 1780, Raoul and Jean Brunon, Musee de l'Armee, Salon de Province, France.

Watercolors of the flags of the Armagnac and Dillon Regiments of Infantry, Raoul and Jean Brunon, Musee de l'Armee, Salon de Province, France.

Gorget of an Infantry Officer of France, made of Gilded Bronze and Showing the Arms of France, Raoul and Jean Brunon, Musee de l'Armee, Salon de Province, France.

Swords, Sabres, Carbines, Pistols, and Cannon in Use by French Soldiers at the Siege of Yorktown, Raoul and Jean Brunon, Musee de l'Armee, Salon de Province, France.

The Russia Company, Pearson, Cup, made of silver in England about 1781, the Navy Yard Museum, Washington, D. C.

Model of "La Ville de Paris," flagship of Admiral de Grasse, made by Leon Arnoux in 1969-70, Chrysler Museum, Norfolk, gift of the Baron and Baroness de Lustrac.

"Major General the Marquis de Lafayette," oil by Francesco-Giuseppe Casanova, 1782-83, The New-York Historical Society, New York.

George Washington's diary, August 15-November 6, 1781, Library of Congress, Washington.

The Articles of Capitulation at Yorktown, signed by Lord Cornwallis and Thomas Symonds, October 17-18, 1781, Library of Congress, Washington.

Table from the House of Augustine Moore, Yorktown, used for drafting Articles of Capitulation, privately owned.

Washington's Letter to Continental Congress Announcing Victory, dated Yorktown, October 19, 1781, National Archives, Washington.

Model of HMS Charon, largest of the support ships of Cornwallis at Yorktown, made in England in the 20th century, The Wellholme Gallery, England.

Cornwallis' Statement Acknowledging his Status as Prisoner-of-War, dated October 28, 1781, at Yorktown, Virginia State Library, Richmond.

Cup used by Cornwallis at Yorktown, made of horn in England, circa 1778, Virginia State Library, Richmond.

Field Desk of Alexander Hamilton, Used at Yorktown, Mahogany, American, XVIII Century, The Fort Ticonderoga Museum, Ticonderoga, New York.

Letter, Aedanus Burke to Arthur Middleton - An eyewitness account of the siege and surrender, Ink on paper, October 17-19, 1781, Dr. and Mrs. Joseph Fields, Williamsburg.

The Moore House and Battlefield (sketch), Ink on paper by John Trumbull, Fordham University Library, New York.

Journal from HMS Charon, written by Lt. Bartholomew James, Ink on paper, 1780-1781, Private collection, England.

HMS Charon (Model), Flag Ship of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown, The Wellholm Gallery, Great Grimbsy, England.

A Collection of Naval Weapons Used during the American Revolution, The Royal Naval College and Museum, England.

Firemark of the Royal Guardian Exchange Assurance Company, the company which insured the fleet of Cornwallis, Pewter, circa 1765-70, The Royal Guardian Exchange Assurance Company, London.

A collection of Musical Instruments Used in America during the Revolution, The Royal Military School of Music-Twickenham, England.

George Bridges, Lord Rodney after J. L. Mosnier, Oil on canvas, XVIII century, Royal Naval Hospital, Gosport.

Richard, Earl Howe Kirkland after Northcote, XVIII century, Royal Naval Hospital, Gosport.

Two Packs Playing Cards (Kings & Queens; Comedy & Tragedy) Ink on paper, XVIII century, The Guildhall Library, London.

Military Commission of Alexander Ross (Major), Ink on parchment, Blackburn Museum and Art Gallery, Blackburn, Lancashire.

List of British Prisoners taken at Yorktown, Ink on paper, October 1781, The McDonald Stewart Foundation, Canada.

Swivel Gun from HMS Charon, Brass, The National Park Service, Yorktown.

APPENDIX B: RECREATED TROOPS

The "Bicentennial Brigade" of recreated troops consisted of the following groups.

CALIFORNIA

Delaware Regt' of Foot, Lt. Inf.	Northern
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CANADA

84th Reg't of Foot, R.H. E.	H/Highland
Jessup's Corps, K.L.A.	Loyalist
King's Rangers	Loyalist
King's Royal Yorkers	Loyalist

CONNECTICUT

2nd Cont. Light Dragoons	Cavalry
2nd Conn. Reg't.	French
3rd Conn. Reg't., C.L.	New England
5th Conn. Reg't.	New England
6th Conn. Reg't.	New England
Lauzun's Legion	Cavalry
3rd New Jersey	Northern
4th King's Own Reg't.	Brit. Batton.
DeLancy's Brigade, 1st Batton.	Loyalist
DeLancy's Brigade, 2nd Batton.	Loyalist

FLORIDA

6th Reg't.	Brit. Batton.
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GEORGIA

Regiment de Foix	French
71st Highlanders, Lt.Co'y.	H/Highland

ILLINOIS

2nd Virginia Reg't.	Southern
Worthington's Co'y., Ill. Regt., V.S.F.	Southern
J. Bowman's Co'y.	Militia
3rd Reg't of Foot Guards	Brit. Flank
38th Foot, Lt. Co'y.	Brit. Flank
Royal Reg't. of Artillery (Det.)	Artillery

INDIANA

2nd Reg't., North Carolina Inf.	Southern
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IOWA

Royal Deux Ponts Reg't.	French
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MAINE

Province of Maine Vol. Militia	Militia
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MARYLAND

3rd Cont. Dragoons	Cavalry
Md. Co'y., Wayne's Lt. Inf. Corps	Engineer
Lt. Inf., 2nd Maryland Reg't.	Northern
1st Maryland Reg't.	Mid-Atlantic
Rawling's Rifles	Militia
2nd Batton., 71st Reg't. (Fraser's High.)	H/Highland
Ferguson's Co'y., 4th Batton. Roy. Art'y.	Artillery

MASSACHUSETTS

1st Mass. Reg't.	New England
7th Mass. Reg't.	New England
8th Mass. Reg't.	New England
9th Mass. Reg't.	New England
10th Mass. Reg't., Lt. Inf. Co'y.	Northern
14th Mass. Reg't.	New England
16th Mass. Reg't.	New England
Cont. Navy of the United Colonies	New England
Kinston Co'y., Continental Marines	New England
Corps of Sappers & Miners	Engineers
Donnell's Artillery Co'y.	Militia
Bedford Minuteman Co'y.	Militia
Cape Cod Barnstable City Militia	Militia
Essex County Reg't. of Mass.	Militia
Medway-Millis Co'ys. of Militia	Militia
Reg't. de Saintonge	French
5th Reg't. of Foot	Brit. Flank
H.M. 10th Reg't. of Foot in America	Brit. Batton.
74th (Highland) Reg't.	H/Highland
Plourde's Co'y., 4th Batton. Roy. Art.	Artillery
Queen's Rangers Rifle Co'y.	Loyalist

MICHIGAN

1st Pennsylvania Reg't.	Militia
13th Pennsylvania Reg't.	Northern
3rd Artillery Reg't., C.L.	Artillery
4th Continental Artillery	Artillery
1st Foot Guards	Brit. Flank
64th Reg't. of Foot	Brit. Batton.
84th Foot, R.H.E.	H/Highland
Butler's Rangers, Caldwell's Co'y.	Loyalist

NEW HAMPSHIRE

1st New Hampshire Reg't.	New England
2nd New Hampshire Reg't. (New Market)	French
1st New Hampshire, Dearborn Co'y.	Engineer

NEW JERSEY

New Jersey Light Infantry	Northern
The Royal Regiment of Artillery	Artillery
Bergen County Militia	Militia
Lamb's N.Y. Artillery	Artillery
Proctor's Artillery	Artillery
Barber's N.J. Light Infantry	Northern
2nd Reg't., Middlesex Co. Militia	Artillery
Mott's Artillery	Artillery
Morgan's 1st Rifle Co'y.	Militia
38th Reg't. of Foot	Brit. Flank
42nd Roy.Highland Reg't.,Gen.'s Co'y.	Highland
Clinton's Feldjaeger Corps	Hessian/H
4th Batton.,N.J. Volunteers	Loyalist

NEW YORK

Corps of Light Infantry	Northern
2nd New York Reg't.	Northern
3rd New York Reg't.,Grennell's Co'y.	Northern
4th New York Reg't.,8th Co'y.	French
New York Colony Co'y. of Artillery	Artillery
Regiment Louisiana	French
13th Reg't.,Albany Co. Militia	Militia
Reg't. D'Auxerre	French
Hosington's N.Y. Rangers	Militia
Continental Marines	New England
Essex Co. Militia	Militia
Thompson's Rifle Btn., Hendrick's Co'y.	Militia
Marine Detach., Ranger	New England
29th Foot	Brit. Batton.
42nd Royal Highland Reg't., 1st Batton.	Loyalist
DeLancy's Brigade, 3rd Batton.	Loyalist
Queen's Rangers	Loyalist
Staten Island Militia, Billops	Loyalist
Musketier Reg't. von Donop	Hessian/H
Butler's Rangers, Frey's Co'y.	Loyalist

NORTH CAROLINA

3rd North Carolina, Cont. Line	Southern
76th Foot, MacDonald's Highlanders	H/Highland
6th North Carolina Reg't.	Southern
2nd North Carolina Reg't.	Southern

OHIO	
5th Virginia Reg't.	Northern
8th Penn. Reg't.	Southern
9th Virginia Reg't.	Mid-Atlantic
Geo. R. Clark's Ill.Reg't.	Militia
10th Virginia Reg't.	Northern
Crockett's Western Batton.,V.S.F.	Militia
Coldstream Guards	Brit. Flank
23rd Reg't. of Ft. Roy.Welch Fusiliers	Brit. Flank
64th Reg't. of Foot,Lt.Col.'s Co'y.	Brit. Batton.
Queen's Rangers, Highland Co'y.	Loyalist
PENNSYLVANIA	
2nd Pennsylvania/43rd Foot	Mid-Atlantic
3rd Penn.Reg't.Lt.Inf.Co'y.	Northern
9th Pennsylvania Reg't.	Mid-Atlantic
1st Continental Reg't.	Engineer
Deutsch Regiment	Engineer
Capt.Forrest's Do'y of Penn.Artilletry	Artilletry
Thompson's Batton. of Penn. Riflemen	Militia
Monongahela Ranging Co'y.	Militia
1st Batton.Westmoreland Co. Militia	Militia
Cluggage's Ranging Co'y.	Militia
Donegal Rangers	Militia
Will's Co'y. of Artilletry	Artilletry
Pulaski's Legion	Cavalry
Reg's Jung von Lossber	Hessian/H
RHODE ISLAND	
2nd Rhode Island Reg't.	New England
Marine Det.,Sloop Providence	New England
SOUTH CAROLINA	
2nd Reg't.,South Carolina Line	Southern
Musketier Reg't. von Bose	Hessian/H
VERMONT	
Herrick's Green Mtn.Ranger Reg't.	New England
Warner's Green Mtn. Rangers	New England
Whitcomb's Rangers	New England
VIRGINIA	
1st Virginia Reg't., Cont.Line	Mid-Atlantic
Daniel's Morgan's Riflemen	Militia
Gaskin's Batton.	Southern
64th Reg't. of Foot, Colonel's Co'y.	Brit. Batton.
1st Batton.,Pennsylvania Loyalist	Loyalist

WEST VIRGINIA

Butler's Rangers, Frey's Co'y.

Loyalist

WISCONSIN

Commander in Chief's Guard
3rd New York, Lt. Col.'s Co'y.
84th Reg't. (R.H.E.)

Northern
Northern
H/Highland

APPENDIX C: ENTERTAINMENT

The following performances were given visitors to the Celebration at the six stage areas.

GLOUCESTER SHOWCASE

Saturday, October 17, 1981

9:30 - 10:00	Colonial Navy of Massachusetts
11:30 - 12:15	Colonial Navy of Massachusetts
12:30 - 1:30	Country Plumbers
1:45 - 2:15	Gloucester Intermediate Chorus
2:30 - 3:15	Tom Emory Jazz Band
3:30 - 4:45	Richmond Concert Band

Sunday, October 18, 1981

1:00 - 1:30	Gloucester High School Choir
1:45 - 2:30	War Prayer
2:45 - 3:45	TAC Concert Band
4:00 - 4:45	The Charles City/New Kent Community Choir

ETHNIC SHOWCASE

Friday, October 16, 1981

10:00 - 10:30 Sgt. E. V. Hirschjaeger
10:30 - 11:00 The Highland Flings
3:00 - 3:34 Die Heuberger Musikanten
3:45 - 4:30 Soul
4:30 - 5:15 Sgt. E.V. Hirschjaeger
5:15 - 6:00 Soul

Saturday, October 17, 1981

10:00 - 11:00 Oberkriner (German Army Band)
11:00 - 11:30 Sweet Adelines
11:30 - 11:45 Foggy Bottom Morris Men
11:45 - 12:15 Czervoni Maki (Polish)
12:15 - 1:00 Gospel Choir St. Johns Church of God in Christ
1:00 - 1:45 Maureen Malcom's Erin Dancers
1:45 - 2:15 Sweet Adelines
2:15 - 2:45 Scottish Dancers of Tidewater
2:45 - 3:00 Foggy Bottom Morris Men
3:00 - 3:30 Czervoni Maki (Polish)
3:30 - 4:00 Scottish Dancers of Tidewater
4:00 - 5:00 Maureen Malcom's Erin Dancers

Sunday, October 18, 1981

12:00 - 12:45 Chickahominy Redmen
12:45 - 1:15 Merrimac Chorus
1:15 - 2:00 Celtic Thunder / Peggy O'Neill Dancers
2:00 - 2:30 Daughters of Penelope Greek National Dancers
2:30 - 3:15 Chickahominy Redmen
3:15 - 3:45 Sweet Adelines
3:45 - 4:15 Daughters of Penelope Greek National Dancers
4:15 - 5:00 Celtic Thunder / Peggy O'Neill Dancers

Monday, October 19, 1981

9:00 - 9:30 York Colonial Dancers
9:30 - 9:45 Voices of Freedom
9:45 - 10:15 York Colonial Dancers
1:00 - 2:00 Hags
2:00 - 2:30 Highland Flings
2:30 - 3:00 John Jackson
3:00 - 3:45 Hags
3:45 - 4:15 Highland Flings
4:15 - 5:00 John Jackson

HERITAGE CASUAL

Friday, October 16, 1981

9:00 - 5:00 Ainee Lee (Folk Tale Teller)
 Moxie Puppets

Saturday, October 17, 1981

9:00 - 5:00 Juggler
 Moxie Puppets
 Ainee Lee
 Julie Oxrieder
 Tavern Troubadours
 Foggy Bottom Morris Men

Sunday, October 18, 1981

12:00 - 5:00 Steve Wiggley
 Moxie Puppets
 Ainee Lee
 Julie Oxrieder

Monday, October 19, 1981

 Moxie Puppets
 Ainee Lee
 John Jackson

WATERFRONT RIVER STAGE

Friday, October 16, 1981

10:30 - 7:00 Chesapeake Bay Bearcats
7:30 - 8:00 Chesapeake Bay Bearcats

Saturday, October 17, 1981

10:00 - 1:45 Chesapeake Bay Bearcats
1:45 - 2:00 Foggy Bottom Morris Men
2:00 - 5:00 Chesapeake Bay Bearcats

Sunday, October 18, 1981

12:00 - 5:00 Chesapeake Bay Bearcats

Monday, October 19, 1981

1:00 - 3:00 Chesapeake Bay Bearcats
3:00 - 3:45 Velvet Grass
3:45 - 5:00 Chesapeake Bay Bearcats

YORKTOWN STAGE

Friday, October 16, 1981

8:00 - 8:30 Buzzy Levinson
10:30 - 8:00 Chesapeake Bay Bearcats

Saturday, October 17, 1981

9:15 - 9:45 Buzzy Levinson
10:15 - 11:00 USMC Air Wing Band
12:30 - 1:00 USMC Air Wing Band
1:15 - 2:00 USCG Dixie Band
2:15 - 3:00 US Navy Atlantic Fleet Band
4:30 - 5:00 US Navy Atlantic Fleet Band

Sunday, October 18, 1981

12:00 - 5:00 Chesapeake Bay Bearcats

Monday, October 19, 1981

1:00 - 1:30 USMC Air Wing Band
3:30 - 5:00 Chesapeake Bay Bearcats

AMERICAN LIFESTYLES

Friday, October 16, 1981

10:00 - 11:00	Square Edges
3:00 - 3:30	Heritage Dance Assembly
3:30 - 4:00	Square Edges
4:00 - 4:45	Velvet Grass
4:45 - 5:15	Heritage Dance Assembly
5:15 - 6:00	Velvet Grass

Saturday, October 17, 1981

10:30 - 11:00	Reel Virginia
11:00 - 12:00	Tavern Troubadours
12:00 - 12:30	Heritage Dance Assembly
12:30 - 1:00	Flatland Cloggers
1:00 - 1:45	Old Dominion Dancers
1:45 - 2:15	Tea and Anarchy Singers
2:15 - 2:45	Heritage Dance Assembly
2:45 - 3:15	Reel Virginia
3:15 - 4:00	Tavern Troubadours
4:00 - 5:00	Old Dominion Dancers

Sunday, October 18, 1981

12:00 - 12:30	Reel Virginia
2:00 - 2:30	Heritage Dance Assembly
2:30 - 3:00	Tea and Anarchy Singers
3:00 - 3:30	Reel Virginia
3:30 - 4:00	Tea and Anarchy Singers
4:00 - 4:30	Heritage Dance Assembly
4:30 - 5:00	Flatland Cloggers

Monday, October 19, 1981

9:00 - 10:30	Turkey Run and Cranes Artillery Regiment Band
1:00 - 2:00	Square Edges
2:00 - 2:30	Tea and Anarchy Singers
2:30 - 3:00	Heritage Dance Assembly
3:00 - 3:30	Flatland Cloggers
3:30 - 4:00	Tea and Anarchy Singers
4:00 - 4:30	Heritage Dance Assembly
4:30 - 5:00	Flatland Cloggers

APPENDIX D: ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Special appreciation is extended to the following state employees for their untiring efforts prior to, during and after the 200th Anniversary of America's Independence at Yorktown.

From the Yorktown Victory Center:

Rudolph Blaha
LaVelle M. Foley
Daniel M. Hawks
Louise S. Hoh
Richard K. Hurley
Bonnie R. Mann
Patricia Procopi
James R. Rollings, III
Jacqueline F. Redmond
Deborah L. Sowers
Daniel Thompson
Anne G. Tompkins
Joy N. Larson
Stacy W. VanLeliveld

From the Jamestown Festival Park:

Allan W. Libby
John B. Nicholson, III
Caroline G. Frechette
Ross L. Weeks, Jr.

From the Department of Highways and Transportation:

Albert W. Coates, Jr.
Jack S. Hodge

From the Virginia Institute of Marine Sciences:

Virginia Emerson
Fred Biggs

From the Department of Housing and Community Development:

Stanley S. Kidwell, Jr.

From the Department of Conservation and Economic Development:

Daniel C. Bartges, Jr.

From the Department of Accounts:

Michael D. Rodgers

From the Division of Volunteerism:

Elizabeth S. Biehn

From the Office of the Governor of Virginia:

Trudy E. Norfleet

From the Department of Planning and Budget:

Edwin J. Crockin
Pauline L. Edmonds
William B. Rowland, Jr.

APPENDIX E: FINANCIAL SUMMARY
October 16-19, 1981

The costs associated with the Yorktown Celebration were borne by local, state and federal agencies. The state funds were derived from two primary sources: legislative appropriations and private contributions. Below is a summary of budgeted and actual revenues and expenditures managed by the Commonwealth for the four day celebration.

<u>REVENUES</u>		
<u>Source</u>	<u>Budgeted</u>	<u>Received</u>
State	416,257	441,597
Corporation	100,693	100,693
Donations	92,550	107,300
Other *	<u>190,500</u>	<u>161,053</u>
Total	800,000	810,643

* Includes medallion sales, contributions and contracts, and agreements

<u>EXPENSES</u>		
<u>Category</u>	<u>Allocated</u>	<u>Expended</u>
Administration	170,850	112,406
Recreated Units	52,200	108,874
Programs/Entertainment	316,350	221,196
Support Systems	170,100	276,443
Contingency/Resale Items	<u>90,500</u>	<u>81,020</u>
Total	800,000	799,939