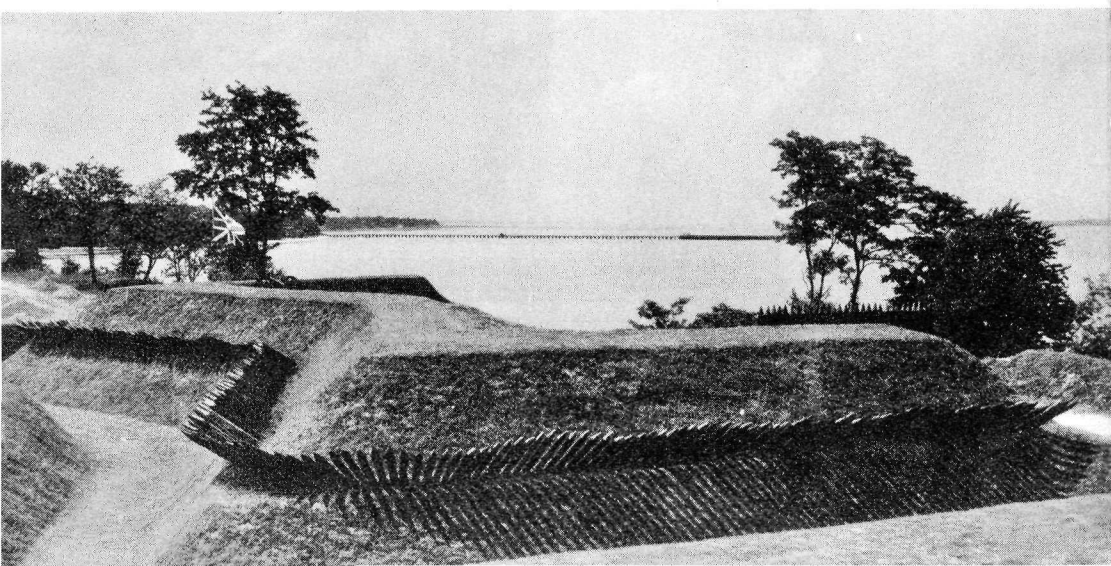


zones, and other interesting features have been marked.

BUILDINGS.—On Jamestown Island no buildings remain to give an insight into its early history. Twenty miles across the Peninsula at Yorktown, however, are a number of buildings of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries that stand as historical and cultural remains. None has more significance than the Moore House. Here on October 18, at the end of the Siege of Yorktown, British, French, and American commissioners met to draft the terms of surrender that were accepted by the commanding officers on the following day. The Moore House has been restored as nearly as possible to its original condition.

An example of reconstruction at Yorktown is represented by the Swan Tavern group of buildings which have been erected on original foundations. To create a full authentic scene this includes the tavern, tavern kitchen, smokehouse, dairy, stable, wellhead, and necessary fences. The original tavern was opened for public entertainment in 1722.

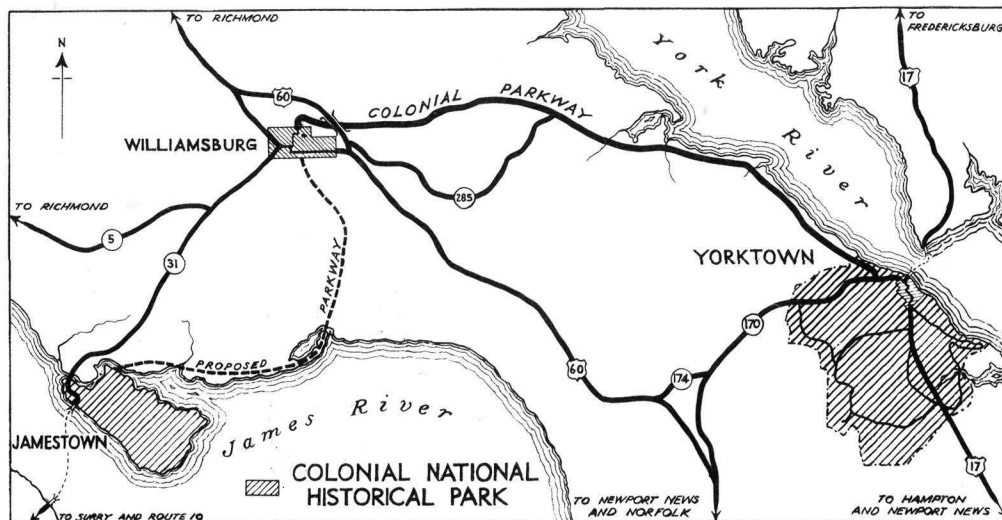
Fusiliers' Redoubt, a British outer work reconstructed



Archeology

Today little of seventeenth century origin is visible on Jamestown Island, except the Old Church Tower and the remains of the last statehouse on the property of the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities. To learn as much as possible of the seventeenth century life from the buried remains there, the National Park Service, through the Jamestown Archeological Project, is making a detailed study by use of archeological methods. Through extensive excavations thousands of objects have been reclaimed—including hardware, glass, pottery, and building foundations. Eventually it may be possible to depict with considerable accuracy the life of seventeenth century Jamestown.

On Jamestown Island there is an Archeological Laboratory and Storage Building, part of which is a museum designed to tell the story of the archeological method of investigation. Here it is possible to observe the processes employed in reclaiming historical material buried underground. Interested persons can visit, in season,



Map of Colonial National Park

the site where excavations are being conducted.

Museums

At Yorktown the Yorktown Historical Museum outlines and describes the Colonial history of the town and portrays the events leading to, and the course of, the Siege of 1781. The Ship Museum, also at Yorktown, is a reproduced portion of a gun deck of a British frigate of the Revolutionary era. In the museum are old relics salvaged from British ships sunk in the York River by French batteries during the siege.

The reconstructed fortifications at Yorktown (including the Fusiliers' Redoubt, British Redoubt No. 9, Grand French Battery, and French Battery No. 2) form a group of outdoor museums where the method of siege fighting employed in 1781 can be studied. These can be compared with existing Civil War entrenchments, which remain as a result of the siege of Yorktown in 1862.

The Colonial Parkway

To connect the park areas a parkway will extend from Yorktown through Wil-

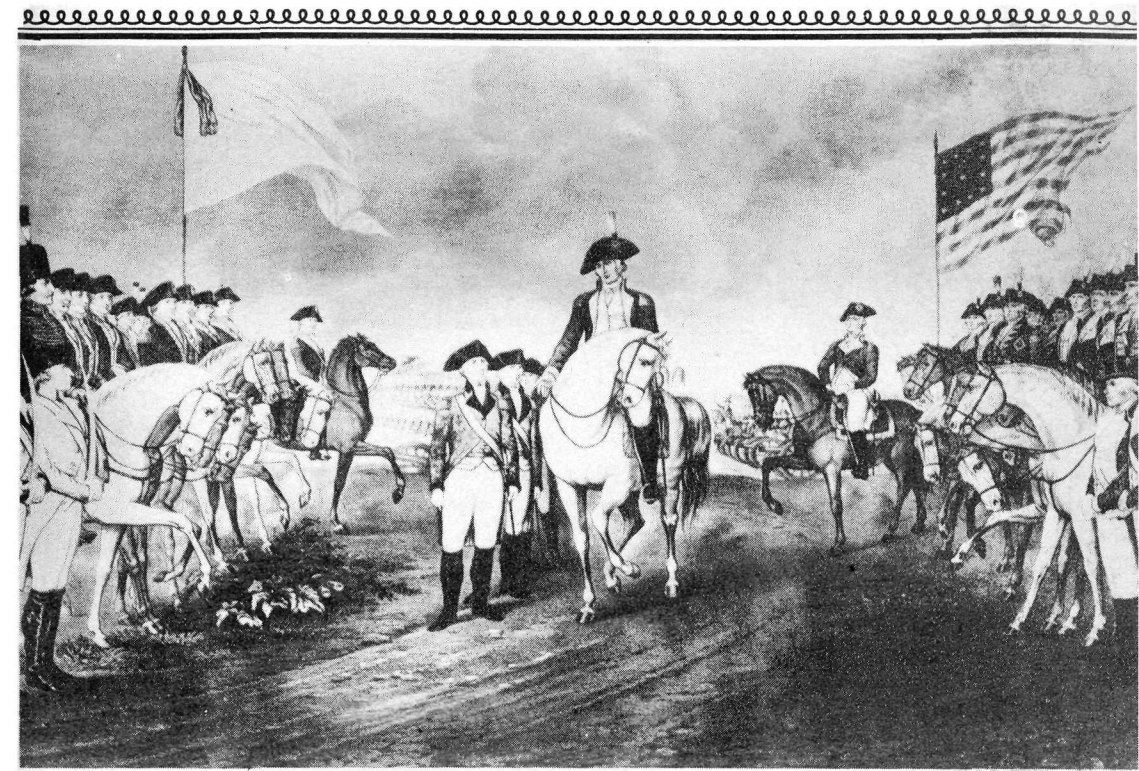
liamsburg to Jamestown. The section between Yorktown and Williamsburg has been completed. Designed as a scenic drive, it skirts the shore of the historic York River before it turns inland to the eighteenth century capital of Virginia. From that point it will turn south to the James River and to Jamestown Island.

Information and Facilities

At the Yorktown Historical Museum, the Moore House in Yorktown, and the Archeological Laboratory and Storage Building at Jamestown, park employees from 9 a. m. to 5:30 p. m. (9 a. m. to 5 p. m. during the winter season) each day furnish information, maps, and leaflets concerning the park.

Charges of ten cents (10¢) each are made for admission to the Moore House and the Yorktown Historical Museum. Children under 18 are admitted free.

All communications concerning the park should be addressed to The Superintendent, Colonial National Historical Park, Yorktown, Va.



TRUMBULL'S PAINTING: SURRENDER OF CORNWALLIS AT YORKTOWN

Colonial

NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

VIRGINIA

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

HAROLD L. ICKES, *Secretary*

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, NEWTON B. DRURY, *Director*

Colonial NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
VIRGINIA

PURSUANT TO AN ACT OF CONGRESS on July 3, 1930, an area including Yorktown and the Yorktown Battlefield, parts of the City of Williamsburg, Jamestown Island, and a parkway to connect the three areas was set apart by Presidential proclamation and named Colonial National Monument. In 1936, by Congressional authority, the areas were redesignated Colonial National Historical Park.

*Jamestown and Yorktown
in American History*

The transplanting of European culture and institutions in the Western Hemis-

phere began with the voyage of Columbus in 1492, yet it was not until May 13, 1607, that the first permanent English settlers to America selected Jamestown Island as their New World home. It was not a fortunate selection; but in spite of disease, the "Starving Time," political wrangling, and the perils of a new environment, these first settlers gained a foothold in the wilderness. It was John Rolfe's treatment of tobacco that gave the young colony its economic basis, and in 1619, the "red letter year," signs of growth and permanence came to light—the establishment of

a representative legislative assembly, and the arrival of women from England to become wives of the settlers. Even before this, many settlers had moved out from Jamestown and were pushing into the reaches of Tidewater Virginia.

Jamestown remained the capital of the colony for almost a century (1607-1698). Here the government assembled; here was a statehouse, a governor's residence, inns, taverns, and private brick dwellings. It was the political and social center of the colony. The Indian massacres, the deposition of Governor Harvey, Berkeley's tyrannical reign, and Bacon's Rebellion are all incidents that affected the history of the town. However, as the colony grew, the poor location of the seat of government became common knowledge. And so it is little wonder that, when the statehouse burned in 1698, the assembly voted to move to Williamsburg. This was the death blow for the town, and today after the lapse of two centuries there

is scarcely any visible evidence above ground of the town of Jamestown.

Jamestown was the beginning, however, and from it sprang the settlement of Virginia. In less than a century after 1607 the colonists had followed the waterways, pushed inland, and opened a vast country to settlement. At strategic points towns and villages took form, and among them was Yorktown, established in 1691 as a county port town. Having an excellent harbor, it became one of the chief ports of the Chesapeake Bay region.

It was in 1781 that the "Town of York" became a point of national significance. After a century and a half of development the American colonies, stretching from Maine to Georgia, in 1775 revolted against English authority. The climax of this revolt took place on the fields before Yorktown. Here Lord Cornwallis, leading the British Army, was surrounded by the American and French land forces, and blockaded by the French fleet. On Octo-

ber 19, 1781, he found it necessary to surrender his entire army. This victory, as later events proved, assured the thirteen American States of independence.

The surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown ended the Colonial period of American history—a period of struggle, experiment, and expansion—and from that date the heavy problems of establishing and maintaining a great national republic came to the fore.

Historic Features in the Park

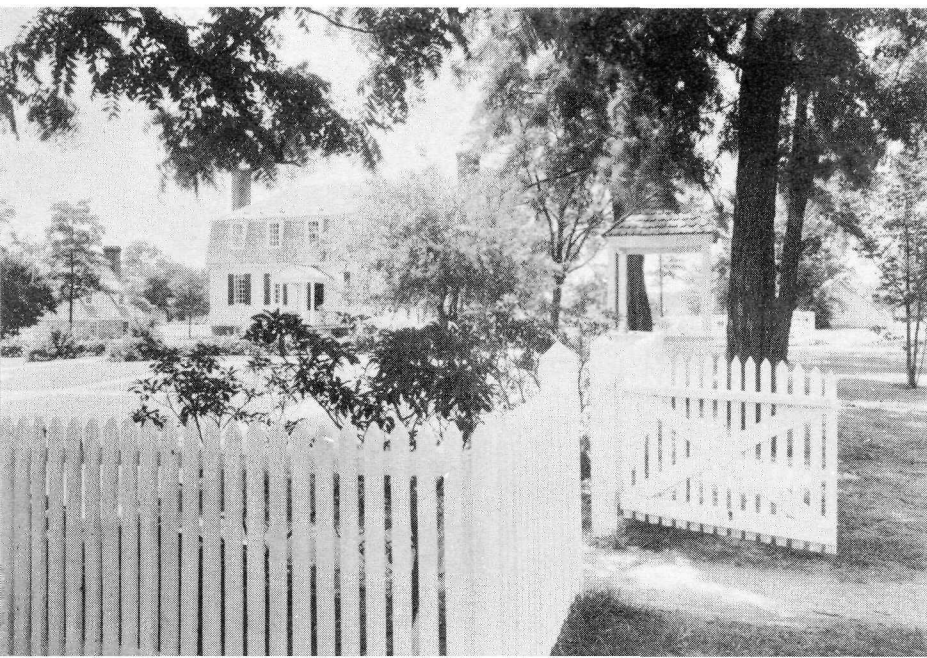
MONUMENTS.—On Jamestown Island, overlooking the James River, stands the Tercentenary Monument placed there by the United States in 1907. Twenty miles away at Yorktown is the Victory Monument, begun in 1881 as a part of the Centennial Celebration of the surrender of Cornwallis.

BATTLEFIELD.—Through the efforts of the National Park Service, with the aid of the Civilian Conservation Corps, many features of the Yorktown Battlefield are

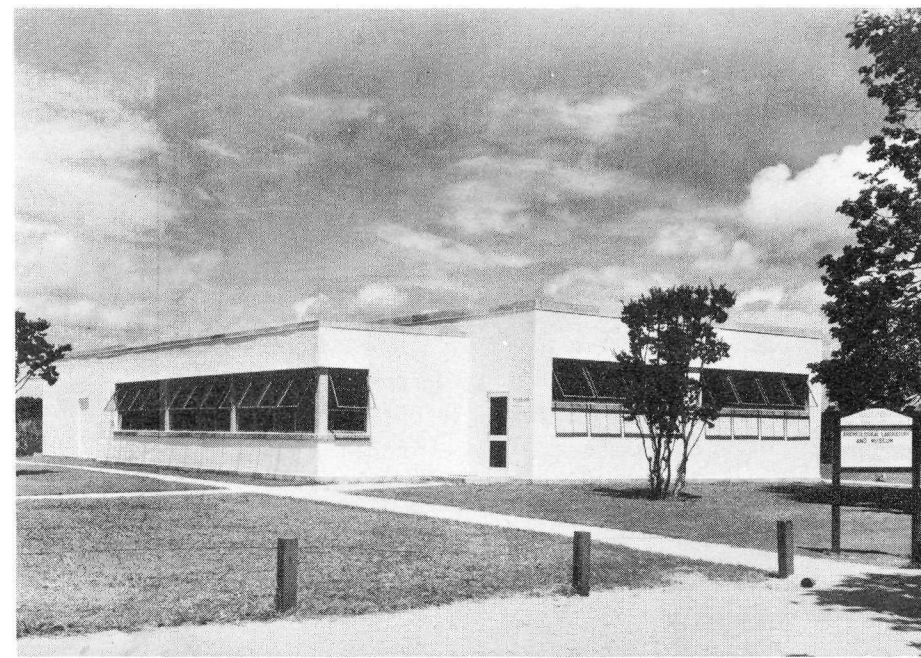
being reconstructed. By means of documentary study, archeological examination, and technical research the fortifications (batteries, redoubts, and trenches) are being reconstructed on their original locations. In some of the gun positions cannon actually used at Yorktown in 1781 are being put in place. The American and French Armies under Washington and Rochambeau surrounded Yorktown and forced the capitulation of the British by direct siege operations. This accounts for the bands of earthworks about the town. It is these fortifications which are being reconstructed.

In preparation for the advance against Cornwallis, the American and French forces took up an encampment position completely surrounding Yorktown on the land side. The Encampment Area has been located and identified. A system of roads (called the Battlefield Route) extends through the area where the principal headquarters sites, artillery parks, hospital

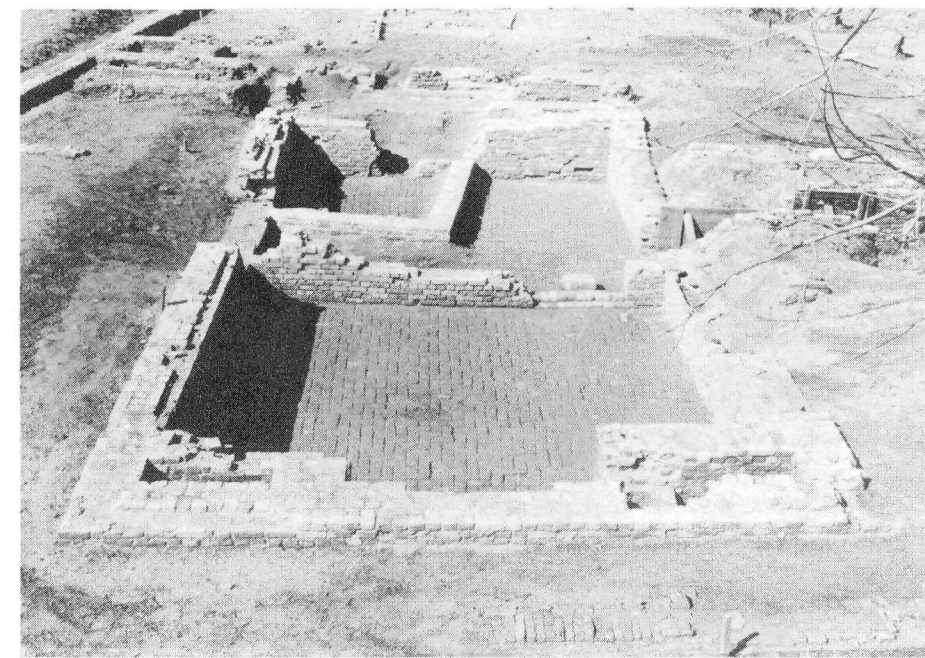
The Moore House, where the articles of surrender were drawn up



Jamestown Archeological Laboratory and Museum



Typical house foundations uncovered at Jamestown



Victory Monument at Yorktown

