

Yorktown-Jamestown Historic Trail



For Boy Scouts, Cub Scouts
Families and other groups

Sponsored by
Colonial National Historic Park
and
Peninsula Council of Boy Scouts

"WHERE A NATION WAS BORN AND INDEPENDENCE WON"

Preface

Welcome to Colonial National Historical Park. As fate would have it only twenty-three miles separates Jamestown Island from Yorktown Battlefield; two places which occupy important chapters in the course of Colonial American history. Jamestown Island is dedicated to the establishment of the first permanent English settlement in the new world in 1607. Yorktown Battlefield is the scene of the surrender of Lord Cornwallis' army in 1781 and virtually the end of British domination in the United States. When President Herbert Hoover authorized the establishment of our park on December 30, 1930, he recognized the importance of preserving these two sites for future generations. When you hike through these sites, you will also become aware of their impact upon American history and enjoy the historic resources which the National Park Service preserves as a government agency of the Department of the Interior.

The Jamestown-Yorktown Historical Trail was established by the efforts of the Colonial National Historical Park Service and the Peninsula Council, Boy Scouts of America. In addition to Boy Scout, Cub Scout, and Explorer units, other organized groups (Girl Scouts, YMCA, schools, clubs, etc.) and individuals are encouraged to hike or cycle the trails for an adventurous experience of two of the most significant historical events in our Nation's exciting history, so beautifully preserved for us by the National Park Service.

There are two trails -- the Jamestown Colony Trail (5.5 miles) and the Yorktown Battlefield Trail (9 miles or 12.5 miles with optional loop). Either one, or both may be hiked or cycled. Embroidered patch awards may be earned for each trail and the Jamestown Yorktown medal and patch is available for hikers who complete both trails.

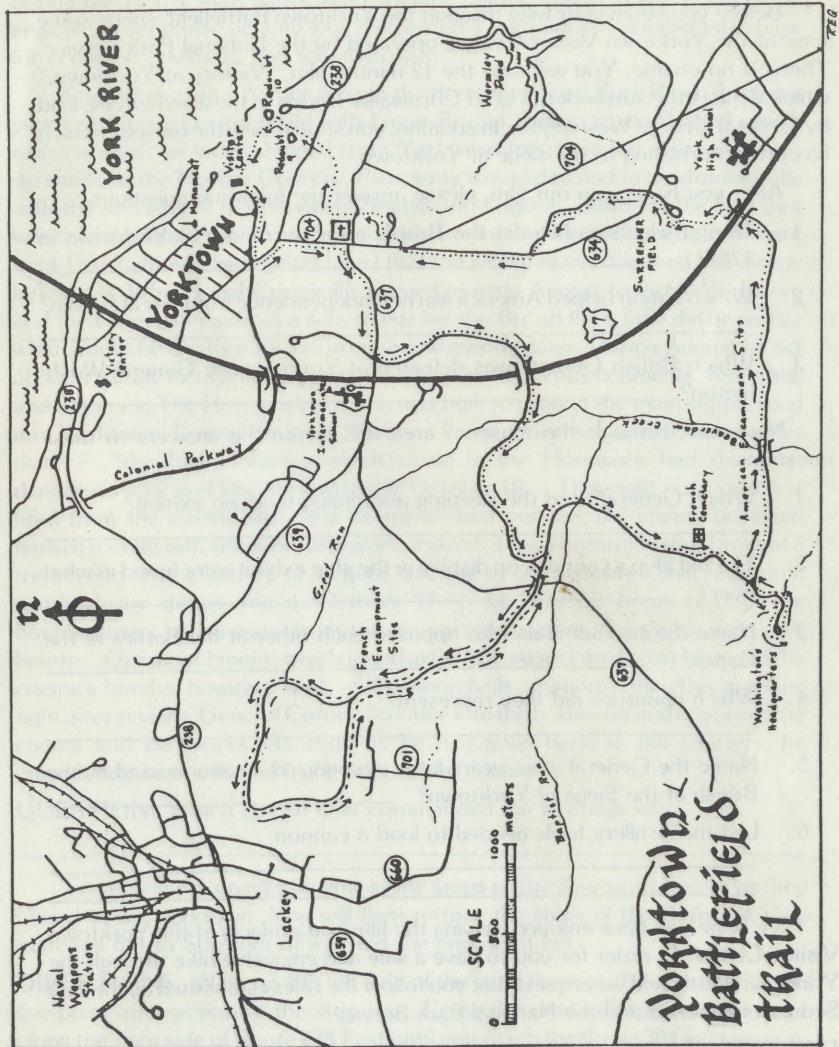
The Awards Program was developed and is administered by the Peninsula Council, Boy Scouts of America. All groups hiking the trails are encouraged to utilize the awards for their hikers. The awards may be obtained by completion of the "Application for Awards" form in the back of this brochure, then mailing or bringing the completed form to the Peninsula Council Scout Service Center, 11725 Jefferson Avenue, Newport News, VA 23606.

This brochure is distributed by Eastern National Park and Monument Association, Colonial National Historical Park and Peninsula Council of Boy Scouts.

You may wish to purchase a 1:25,000 scale topographic map of the Colonial National Historical Park. It includes Yorktown and Jamestown and is available at the gift shops and Boy Scout office.

TRAIL RULES AND INFORMATION

1. Boy Scout, Cub Scout, and Explorer units must submit a local Tour Permit to your local council office.
 2. Notify Colonial National Historical Park of planned hiking date(s).
 3. Scouts should wear the official Scout uniform while on the trail or visiting in the National Park area. Dress and conduct at all times should be appropriate for a tour of the National Park.
 4. Safety must be foremost at all times. When walking along park roads, groups should use single file lines on the left side of the road (except where otherwise instructed). Horseplay along trails, visitors' centers, movies or battlefield cemeteries is out of character.
 5. All hikers are expected to check in with Park Ranger upon arrival and to abide by the rules of the trail and the National Park Service.
- NOTE: No awards to any members of a group will be made if a valid complaint is received about the conduct of any member of that group.**
6. Groups should hike in parties of ten or less, preferably with adults supervision at the front and rear of column. One adult is required for every ten hikers.
 7. All plants, animals, minerals, historic structures, object, and artifacts shall be left undisturbed for others to enjoy.
 8. Respect shall be shown for all public and private property. Some fields of the park are leased as cropland and short cuts across such fields are prohibited.
 9. Fires are permitted only in designated areas. Firearms are strictly prohibited. Axes and sheath knives are not permitted on trails.
 10. Each hiker must carry his own water supply. Streams and springs are not safe water supplies and there is no stopping permitted on private property along the way.
 11. There is no time limit to complete the trail(s); however to be eligible for awards, persons must walk, jog, run, cycle, or operate wheelchair, etc. under his/her own power. Passengers of any age in any kind of motor vehicles are not eligible for awards. The use of bicycles is permitted on the Jamestown Loop Drive. Bicycles may be used for the Yorktown Battlefield Tour as long as they go with the flow of traffic and stay on the roadway.
 12. Summer months offer an abundance of chiggers, ticks and other critters, so hikers should stay on cleared trails or pavement and wear appropriate clothing and footwear.
 13. For further hiking information and assistance, refer to the Boy Scout Handbook, Fieldbook, and the Hiking merit badge pamphlet.
 14. Review "The Outdoor Code."
 15. Trail leaders are requested to read the above rules to each group of hikers before beginning the trail.
 16. If possible, arrange for pick-up of awards from Peninsula Council Scout Service Center during the regular office hours — Monday through Friday, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.



YORKTOWN BATTLEFIELD TRAIL

"Colonial National Historical Park"

Before you begin your hike through the Yorktown Battlefield, spend some time at the Yorktown Visitor Center, operated by the National Park Service. There is no charge. You will view the 12 minute film, "Victory at Yorktown," which depicts the surrender of Lord Cornwallis' troops to the allied forces, lead by General George Washington. In addition, you should view the museum which has artifacts relating to the siege at Yorktown.

After you have seen our film, please answer the following questions.

1. During which month did the British army surrender at Yorktown in 1781? _____
2. Which nation helped America win her independence from Great Britain? _____
3. Which British General was defeated at Yorktown by General Washington? _____

Now walk through the museum area and locate the answers to these questions.

1. Which General used the sleeping and dining tents on exhibit? _____
2. The old ship's cannons on display in the ship exhibit were found in what river? _____
3. Name the two admirals who opposed each other at the Battles of the Capes? _____
4. Which countries did they represent? _____
5. Name the General who, years later, recognized a cannon used by the British at the Siege of Yorktown? _____
6. List the Artillery tools needed to load a cannon.

We hope you have enjoyed viewing the film and artifacts at the Yorktown Visitor Center. In order for you to have a safe and enjoyable hike through the Yorktown Battlefield we request that you follow the rules established by the Boy Scouts of America and the National Park Service.

DIRECTIONS: Before beginning your self-guided tour, please study the hiking trail map carefully to gain a better understanding of the path you will follow. Your first station will be in the Yorktown Visitor Center parking lot next to the British Defense Line on your left as you exit from the Visitor Center. Station #1 will be marked with a sign, "The Hornwork."

STATION #1: MAIN BRITISH DEFENSE LINE

"The Hornwork"

Yorktown, established by the Port Act of 1691, became a bustling seaport during the 1700's. Merchants, sea captains, sailors, tavern keepers, slaves, all engaged in economic activity which provided Yorktown with a substantial base for economic, political, and social growth.

Situated as a snug harbor next to the deep channelled York River, this town prospered in successful trade with Great Britain. Tobacco, staple food crops, raw materials, all were shipped from Yorktown to supply the ever increasing demands of the Mother Country. Prosperity would dim and falter dramatically with the severing of ties between Virginia and England. Although the first shot was fired on April 19, 1775 at Concord and Lexington, Massachusetts, it was not until 1781 (almost seven years later) that the reality of war touched this sleepy little town. When Lord Cornwallis arrived in early August to fortify Yorktown and the Gloucester side as a safe refuge for the British fleet, little did he realize what would be in store for his army a few months later. During August he set about leisurely fortifying his position with a series of entrenchments, redoubts, and batteries. The Hornwork position was built to protect the main supply road into Yorktown. During the seige, Stephen Popp, a German soldier, noted in his diary — "the Light Infantry which stood in the Hornwork had the most dangerous spot and lost the most men. October 16 — This night not a shot was fired from the enemy side, but we maintained our fire, the enemy occupied himself merely with redoubts and work, indeed. Toward morning they brought a trench and strong battery of 14 guns so close to our hornwork that one could nearly throw stones into it. October 17 — Early at the break of day the bombardment began again from the enemy side even more horribly than ever before....Our detachment, which stood in the hornwork could scarcely avoid the enemy's bombs, howitzer shot, and cannon balls anymore. Also, this morning right after reveille, General Cornwallis came into the hornwork and observed the enemy and his works. As soon as he had gone back to his quarters, he immediately sent a flag of truce over to the enemy."

QUESTION: Which British Unit commanded the Hornwork?

Today you are going to follow in the steps of the American Forces as they closed in on Yorktown. You will then retrace the steps of the British as they marched out to Surrender Field and the end of an era.

DIRECTIONS: Walk on the left side of the road through the entrance to the five-point intersection at the stop sign. Cross the road and turn left. Proceed along the right side of Route 238 East until you reach the Route 704 intersection. Turn right and walk along the right side of the road $\frac{1}{4}$ mile until you come to Goosley Road, then cross the road. Continue on the left side of Goosley Road until you reach the entrance to the West Tour Road, the yellow tour road. Turn left on the yellow tour road. Proceed to the location of Station #2, the reconstructed redoubt near the intersection of Goosley and the yellow tour road.

STATION #2: THE RECONSTRUCTED REDOUBT

Since you have left the British Hornwork you have walked near the Allied Seige Lines. You are now looking at one of the few British Outer Works to guard the main land approaching Yorktown. This area is known as the neck of land between the Headwater of Yorktown and Wormley Creeks. In his original design for fortifying this area, Cornwallis placed three works on his high ground to provide an outer line of defense. But to defend so long a line against so heavy an attacking force was risky. Believing a rescue force was on its way, Cornwallis decided to utilize his limited force of 7,500 troops only in the defense of the British inner defense line around Yorktown. On the 29th of September Cornwallis wrote, "I shall retire this night within the works and, if relief comes in time, York and Gloucester will both be in the possession of his Majesty's troops." Imagine how the American and French forces felt when they discovered this fact. James Thatcher, a surgeon with Washington's army wrote in his diary — "September 30, 1781 — We were agreeably surprised this morning, to find that the enemy had, during the ... night, abandoned three of their redoubts, and retired within the town, leaving a considerable extent of commanding ground which might have cost us much labor and many lives to obtain by force"

QUESTION: Did Cornwallis' evacuation of his outer works make it easier or harder for the allies to begin their Seige operations?

DIRECTIONS: Proceed along the right side of the road until you reach the entrance to the French Loop. This is marked by a large brown sign. This will be Station #3.

STATION #3: THE FRENCH LOOP

We always tend to regard this seige as a great victory when in reality it was much more of a French show. The French not only provided approximately one-half of the soldiers but also the necessary heavy guns and special skills necessary for the conduct of a seige. In addition, it was French sea power which made the entire land campaign possible by blockading the Chesapeake Bay and trapping Cornwallis by sea. You are in the vicinity of the French encampment area where the French regiments included seven infantry regiments — the **Bourbonnois, Royal Deux-Ponts, Saintonge, Soissonnois, Touraine, Agenois, and Gatenois**, plus one artillery battalion, the **Auxonne**, and ten artillery companies of the Metz regiment; altogether numbering over 8,000 troops.

DIRECTIONS: Continue walking along the right side of the road by following the yellow markers until you come to Section #4, the French Artillery Park. (Option) You may hike around the French Loop and read the markers on the French regiments and their commanders. Distance: 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles, back to Station #3.

STATION #4: FRENCH ARTILLERY PARK

The artillery at a seige was organized in a special artillery park located some distance behind the first seige line. From the artillery park guns and ammunition were advanced by wagons, horses and artillerymen who manuvered the pieces in the trenches and batteries after the animals were detached. This French park

measured 700 feet along its front and 800 feet along its sides. The encampment was placed to the rear of the park and contained heavy seige weapons, carriages, and limbers which transported the carriages, powder carts, and ammunition for their service. This whole complex was located on the property owned by General Thomas Nelson, Jr. During the time that was necessary to begin digging the first seige line, movement of the heavy guns went on slowly.

Horses, hitched two abreast to a limber, sometimes didn't have the strength to haul a cannon, and the soldiers would have to pull the weapons over the rough terrain. At the parks, these pieces were dragged into position by the aid of oxen, confiscated from the local citizens.

QUESTION: How did the artilllers transport the heavy siege equipment to the first and second siegue lines?

DIRECTIONS: Proceed down the trail to the location of the Washington Headquarters area. This will be Station #5. Walk to the right of the road, cross the spring that flows over the road, and proceed to the large painting.

STATION #5: WASHINGTON HEADQUARTERS PAINTING

This site was the location of General George Washington's Headquarters during the eventful days of the seige. He served as the Supreme Commander of the Allied force. Try to recapture in your minds the planning and operation which would take place inside his tents pictured safely behind the main seige lines.

Washington's journal recounts his arrival at this area: "29th — Moved the American troops more to the right, and encamped on the East side of the Beaver Dam Creek, with a morass in front, about a cannon shot from the enemy's lines and determining upon a plan of attack and approach which must be done without the assistance of shipping above the Town as the Admiral (DeGrasses) declined hazarding any vessels on that Station."

Today it is difficult to imagine the constant activity of men and messages arriving and leaving, of tension and turmoil, all going until the day when a truce was requested and granted and then the task of receiving the surrender and dealing with the prisoners and captured materials began.

QUESTION: What important piece of equipment which belonged to Washington and used at this site, do we now have on display at the Visitor Center?

DIRECTIONS: Proceed back across Washington's Springs and continue your hike along the West tour road to the vicinity of Beaver Dam Creek. This is Station #6. Stay along the right side of the road.

STATION #6: BEAVER DAM CREEK

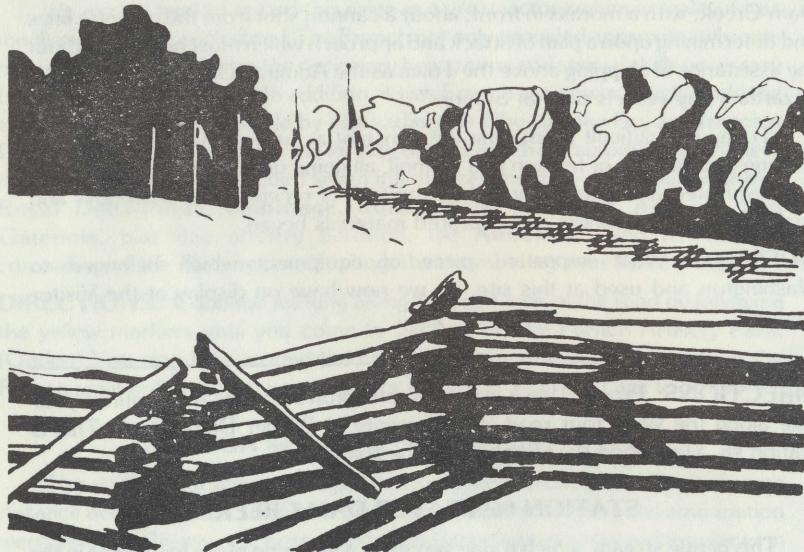
This gentle stream, which today serves as a watering place for wildlife in the Park such as racoons, herons, deer, and egrets, would have been very useful to

soldiers seeking water during their campaign at Yorktown -- Joseph Plum Martin, a Connecticut soldier, wrote in his diary about the difficulty of finding good water in Virginia.

"The greatest inconvenience we felt was the want of good water, there being none near our camp but nasty frog ponds where all the horses in the neighborhood were watered, and we were forced to wade through the water in the skirts of the ponds, thick with mud and filth, to get at water in any wise fit for use, and that full of frogs. All the springs about the country, although they looked well, tasted like water that had been standing in iron or copper vessels. I was one day travelling alone in the woods when I came across a small brook of very good water, about a mile from our tents. We used this water daily to drink or we should have but suffered. But it was the 'Fortune of War'."

QUESTION: Why do you think this stream is named Beaver Dam Creek?

DIRECTIONS: Walk along the tour road, and read the signs about the Divisions and Commanders. At the fork in the road near Route 17, take the right branch of the road north to Yorktown. Walk to the area under the Route 17 highway overpass. You will notice a gravel road to your left. Proceed up this old trail around the field until you reach the Surrender Field Pavilion. This is Station #7.



STATION #7: SURRENDER FIELD

During the first part of your hike, you have retraced many of the important sites connected with the opening of the Yorktown Seige and possibly the American Revolution itself. In 1781 this large open field was bordered by the York-Hampton Road on the north and the Warwick Road on the east.

On October 17, 1781 Lord Cornwallis sent a message to General Washington requesting a cease fire. The guns fell silent during the afternoon and evening waiting for the Articles of Surrender to be drafted by appointed commissions for each side at Mr. Moore's house on October 18, 1781. "All work in the trenches reciprocally ceased and soldiers of both armies mounted their works and stood quietly surveying the desolate scene around them."

Col. John Laurens and Viscount DeNoailles (the brother-in-law of Lafayette) met with Col. Alexander Ross and Col. Thomas Dundas to iron out details for the surrendering British Forces. Most expected this meeting to last part of the day. As hours dragged by it became evident that something was holding up the proceedings. Apparently the British were upset about the terms relating to the Surrender Ceremony. As it turned out, they would have to surrender without the honors of war in exactly the same way they had treated the Americans a year before in Charleston, S.C.

The next morning, the Articles were sent to Lord Cornwallis for his signature and then to General Washington who wrote: "Done in the trenches before Yorktown in Virginia October 19, 1781."

Thus the stage was set for the final chapter of the drama, the laying down of arms by the beaten British Forces. They marched out of Yorktown down the York-Hampton Road through the French and American lines and the second parallel; attired in newly scarlet uniforms. This was certainly a sharp contrast to the shabby blue uniforms, mostly ragged and soiled, of the Americans. However, the French put on a display of white coats with various regimental colors of scarlet, yellow, and violet. Against a bright autumn afternoon of fall foliage the flash of colors must have been stunning.

An officer of rank in the Jersey line, in a letter dated October 21, summarized well the feelings of the Americans. "If I could communicate the pleasure felt on seeing the poor proud British ground their arms, it would give you new and inexpressible sensations."

"The allied army was drawn up in two straight lines, facing each other, leaving a space for the British column to pass. The commander-in-chief with his suite on the right of the American line; the Count De Rochambeau opposite, on the left of the French. Lord Cornwallis pleading indisposition, the British were led by General O'Hara, conducted to General Lincoln. Their colors cased, and they were not allowed to beat a French or American march."

"The British officers in general behaved like boys who had been whipped at school, some bit their lips, some pouted, others cried, their round, broad-brimmed hats were well adapted to the occassion, hiding those faces they were ashamed to show. The foreign regiments (Germans) made a much more military

appearance, and the conduct of their officers were far more becoming men of fortitude."

After the formality of the exchange of swords by General O'Hara to General Benjamin Lincoln, second in command to General Washington, the troops laid down their arms in a circle defined by mounted French Huzzers. Now prisoners of war they marched back to Yorktown. Only two days of rest and they would soon march off to prisoners of war camps in Winchester, Virginia and Frederick, Maryland and these fields would fall silent. A mute testimony to the earth-shattering events that had transpired in just three short months from August to October. There people could not know for certain that they had been participants in the last decisive battle of the American Revolution. Two years would pass before a final peace treaty established America as a free and independent country; but Yorktown played a vital role in the continuing struggle. It was the end, in reality, of our American Revolution.

QUESTIONS: What happened to the British soldiers after the Surrender Ceremony?

DIRECTIONS: Proceed from Surrender Field parking lot to the other stop sign at the intersection of Surrender Road. Cross the road and follow the red arrow tour through the wooded area. At the stop sign, turn right. Continue back towards Yorktown along the left side of the road until you reach the 704 intersection. **This is a dangerous intersection.** Cross carefully to the right side of the road and walk to Station #8: the Grand French Battery.

STATION #8: GRAND FRENCH BATTERY

This is the largest French Battery along the Allied First Siege Line. When the French and American forces arrived in late September they had to first survey the terrain to determine the best position to open the trenches and establish their artillery battery. By October 6th, under cover of darkness, they dug the first Siege line and started hauling the large weapons into place. While British Artillery bombarded their former outer works in Pigeon Hill, the entrenching forces worked quickly during the rainy night in sandy soil. Joseph Plumb Martin who worked in that section of the American lines noted: "As it was day they (the British) perceived their mistake and began to fire where they ought to have done sooner. They brought out a field piece or two without their trenches, and discharged several shots at the men who were erecting a bomb battery, but their shot had no effect and they soon gave it over. They had a large bulldog and every time they would fire he would follow their shots across our trenches. Our officers wished to catch him and oblige him to carry a message from them into the town to his master, but he looked to formidable for any of us to encounter."

By October 9th all was in readiness for the commencement of firing and this large battery would open fire just a day later on October 10th. The object of these batteries of the first parallel was to demolish the enemy's defenses at a distance of 800 to 1,000 yards. Approximately 30 pieces of artillery located in this battery complex rained fire upon the British defenses enabling the troops to start digging

on the second Seige line.

QUESTION: Name the three types of Artillery used in the Seige.

DIRECTIONS: Walk across the wooden footbridge across the first Allied Siege line. Proceed straight across the field and stay on the path next to the red brick wall which encloses the U.S National Cemetery. Turn left and proceed to the parking lot area for the second seige line. This will be Station #9.

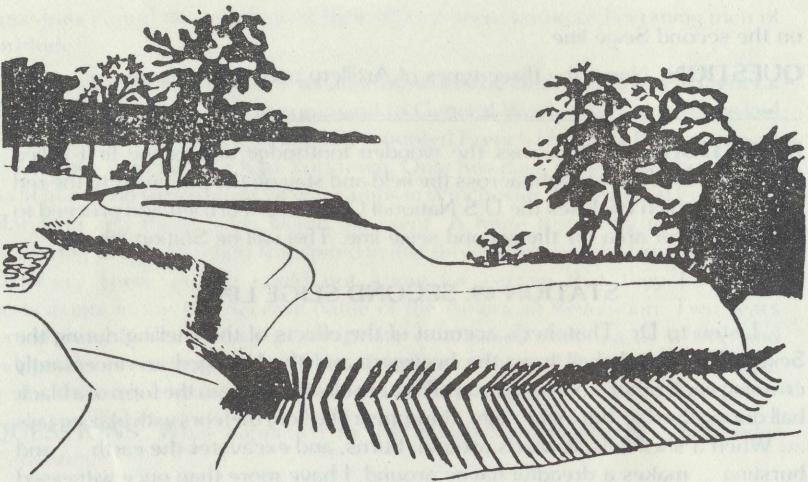
STATION #9: SECOND SEIGE LINE

Listen to Dr. Thatcher's account of the effects of the shelling during the Seige. "The Bombshell from the besiegers and the besieged are incessantly crossing each other's path in the air. They are clearly visible in the form of a black ball during the day, but in the night, they appear like fiery meteors with blazing tails ... When a shell falls, it whirls around, burns, and excavates the earth ..., and bursting ... makes a dreadful havoc around. I have more than once witnessed fragments of the mangled bodies and limbs of British soldiers thrown into the air by the bursting of our shells."

The digging of this second Siege line would commence only two days after the Siege began. Its purpose was to bring the Allied weapons closer to point-blank range against the British defenses. This work was also speeded along with reports that Sir Henry Clinton promised he would send a relief force to help Lord Cornwallis' desperate position. Listen to Ebenezer Wild's account of the construction of the Second parallel: "October 11-12th — That part of the army in the trenches broke ground last night by beginning a second paralleled about 350 yards advanced of the first. This paralleled could not be brought further to the right ... by reason of two redoubts which the enemy have still possession of. At 11 O'clock our Battalion was paraded and marched into the woods, where we were employed in making sausessons, fasciens, etc., until 5 O'clock p.m. when we left work and marched to our tents. Firing on both sides as usual. Drank grog with Major Gibbs at his tent in the evening."

QUESTION: What obstacles prevented the Allies from completing the Second Seige line to the banks of the York River? Study your map and check the terrain for clues.

DIRECTIONS: Cross through the Second Seige line from the parking lot, turn right and stay in front of the Second Seige line trenches as you walk to the Redoubts 9 and 10 areas. Follow the course of the Second Seige Line into the Grand American Battery Complex. This will be Station #10, your last station. Remember you must cross state highway 238 east, be careful.



STATION #10: GRAND AMERICAN BATTERY

Redoubts 9 and 10 were British outposts, built away from the main line of defense to act as further protection for any attack against this section of Cornwallis' defenses. You can understand why their capture would be important to the Allies' cause in forcing the surrender of Lord Cornwallis and his British forces inside Yorktown.

Listen to an account of the famous assault from the Military Journal of Major Ebenezer Denny: "On the night of the 14th, shortly after dark their Redoubts (9 and 10) were taken by storm; the one on our right, by Marquis de Lafayette's Light Infantry ... The other, to our left, by the French. There appeared to be a dead calm when we were ordered to advance. The business was over, not a gun was fired by the assailants; the bayonet only was used. The French had to contend with a post of more force — their loss was considerable. Colonel Hamilton led the Marquis' advance. A reserve regiment was immediately employed in connecting the two redoubts and completing the same with our Second Parallel. The British were soon alarmed; some from each of the redoubts made their escape. In about $\frac{3}{4}$ of an hour we were under cover. Easy digging, light sandy ground."

After the capture of Redoubts 9 and 10 along the river, the allies now extended their second parallel from the York River on the North to the head waters of Yorktown Creek. These two redoubts were fortified and turned upon their builders. At this point the Americans began construction of their "Grand Battery." Look from this spot towards Yorktown. This battery, when completed was able to fire directly down Main Street and into the sides of all British works firing to the south. Though this battery apparently never reached full capacity, Cornwallis soon realized the danger to his men, and position. After an unsuccessful raid by the British to spike some French cannons on the Second

Seige Line and then a failure to escape by long boats to Gloucester, Cornwallis recognized the inevitable and called for a truce.

QUESTION: Which group captured Redoubt 9?

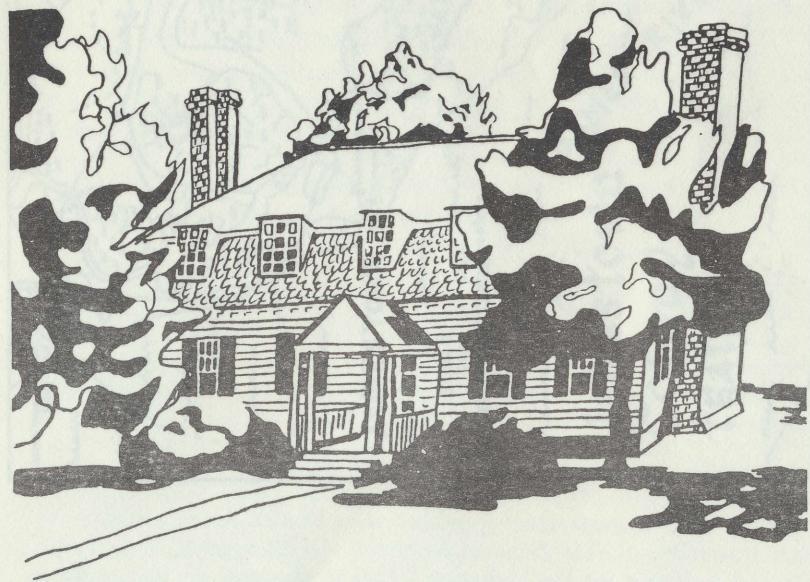
QUESTION: Which group captured Redoubt 10?

You probably feel very tired and happy that your hike is over. Try for a moment and imagine how the people who participated on both sides felt when the Surrender was over.

In a message to the Virginia delegates in Congress, General Thomas Nelson expressed weighed optimism. "This Blow, I think must be a decisive one, it being out of the power of Great Britain to replace such a number of good troops."

How did the German troops react to their predicament of being prisoners of war? This selection summarizes it very well — "October 20, 1781 — Stephen Popp's Diary. Things were quite different for us now. First of all we received no bread, only flour; secondly we got no more rum, but had to be satisfied with water; thirdly, we have many more masters than before."

This concludes your hike through the Yorktown Battlefield. You may wish to finish your hike by crossing the open field and visiting the Yorktown Visitor Center. You may drive through the Battlefield areas with maps and brochures. During certain times of the year you may also visit the Historic Moore House on the battlefield tour or visit the historic Nelson House in town. If you drive through the town area, be sure to stop at the Yorktown Victory Monument. This monument was dedicated in 1881 to celebrate the great victory of the Allied forces over the British.



ANSWER SHEET FOR THE YORKTOWN BATTLEFIELD TOUR

Surrender Film

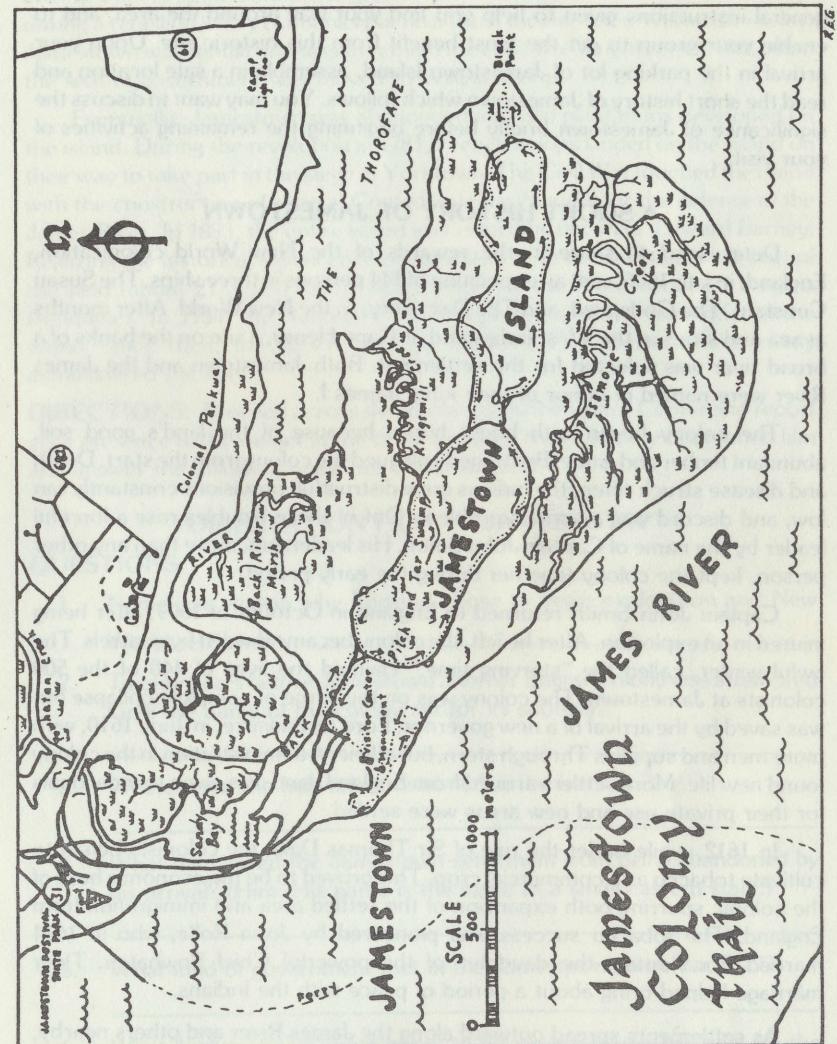
1. October
 2. France
 3. Cornwallis

Museum

1. Washington
 2. York
 3. De Grasse and Graves
 4. France and Great Britain
 5. Rammer, sponge, worm, ladle

Stations

1. British Light Infantry
 2. easier
 3. no question
 4. horses, oxen, and manpower
 5. sleeping and dining tents
 6. beavers once built dams here
 7. prisoners of war
 8. cannons, howitzers, and mortars
 9. Redoubts 9 and 10
 10. French took #9 and the Americans #10



JAMESTOWN COLONY TRAIL

"Colonial National Historical Park"

During your visit to Jamestown Island, you will retrace the steps of the settlers who established the first successful English colony in America and learn firsthand about the life and industries of the people who lived here. Follow the general instructions given to help you find your way around the area, and to enable your group to get the most benefit from this historic site. Upon your arrival in the parking lot of Jamestown Island, assemble in a safe location and read the short history of Jamestown which follows. You may want to discuss the significance of Jamestown briefly before beginning the remaining activities of your visit.

A SHORT HISTORY OF JAMESTOWN

Determined to share in the rewards of the New World colonization, England, in late 1606, sent an expedition of 144 persons in three ships, The Susan Constant, The Godspeed, and The Discovery, to the New World. After months at sea and stops in the West Indies and at Cape Henry, a site on the banks of a broad river was selected for the settlement. Both Jamestown and the James River were named in honor of their king, James I.

The colony began with bright hopes because of the land's good soil, abundant timber and game. But tragedy plagued the colony from the start. Death and disease struck often, the Indians grew distrustful, provisions constantly ran low, and discord was a serious problem. Out of these troubles rose a forceful leader by the name of Captain John Smith. His leadership, more than any other person, kept the colony together during the early period.

Captain John Smith returned to England in October of 1609, after being injured in an explosion. After he left, the colony became divided by quarrels. The awful winter, called the "starving time," claimed the lives of 440 of the 500 colonists at Jamestown. The colony was on the verge of complete collapse but was saved by the arrival of a new governor, Lord DeLawarre, in June 1610, with more men and supplies. Through stern, but efficient, administration in the colony found new life. More settlers arrived from England, land was given to individuals for their private use and new areas were settled.

In 1612, while under the rule of Sir Thomas Dale, the colonists began to cultivate tobacco as a commercial crop. This proved to be the economic base of the colony, spurring both expansion of the settled area and immigration from England. The tobacco success was pioneered by John Rolfe, who in 1614 married Pocahontas, the daughter of the powerful Chief Powhatan. Their marriage helped bring about a period of peace with the Indians.

As settlements spread outward along the James River and others nearby, Jamestown remained the political and economic center of the Virginia Colony. In 1619 the first representative legislative assembly in America met in the Jamestown Church. This "House of Burgesses" was the beginning of the Virginia General Assembly and the forerunner of the Congress of the United States.

Also, in 1619, the first large group of women sailed for Virginia, and the first blacks arrived in Virginia.

The period of progress that began in 1619 was briefly interrupted in 1622, when an Indian uprising caused the death of about 300 settlers. Following more problems with the Indians in 1644, a permanent truce was reached. The Virginia colony experienced continued growth until 1676, when Jamestown burned during a rebellion led by Nathaniel Bacon against the rule of Sir William Berkeley. Jamestown was rebuilt and was to remain the capital of Virginia until 1700, when the seat of government was moved to Williamsburg.

Eventually, Jamestown was abandoned and two plantations developed on the island. During the revolution in 1781, French troops landed on the Island on their way to take part in the siege at Yorktown. The Civil War touched the island with the construction of several Confederate earthworks for the defense of the James River. In 1893, the entire island was owned by one man, Edward Barney. Realizing the historical significance of Jamestown, he decided to donate part of the land (about 21 acres) to the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities. In 1934, the National Park Service acquired the remainder of the island, since then, the APVA and the National Park Service have jointly administered the site.

DIRECTIONS: Proceed across the footbridge to the Visitor Center and report your presence to the ranger at the desk. View the fifteen-minute orientation film and answer the following questions about the film.

ORIENTATION FILM — "JAMESTOWN"

QUESTIONS:

1. Name one reason why England chose to begin exploration and New World settlement. _____
2. Twenty years before Jamestown another English colony was attempted. Give the name of the colony and/or its sponsor. _____
3. Where were the bulwarks positioned in the fort? _____
4. What man saved the Jamestown settlement from being abandoned by his arrival? (Hint: His name is the same as a small eastern state.) _____
5. What kind of government met in the Jamestown church in 1619? _____
6. What "yellow weed" soon came to be almost as good as gold for the settlers? _____

7. What did John Rolfe use as an experiment to help establish industry at Jamestown? _____
8. What city served as capital with statehouse and other government buildings? _____
9. True or False. Thanks to its closeness to water, Jamestown never had much of a problem with fires getting out of hand. Give reasons for your answer. _____
10. What use was made of Jamestown's land after 1700? _____

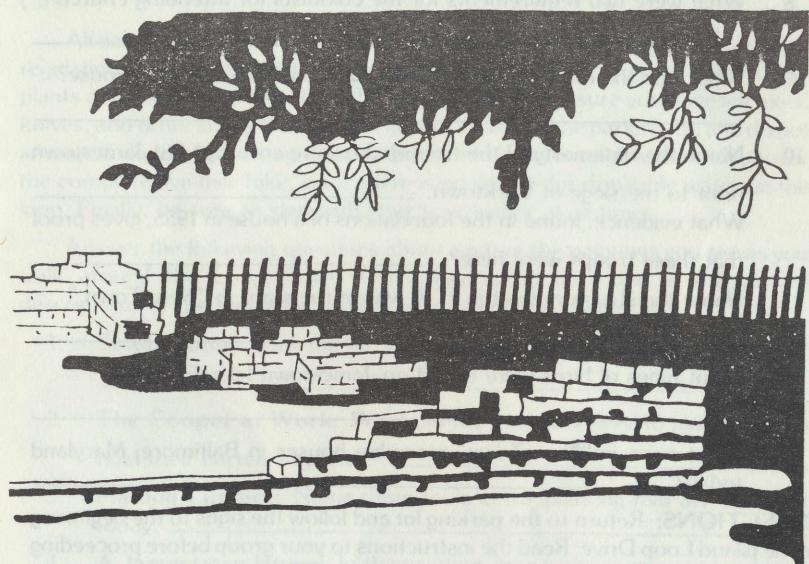
DIRECTIONS: Tour the Visitor Center Museum and answer the questions.

QUESTIONS:

1. The shell earrings, needle case, and basket in Case No. 1 came from the Rolfe family in England and belonged to whom? _____
2. Case No. 3 represents the three ships that brought the colonists to the New World. Which of the ships is the largest? _____
3. Jamestown was not only effected by the English way of life, but other countries influenced this area, too, name one country whose goods found their way to Jamestown. (Hint: Case No. 4) _____
4. What does the armor, weapons, and trade goods in Case No. 5 tell you about the colonist's relation with the Indians? _____
5. What Indian tribe in the Jamestown area was farmers and hunters who used things found in thier environment? _____
6. Among the objects found at Jamestown was a heavy iron _____ used for dock-building in the port city. _____
7. What material was used in building the first houses in Jamestown? _____
8. The artifacts in Case No. 11 indicate that there was livestock in the colony. What different animals do these objects represent? _____
9. Case No. 13 displays items associated with medicine. What was the major cause of death for the colonists? (Hint: Read the writing in this case.) _____

10. Items in Case No. 14 were used for _____

DIRECTIONS: Proceed around the site of Jamestown (a walk of about 400 yards), beginning at the tall monument behind the Visitor Center and answer the following questions.



TOWNSITE

Answer the questions in the order given as you walk around the site of Jamestown. The answers can be found on the monuments and interpretive signs.

1. What was the name of the company that founded Jamestown? _____
2. Who landed at Jamestown on May 13, 1607? _____
3. What is the oldest standing structure in Jamestown? _____
4. What famous leader is buried near the altar in the reconstructed church? _____
5. Give two reasons why James Fort was built. _____

6. Besides glass making and timbering what other type of industry involving white mulberry trees was attempted?

7. In 1624 an ordinance was passed ordering all freedmen to "impale" a garden of how many acres? _____

8. What were two requirements for the colonists for attending church?

9. What was the name of the governor who built the first statehouse?

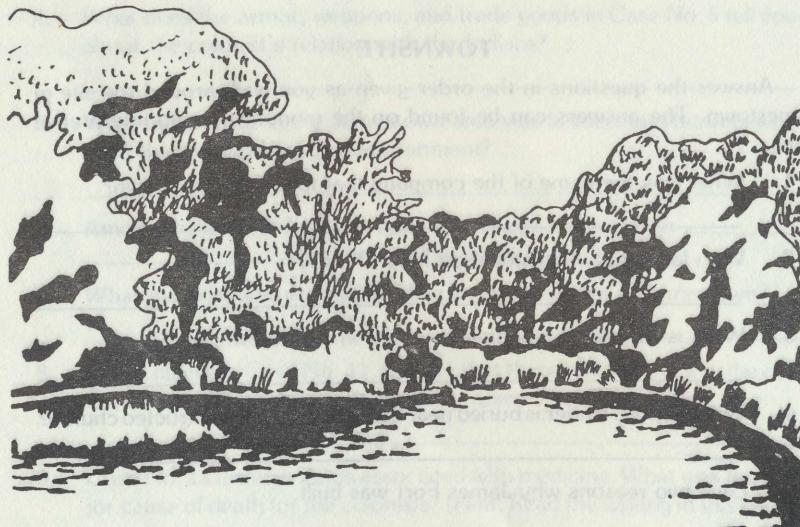
10. Name the nationality of the troops who were encamped at Jamestown prior to the siege of Yorktown.
What evidence, found in the foundations of a house in 1955, gives proof that these troops were here? _____

11. Name the structure built in 1710 whose ruins are in "New Town."

12. What types of birds were raised on Jamestown Island?

13. What ruins in "New Town" resemble houses in Baltimore, Maryland today?

DIRECTIONS: Return to the parking lot and follow the signs to the beginning of the Island Loop Drive. Read the instructions to your group before proceeding around the Loop Drive.



ISLAND LOOP DRIVE

The final requirement for the Jamestown Colony Trail is to walk around the Island Loop Drive, which tells us about the life and industries of the early colonists of Jamestown. **Be sure to walk around the Loop Drive against the flow of traffic**, taking the left branch at each fork in the road. Walk in single file on the left side of the road, keeping off of the pavement. Be alert for oncoming cars.

All natural and historic features on Jamestown Island are protected by park regulations. Help preserve the park for future generations by respecting all the plants and wildlife you see along the Loop Drive. Make sure you have left axes, knives, and other sharp tools locked in your vehicle in the parking lot, and do not attempt to kindle fires along the way. Be sure to carry enough water with you for the complete five-mile hike, since there is no source for drinkable water on the loop. Finally, be sure to stay with your tour leader at all times.

Answer the following questions about each of the paintings you see as you walk around the Loop Drive. The answers can be found in the written descriptions of the paintings, as well as the paintings themselves.

1. **Shipbuilding:** How did the colonists use boats to help obtain food?

2. **The Cooper at Work:** What did the colonists need to make rings to hold their barrels together?

3. **Making Lumber:** Name three tools in the painting that are still used today.

4. **A Jamestown Home:** In the painting, how many rooms are combined into one?
_____ Name them _____

5. **Agricultural Beginnings:** What was the most important food plant for the colonists?

6. **Silk Culture:** How did children help in the preparation of silk?

7. **Tobacco:** Name two methods shown in the painting for transporting tobacco.

8. **Trading with the Indians:** Name three different Indian foods shown in the painting.

9. **Winemaking:** Describe two methods used in pressing grapes.

10. **Making Pottery at Jamestown:** What method was used to dry pottery?

11. **A Beginning in Medical Research:** What type of tree is the doctor tapping? _____
12. **Storing Ice:** How did the colonists transport ice through the snow? _____
13. **Potash and Soap Ashes:** What was used in the making of soap? _____
14. **Brickmaking:** Name at least three sources of energy used by the colonists in making bricks. _____



ANSWER SHEET FOR THE JAMESTOWN COLONY TRAIL

Orientation Film

1. To convert the Indians; to find riches; to keep Virginia from falling into the hands of Spain.
2. Roanoke (also called the "Lost Colony); Sir Walter Raleigh
3. at each corner
4. Governor Delawarre
5. first representative assembly which ever met in the New World
6. tobacco
7. tobacco. He experimented with crossing various strains to develope new types.
8. Jamestown
9. the fort was destroyed and also the town during Bacon's Rebellion
10. It became part of a large tobacco plantation.

Museum

1. Pocahontas
2. The Susan Constant
3. Spain
4. That relations were hot and cold; they sometimes fought and sometimes traded
5. Algonquin
6. Pile-driver
7. mud and branches
8. horses, cattle, sheep, dogs, fish
9. famine, starvation
10. farming

Townsite

1. The Virginia Company of London
2. Colonists sent out by the Virginia Company
3. the tower of the church of 1639
4. Sir George Yeardly
5. for protection from the Indians; for protection from the Spanish
6. silkworm culture
7. $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 full acre
8. to attend both morning and afternoon and to "beare arms"
9. Governor John Harvey
10. French; French coin dated 1772
11. The Jacquelin-Ambler Mansion
12. turkeys, peacocks, pigeons
13. the long house

Island Loop Drive

1. for fishing
2. wood
3. crosscut saw, ax, lathe
4. three, kitchen, living room, dining room
5. corn

6. helped in the removing of the cocoons
7. ship, cart
8. fish, corn, pumpkins
9. using a mechanical press, trampling with feet
10. drying in the sun
11. sassafras
12. used a sled pulled by oxen
13. potash or ashed from hardwood
14. animal energy — for pulling carts; sunshine — the bricks were set in the sun to dry; fire — a kiln was also used for drying the bricks; human — performing the work

**ANSWER SHEET FOR
Orientalism Film**

APPLICATION FOR AWARDS

Unit Group _____

Sponsoring Institute _____

Address _____

Trail Leader (please print) _____

I hereby certify that the following persons have completed the indicated trails and have answered the appropriate trail questions to my satisfaction.

Trail Leader (signature) _____

	Name (print)	Date of Jamestown hike 5.5 miles	Date of Yorktown hike 9 or 12.5 mi. (circle one)
1.	_____	_____	_____
2.	_____	_____	_____
3.	_____	_____	_____
4.	_____	_____	_____
5.	_____	_____	_____
6.	_____	_____	_____
7.	_____	_____	_____
8.	_____	_____	_____
9.	_____	_____	_____
10.	_____	_____	_____
11.	_____	_____	_____
12.	_____	_____	_____
13.	_____	_____	_____
14.	_____	_____	_____
15.	_____	_____	_____
16.	_____	_____	_____
17.	_____	_____	_____
18.	_____	_____	_____
19.	_____	_____	_____
20.	_____	_____	_____

This is to certify that the listed group and leaders hiked the indicated trail(s) on the above date and complied with the National Park Service Rules and Regulations.

Signed _____ Signed _____
Yorktown Park Official Jamestown Park Official

The following order in for: pick-up to be shipped

_____ Jamestown Colony patches (@2.00)	\$ _____
_____ Yorktown Battlefield patches (@2.00)	\$ _____
_____ Jamestown Yorktown Trail patches (@2.00)	\$ _____
_____ Jamestown Yorktown Trail medals (@4.00)	\$ _____
_____ 4% Virginia Sales Tax	\$ _____
_____ * Postage and Shipping	\$ _____
TOTAL	\$ _____

Ship To:

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ Zip _____

Awards may be picked up on Monday through Friday, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. at:

Peninsula Council Scout Service Center
11725 Jefferson Avenue
Newport News, Virginia 23606
Phone: (804) 595 3356

Prices of awards are subject to change without prior notice

*If applicable, postage and shipping is \$1.50 for every 10 medals/patches.

CAMPING INFORMATION

Peninsula Scout Reservation

Camp, Chickahominy
Lightfoot, Virginia (near Williamsburg)

Write: Peninsula Council, BSA
11725 Jefferson Avenue
Newport News, VA 23606

Call: 804 595-3356

Newport News City Park

Route 143 (located between Yorktown and Jamestown)

Write: City of Newport News
Department of Parks and Recreation
2400 Washington Avenue
Newport News, VA 23607

Call: 804 887-5381

(municipal)

Gosnold's Hope Park

Write: City of Hampton
Gosnold's Hope Park
Little Back River Road
Hampton, VA 23669

Call: 804 727 6161

(commercial)

Jamestown Beach Campsites

(near Jamestown Festival Park)

Write: P.O. Box CB
Williamsburg, VA 23187

Call: 804 229 7609

(commercial)

Williamsburg Campsite

U.S. Route 60
 $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Williamsburg

Write: Route 60, R.F.D. #3, Box 274
Williamsburg, VA 23187

Call: 804 564 3101

This is intended that the information contained here and the historical trails on the above pages are kept with the National Park Service, Parks and Recreation Department.

OTHER INFORMATION

Peninsula Council

Boy Scouts of America
11725 Jefferson Avenue
Newport News, VA 23606

804 595-3356

Colonial National Historical Park

Yorktown Battlefield Ranger Office
P.O. Box 210
Yorktown, VA 23690

804 898-3400

Colonial Williamsburg

P.O. Box 627
Williamsburg, VA 23187
(804) 229-1000 Ext. 2405

804 229-1282

TOTAL

Peninsula Council, Boy Scouts of America also sponsors two other historical trails.

Williamsburg Colonial Trail

colorful embroidered patch available
(A new brochure and trail medal should be available in 1982)

Hampton Historical Trail

for Cub Scouts and younger groups
colorful embroidered patch available

