



DISPATCH



A Newsletter of the Jamestown-Yorktown Foundation • Spring 2012

Yorktown Victory Center Replacement Will Be Named ‘American Revolution Museum at Yorktown’

Along with a physical transformation of the Yorktown Victory Center will come a new name – “American Revolution Museum at Yorktown” – adopted May 10 by the Jamestown-Yorktown Foundation Board of Trustees and endorsed by the Jamestown-Yorktown Foundation, Inc., Board of Directors. Recommended by a board naming study task force, the new name will be implemented upon completion of the museum replacement, and in the meantime the Yorktown Victory Center will continue in operation as a museum of the American Revolution.

Construction is expected to start in the second half of 2012 on the project, which includes an 80,000-square-foot structure that will encompass expanded exhibition galleries, classrooms and support functions, and reorganization of the 22-acre site. Total cost of building construction and renovations to the site and living-history areas, to be funded primarily through the sale of Virginia Public Building Authority

bonds, is estimated at \$46 million. Private donations to the Jamestown-Yorktown Foundation, Inc., will support elements of gallery and outdoor exhibits and educational resources.

“The new name highlights the core offering of the museum, American Revolution history,” said Frank B. Atkinson, who chaired the naming study task force comprised of 11 members of the Jamestown-Yorktown Foundation and Jamestown-Yorktown Foundation, Inc., boards, “and the inclusion of the word ‘Yorktown’ provides a geographical anchor. We arrived at this choice through a methodical process that began with compiling an extensive list of potential names, engaging our Museums and Programs Advisory Council and Foundation staff. Key elements to include in the



The distinctive two-story main entrance of the American Revolution Museum at Yorktown will serve as a focal point for arriving visitors.

name were identified, and research was undertaken on names currently in use. Selected names were tested with Yorktown Victory Center visitors and reviewed by a trademark attorney and branding consultant.”

“This name ideally reflects what we aim to achieve with the new museum,” said Foundation Chairman H. Benson Dendy III. “The American Revolution Museum at Yorktown will provide a renewed perspective on the meaning and impact of the Revolution and will have a nationally important role, along with the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation, the National Park Service and other Historic Triangle partners, in interpreting events that transformed 13 British colonies into the United States of America.”

The Yorktown Victory Center opened in 1976 as one of three Virginia centers for the national Bicentennial. In the early 1990s, the museum’s focus was broadened to encompass events that led to the Revolutionary War and the subsequent formation of a new national government. Critical short-term exhibit renovations were completed in 2006, and in 2007 the Foundation board adopted a master plan to address long-term exhibit, building and operation issues.

The new museum building will be positioned on the site with an entrance

Private Funds Bolster New Yorktown Museum

Gifts and grants from individuals, corporations and foundations are providing critical support for elements of the new Yorktown museum’s gallery and outdoor exhibits – such as acquisition of artifacts for exhibit, production of films, and reproduction items – and for educational resources.

“The Jamestown-Yorktown Foundation, Inc., Board of Directors is pleased to be part of the leadership and vision that is transforming the Yorktown Victory Center into the American Revolution Museum at Yorktown, a museum that will continue to inspire in current and future generations a lifelong love of American history,” said President Sue H. Gerdeman.

To learn more about urgent private funding needs, contact the Development Office at (757) 253-4139.



Private funding will support production of films for new museum exhibits, including an experiential theater that will transport visitors to the battlefield at Yorktown in 1781.

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Revolutionary War Lecture Series Features Four Speakers

Fred Anderson, author and professor of history at the University of Colorado at Boulder, joins the roster of speakers in the Yorktown Victory Center's upcoming Revolutionary War lecture series, presenting "Like the peace of God, it passeth all understanding": The Peace of Paris (1763) and the Unforeseeable American Revolution" on September 29. Looking through the prism of a futurist novel published in 1763 that envisions ongoing 19th- and 20th-century wars with France, and later Russia, along with a slow decline of British power, Dr. Anderson examines British views on the outcome of the Seven Years' War and how the British did not foresee the American Revolution. The Anderson lecture is supported with a grant from Dominion Resources.

This year's series begins with a lecture by Yorktown Victory Center Senior Curator Sarah Meschutt on September 22, "Patriots Claim a New Destiny; Loyalists Defend Their Heritage in the United States of America." Framing the American Revolution as a watershed period that shaped lives in new ways and offered immense opportunities for those with powerful networking skills and ingenuity, Dr. Meschutt explores the causes for which Loyalists and Patriots fought and died and their lives in the aftermath of the war.

John Tilley, author and associate professor of history at

East Carolina University, will speak October 6 on the "Battle of the Capes," which was critical to Cornwallis' surrender at Yorktown and the collapse of the British commitment to the war. Dr. Tilley will explore factors that impacted the battle, including personal relationships between key British commanders and communications problems that helped force Cornwallis' surrender.

The series concludes October 27 with "Origins of the Constitution," presented by Abner (Woody) Linwood Holton III, author and professor of history and American Studies at the University of Richmond. Drawing from his book *Unruly Americans and the Origins of the Constitution*, Dr. Holton finds present-day parallels in the crisis that led to the U.S. Constitution, pointing out that a deepening recession, skittish investors, an insurmountable federal debt, anti-tax protests and falling real estate values were the very challenges that led to the ratification of the Constitution 224 years ago.

All four lectures are at 7 p.m. on Saturdays in the Yorktown Victory Center's Richard S. Reynolds Theater. Admission is free, and advance reservations are recommended by calling (757) 253-4572 or e-mailing rsvp@jyf.virginia.gov. The series is supported with private donations to the Jamestown-Yorktown Foundation, Inc.

Delegate Stolle Appointed to Board of Trustees

Virginia Delegate Christopher P. Stolle, M.D., of Virginia Beach has been appointed to the Jamestown-Yorktown Foundation Board of Trustees by House of Delegates Speaker William J. Howell to succeed William R. Janis. A retired Naval officer, Dr. Stolle is currently vice president of medical affairs at Riverside Regional Medical Center. He was elected to the House of Delegates in 2009 to represent the 83rd District. In addition to his medical degree, Dr. Stolle holds a master's degree in business administration from the College of William and Mary. ■

American Revolution Museum at Yorktown

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that will serve as a focal point for arriving visitors. Featuring museum galleries with immersive learning environments, interactive exhibits and period artifacts, the structure also will house classroom and event space, visitor services, gift shop, and support functions and will provide improved access to the museum's outdoor re-created Continental Army encampment and Revolutionary-period farm. The two outdoor areas will be expanded and relocated.

The Yorktown Victory Center will remain in operation during construction. The existing buildings will be demolished after the new building is complete, and new permanent gallery exhibits will be fabricated and installed after the new building is in use. Upon completion of the entire project, with the new exhibition galleries ready for visitors, "American Revolution Museum at Yorktown" will be the museum's name. ■

About the speakers

Fred Anderson's (September 29) extensive writings about the Seven Years' War include the books *The War That Made America: A Short History of the French and Indian War* (2005) and *Crucible of War: The Seven Years' War and the Fate of Empire in British North America, 1754-1766* (2000). He is co-author, with Andrew Cayton, of *The Dominion of War: Empire and Liberty in North America, 1500-2000* (2005). Dr. Anderson earned a Ph.D. from Harvard University and has worked since 1983 at the University of Colorado at Boulder, where he is Professor of Distinction and Director of Honors in the College of Arts and Sciences.

Woody Holton's (October 27) *Unruly Americans and the Origins of the Constitution* (2007) was a finalist for the National Book Award. A two-time winner of the Virginia Literary Award for Non-Fiction, Dr. Holton also is author of *Abigail Adams* (2009), winner of the Bancroft Prize, and *Forced Founders: Indians, Debtors, Slaves, and the Making of the American Revolution in Virginia* (1999). Dr. Holton received a Ph.D. from Duke University and is professor of history and American Studies at the University of Richmond.

Sarah Meschutt (September 22) has worked as senior curator at the Yorktown Victory Center since 2008, with a key role in planning new permanent gallery exhibits. She previously was chief curator of art collections at the Museum of the Shenandoah Valley in Winchester, consulting curator for the collections at Kykuit House in Pocantico Hills, N.Y., and keeper of edged weapons at the Royal Armouries Museum, H.M. Tower of London. She has a Ph.D. from Oxford University.

John Tilley (October 6) is author of *The British Navy and the American Revolution* (1985) and *The United States Coast Guard Auxiliary: A History* (1992). He joined the faculty of East Carolina University, where he is associate professor of history, in 1983. He previously was assistant curator of collections at The Mariners' Museum and earned a Ph.D. from Ohio State University.

Eagle-Pommel Saber, Octant, Wooden Doll Acquired for Yorktown

An American-made saber engraved with the owner's name and the year 1776, a mid-18th-century English octant, and a circa 1770 English doll attired in period clothing have been acquired with private donations to the Jamestown-Yorktown Foundation, Inc., for exhibit in the American Revolution Museum at Yorktown galleries.

The saber, a sword with a curved blade, has a silver eagle pommel mounted to its hilt and is fitted with a chain designed to help retain the piece in the holder's grip. Also known as a "hanger," this sword type was a popular choice for American officers during the Revolution. Markings confirm that the silver parts of the hilt were made by Richard Humphreys of Philadelphia. The inscription of the date 1776 and name of the owner, Captain William McKissack, indicate that this is one of the earliest sword hilts fitted with a pommel in the shape of an eagle's head. Symbol of American patriotism, the eagle became a prominent motif on American swords, taking



the place of the lion head closely associated with English heraldry.

The octant is a type of navigational instrument that would have been used on most vessels in the 18th century. Dating to 1750-60, the octant is likely the work of English instrument makers Benjamin Cole senior or junior. Made of mahogany or rosewood with brass fittings, the octant measures 20 inches overall and is a rare example of an octant with inset boxwood scale, made during the brief transition from octants with solid boxwood arcs to instruments with inset ivory scales.



English wooden dolls were a popular luxury trade commodity in Revolutionary-era America and are depicted in portraits of prosperous American children. The recently acquired 26-inch-tall doll came from Chalkley Farm in southern England where it resided for more than two centuries. The doll is well-preserved, dressed in a period silk gown, linen chemise, petticoats and bum roll. It has human hair hand-sewn into a silk skull cap covered with a white cloth cap hidden under a striped-silk over-bonnet. The turned



and hand-finished wooden body is jointed at the knees, hips and elbows, and the upper arms are of hair-stuffed linen cloth. ■

'Gateway' Exhibition Continues to Mid-August; Lecture on June 9

A watercolor from India depicting a woman in European-style dress is one of several artworks exhibited in Jamestown Settlement's "The 17th Century: Gateway to the Modern World" that reflect international trading connections. The



"Woman Raising Her Hands Towards the Sun," Golconda School (1650-60), Deccan (South India), 17th century, opaque watercolor on paper. Virginia Museum of Fine Arts, Kathleen Boone Samuels Memorial Fund.

exhibition, which was organized by the Virginia Museum of Fine Arts (VMFA) in cooperation with the Jamestown-Yorktown Foundation and continues through August 15, explores the transformational impact of scientific advances, economic developments and social change in the 17th century.

This theme is featured in an illustrated lecture, "Captains, Monarchs, Philosophers, and Merchants: Picturing the 17th Century," presented by the exhibition curator, Twyla Kitts, VMFA literary and teacher programs educator, at 7 p.m., June 9, at Jamestown Settlement.

The exhibition and lecture are supported with grants from James City County and Altria Group and gifts from private companies and individuals. ■

Generous Donations Benefit New Museum, Educational Programs, Annual Fund

A grant of \$50,000 from the Beazley Foundation, Inc., of Portsmouth will support gallery exhibits in the American Revolution Museum at Yorktown replacing the Yorktown Victory Center. A legacy of the late Fred W. Beazley, the foundation provides grants for an array of organizations and programs serving southeastern Virginia. A gift of \$17,200 from Mr. and Mrs. Philip G. Emerson of Williamsburg also supports the new museum.

A grant and a bequest of \$10,000 each go toward Jamestown-Yorktown Foundation educational programming. A Charles S. and Millicent P. Brown Family Foundation grant supports the Jamestown-Yorktown Foundation elementary school scholarship program, which provides outreach and on-site education experiences for Virginia students and teachers, in Richmond Public Schools. A bequest from the estate of the late F. Jay Ward, who served as a member of the Jamestown-Yorktown Foundation, Inc., Board of Directors and Council, benefits the Foundation, Inc.'s endowment for education.

Ferguson Enterprises, Inc., headquartered in Newport News, and Carolyn and Bob Condon of Williamsburg each contributed \$10,000 to the Jamestown-Yorktown Foundation, Inc., Annual Fund, which provides unrestricted funding for a variety of museum programs. ■

Instead of the best arms in Europe, I have sent the worst: Arthur Lee's Struggles to Buy European Arms During the Revolution

By Thomas E. Davidson, Ph.D.,
Senior Curator, Jamestown-Yorktown Foundation

One of the challenges America's leaders faced during the early years of the Revolutionary War was finding enough suitable weapons to equip Patriot forces. In the first battles of the war, Americans carried a wide variety of civilian firearms, many of which were not really suitable for military use. The Continental Congress and the governments of the various newly independent states tried to remedy this problem in two ways: by putting American gunsmiths to work making standardized military muskets, and by sending emissaries abroad to buy muskets that already had been made.

American leaders believed the quickest way to get the tens of thousands of military muskets they needed was to buy them in Europe. At this time there was no true mass production of firearms; each individual gun had to be put together by a gunsmith. However the nations of Europe recognized the advantage of equipping their armies with guns made to a standard pattern. If all of the infantry muskets an army used were of the same caliber, could be fitted with the same bayonet, and had the same kind of gunlock, it was much easier to keep that army supplied with all necessary arms and ammunition. The most important European states therefore established government-regulated armories where gunsmiths made guns to a standard pattern or model.

Obviously the British government was not going to sell the Americans their famous "Brown Bess" muskets, but three other major European states had the capacity to supply America with the guns needed. France, Spain and Prussia all had major armaments industries that produced standardized military muskets for their own armies. If these states could be persuaded to sell muskets to America, America's supply problem would be solved.

In 1776 the Continental Congress decided to send Benjamin Franklin and Arthur Lee to France to get support for the American cause. Part of their mission was to procure weapons for the Continental Army. Silas Deane was already there and had had some preliminary success,

but more arms were needed. While Franklin focused on the major task of getting French recognition for American independence, Arthur Lee tried to develop contacts with both Spain and Prussia.

In 1777 Lee was appointed American commissioner to Spain and journeyed there to try to get support for the American cause. He had only limited success. Spain was not enthusiastic about recognizing the United States, because it had its own American colonies and thought the British colonies' declaration of independence set a bad precedent. After being disappointed by Spain, Arthur Lee focused his attention on Prussia.

Prussia also was unlikely to recognize American independence. The Prussian King Frederick the Great had close diplomatic ties with Britain and did not want to offend Britain by publicly embracing America. Lee believed, however, that the Prussians still might sell arms to America through backdoor channels. Lee was an admirer of Prussia and believed that the standard Prussian infantry musket was the best in Europe. In 1778 he wrote to the governor of Virginia, "I am so persuaded of the superior excellence of the Prussian muskets that I shall do every thing in my power to furnish you with ten thousand of them."

What followed was months of frustratingly inconclusive negotiations with Prussian officials. The Prussian minister Lee was dealing with, Baron Schulenberg, strung the American diplomat along, making vague promises that didn't result in tangible support. In addition, Britain's ambassador to Prussia undercut Lee at every turn. The British even arranged for someone to break into Arthur Lee's quarters and steal his secret diplomatic correspondence while he was in Prussia, creating a minor international incident.

Finally, in 1778, Baron Schulenberg agreed to do something for Lee. He put Lee in touch with someone at Prussia's Potsdam arsenal who would arrange a private sale of armory muskets to the Americans. The muskets were to be Prussia's latest and best, just like those that went to the Prussian army, but without Prussian markings.



Each Prussian army musket had the letters FR (for King Frederick the Great) engraved on it, as exemplified in this 18th-century musket recently acquired for the Jamestown-Yorktown Foundation collection. The Prussians didn't want these "official" Prussian guns to get into the hands of the Americans, so they provided unmarked substitutes.



King Frederick the Great reformed the Prussian army, introducing new weapons and tactics. Public domain image.

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Washington Statue Exhibited at U.S. Capitol 1870-1950 Now Part of Jamestown-Yorktown Foundation Collection

A life-size cast plaster statue of George Washington that once stood in the Hall of Representatives of the U.S. Capitol is now in the collection of the Jamestown-Yorktown Foundation, destined for permanent exhibit at the American Revolution Museum at Yorktown replacing the Yorktown Victory Center. Made by William James Hubbard in the mid-19th century, the plaster work is an exact replica of a marble statue by Jean-Antoine Houdon that resides in the Virginia State Capitol in Richmond.

In 1786, three years after Washington resigned his commission as commander-in-chief of the Continental Army to return to private life, the Virginia General Assembly resolved to honor him with a “monument of affection and gratitude” by commissioning a statue of the “finest marble and best workmanship” to be exhibited in the Capitol Rotunda. The American ambassador to Paris, Thomas Jefferson, recommended Houdon, a French neoclassical sculptor.

Houdon traveled to Washington’s Mount Vernon estate in Virginia, where he executed clay life models and a plaster life mask to serve as models for the statue, created between 1786 and 1795. Houdon portrayed Washington as a modern Cincinnatus, the Roman farmer who left his land to fight for his country and, after victory as a general, returned to his farm as a man of simplicity and peace. He



Hubard statue of George Washington after conservation by the Jamestown-Yorktown Foundation.

wears his military uniform but carries a civilian walking stick.

In 1853 the Virginia General Assembly approved a request from British-born sculptor William James Hubbard to make castings of Houdon’s statue of Washington. Holding the exclusive right to make copies over a term of seven years, Hubbard made bronze and plaster statues from a mold created from the castings.

Six of Hubbard’s bronze copies are known today, but this may be the only surviving plaster rendition. The U.S. government ordered a Hubbard statue in 1860, but the Civil War broke out before it could be delivered. The statue remained in Hubbard’s possession, even after the artist converted his Richmond studio from statue casting to ammunition manufacturing. Hubbard died in an accident while serving in the war, and his widow finally sold the plaster statue to the U.S. government in 1870.

Hubard’s statue stood in the Hall of Representatives for 80 years and in 1950 was transferred to the Smithsonian Institution, where it was stored for more than a half century. The statue was secured by the Library of Virginia in 2007 and was later conveyed to the Jamestown-Yorktown Foundation, which had the piece conserved in preparation for public exhibit for the first time since the mid-20th century. ■

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Lee was delighted with this arrangement and looked forward to receiving the muskets, which finally were shipped in December 1778. To Lee’s horror, he discovered that the Prussian muskets he worked so hard to get were of very poor quality. They were not standard Prussian military muskets at all, but inferior copies made out of obsolete and non-standard parts by workmen who did not know what they were doing. Arthur Lee complained vociferously to the Prussian authorities but apparently never got the up-to-date muskets he paid for.

Fortunately, by the time Arthur Lee’s Prussian adven-

ture came to its unsatisfactory end, France had joined in the war on America’s side. America could now get the very good Charleville muskets that the French made for their own army. In the later years of the war, Americans ran short of many things, but a combination of French muskets, American-made muskets and captured British muskets gave the American forces what was needed to bring the war to a successful conclusion. Arthur Lee’s diplomatic failures in Prussia and Spain are overshadowed by his contributions to the successful American diplomatic efforts in France, which led ultimately to the great American-French victory at Yorktown. ■

'The Yorktown Chronicles' Debuts on Historyisfun.org Website

The generals who commanded opposing sides at the 1781 Siege of Yorktown have leading roles in "The Yorktown Chronicles," a new section of the Jamestown-Yorktown Foundation's historyisfun.org website.

"The Yorktown Chronicles," funded by a private family foundation, presents a comprehensive overview of

the American Revolution through essays, timelines and a series of eight short videos featuring character portrayals in which Generals George Washington and Charles Cornwallis discuss their views on taxation, the Declaration of Independence, military leadership and the aftermath of the Revolution. Biographical essays explore in depth the long, distinguished public service careers of both men.

Timelines trace events of the Revolutionary period, from the end of the French and Indian War in 1763 to the inauguration of Washington as the first president of the United States in 1789, and events leading up to the Siege of Yorktown, culminating in the British surrender on October 19, 1781. An expansive glossary provides supplemental information about people and events of the Revolution. American, British and world perspectives on the American Revolution are considered in three thought-provoking essays.

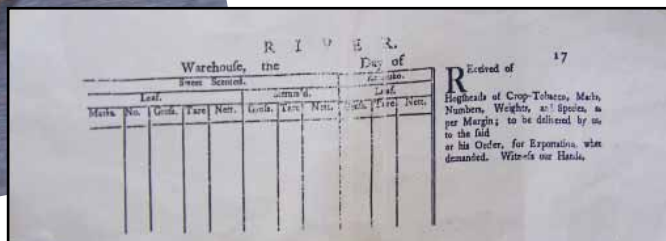
"The Yorktown Chronicles" (<http://historyisfun.org/yorktown-chronicles/index.htm>) joins an array of educational materials on the historyisfun.org website designed to reach teachers and students across the nation and enhances the Jamestown-Yorktown Foundation's offerings on the American Revolution. Another recent addition to the website is "All About the Revolution," a blog that provides commentary on a variety of historical topics and highlights objects in the Yorktown museum collection. ■

Jamestown-Yorktown Foundation Presents Workshop at National Social Studies Conference

Among offerings at the last annual conference of the National Council for the Social Studies was a Jamestown-Yorktown Foundation workshop, "Tobacco, Toil & Trade: The Cost of Profit in Colonial America," presented by Jamestown-Yorktown Foundation Senior Outreach Instructor Michael Crookshank and Lead Historical Interpreter Stephen Phillips.

The hour-long workshop combined a presentation on the tobacco economy of the mid-Atlantic colonies with role play. Goals were to communicate the impact of tobacco cultivation on population demographics, the slave trade and American Indians and to provide experience in using

a hands-on, inquiry method of teaching.



A hand of tobacco and a crop note were used in role play.

Workshop participants were engaged in two role-play scenarios, using historical clothing, a hand of tobacco, and tobacco crop and transfer notes. "Show Me the Money" stressed the importance of tobacco as a form of currency in colonial economies. "Should I Sign?" explored the choice of indentured servitude in the hope of securing a promising future in the American colonies.

The Jamestown-Yorktown Foundation instructors reported "tremendously positive feedback from the teachers, both for our presentation and the quality of the instructional materials," and "great participation by the teachers in the role plays." Many participants in the session said they planned to use role play in their classrooms.

In addition to the workshop, the Jamestown-Yorktown Foundation staffed an exhibit booth at the NCSS conference, building awareness of curriculum-based, on-site education programs and electronic resources for teachers related to the historical themes of Jamestown Settlement and the Yorktown Victory Center. ■

Young New Citizens Recognized in Ceremony at Jamestown Settlement

A group of 25 young people from across the globe, the children of naturalized citizens, took the Oath of Allegiance to the United States and received Certificates of Citizenship in a March 10 ceremony at Jamestown Settlement hosted by the Jamestown-Yorktown Foundation and the Williamsburg Chapter National Society Daughters of the American Revolution (NSDAR) in partnership with U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) of the Department of Homeland Security.

“Our nation had its beginnings in the Historic Triangle, and Jamestown Settlement provided an ideal setting to welcome these new citizens,” said Virginia Lee, vice chairman of Americanism for the Williamsburg Chapter NSDAR.

Participants ranging in age from 9 to 20 were from Bangladesh, Burma, Canada, Egypt, France, India, Iran, Mexico, Morocco, Peru, Philippines, South Korea, Taiwan, Venezuela, Vietnam, Ukraine and the United Kingdom. Individuals who are under 18 at the time their parents are naturalized are entitled to a Certificate of Citizenship.

The program included a welcome from Jamestown-Yorktown Foundation, Inc., President Sue Gerdelman, who also introduced the principal speaker, Dr. Robert Martínez, vice president business development at Norfolk Southern Corporation and member of the Foundation, Inc., Board of Directors. Born in Cuba, Dr. Martínez received a Certificate of Citizenship at age 16 after his parents were naturalized.

Following the ceremony, participants and their families were invited on guided tours of Jamestown Settlement. ■



Members of the Jamestown Settlement Honor Guard and the George Wythe Society Children of the American Revolution (CAR) led participants to Jamestown Settlement's Robins Foundation Theater, where the Certificate of Citizenship ceremony took place.



Godspeed Part of OpSail 2012 Virginia

Jamestown Settlement's *Godspeed* is participating in OpSail 2012 Virginia, with visits to Yorktown and Norfolk in June. The Port of Virginia and five other historic U.S. ports – New Orleans, New York City, Baltimore, Boston and New London – are part of OpSail 2012, which commemorates the Bicentennial of the War of 1812.

Yorktown, an affiliate port with OpSail 2012 Virginia, is the setting for Yorktown Maritime Weekend Friday through Sunday, June 1-3. The *Godspeed*, along with the *Spirit of Bermuda*



The *Godspeed* hosted 3,000 visitors at Norfolk Harborfest last year.

and *Lynx*, will be open for public tours at Riverwalk Landing from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. on Friday, 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 5 to 7 p.m. on Saturday, and 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. on Sunday, and will join a parade of sail in the York River from 2 to 4 p.m. on Saturday afternoon.

The *Godspeed* will have a leading position, just behind the U.S. Coast Guard's *Eagle*, in an international fleet of traditional sailing ships that sets out on a parade early Friday morning, June 8, from the lower Chesapeake Bay, arriving in Norfolk in early afternoon. The *Godspeed* will be docked at the Norfolk waterfront on the Elizabeth River over the next several days during the city's annual Harborfest maritime festival, held this year in conjunction with OpSail 2012 Virginia, and will be open to the public 3 to 4:30 p.m. June 8 and noon to 8 p.m. June 9, 10 and 11.

The ships will depart en masse from Norfolk on June 12, with the *Godspeed* heading to Jamestown Settlement as much of the fleet sails up the Chesapeake Bay toward Baltimore, the next OpSail 2012 port of call. The *Godspeed* is expected to reopen to visitors at Jamestown Settlement by June 18.

Two *Godspeed* voyages are planned in the fall. The ship will host student groups and public tours in Lancaster County October 5 and at the Urbanna Oyster Festival November 1-3. ■

Dr. Robert Martínez, past recipient of a Certificate of Citizenship, shared his personal experience with the new citizens, telling them “we are American by conviction.” Shown next to him on the stage are USCIS Immigration Services Officer Deborah Martin and Norfolk Field Office Director Stephanie Reither; Jamestown-Yorktown Foundation, Inc., President Sue Gerdelman; Williamsburg Chapter NSDAR Second Vice Regent Joni Stevens and Regent Pamela Meiring; and George Wythe Society CAR President Madison Pons.



The Jamestown-Yorktown Foundation, an educational institution of the Commonwealth of Virginia accredited by the American Association of Museums, fosters through its living-history museums – Jamestown Settlement and Yorktown Victory Center – an awareness and understanding of the early history, settlement, and development of the United States through the convergence of American Indian, European, and African cultures and the enduring legacies bequeathed to the nation.

Philip G. Emerson, *Executive Director*

Jamestown Settlement and Yorktown Victory Center are open 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. daily, until 6 p.m. June 15 - August 15. Closed December 25 and January 1.

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Dispatch

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Calendar

June 1-30

Seed to Stalk Theme Month

*Jamestown Settlement &
Yorktown Victory Center*

American agriculture of the 17th and 18th centuries is the focus of interpretive programs.

Through August 15

“The 17th Century: Gateway to the Modern World”

Jamestown Settlement

Special exhibition organized by the Virginia Museum of Fine Arts (VMFA) explores developments that set in motion the transition from “old” world of the Mediterranean to a new globally connected world in the 17th century.

June 9, 7 p.m.

“Captains, Monarchs, Philosophers, and Merchants: Picturing the 17th Century” Lecture

Jamestown Settlement

VMFA’s Twyla Kitts, curator of Jamestown Settlement’s “Gateway to the Modern World” exhibition, uses artwork to illustrate the dramatic changes in technology and philosophy that set the stage for the modern world.

June 23, 6:30-9:30 p.m.

Party on the Pier

Jamestown Settlement

Music by Slapwater, barbecue dinner. *Susan Constant* open to guests. For tickets – \$20 in advance, \$25 at the door, \$5 for ages 3-12 – and information, visit www.historyisfun.org/partyonthe pier.htm or call (757) 253-4722. Proceeds benefit Jamestown-Yorktown Foundation museum and education programs.

July 3-4

Liberty Celebration

Yorktown Victory Center

Tactical drills, military exercises and role-playing demonstrations salute the anniversary of America’s independence.

August 1-31

Pastimes of Colonial Virginia Theme Month

*Jamestown Settlement &
Yorktown Victory Center*

Period games – corn cob darts, hoops, ninepins, mancala and quoits – and

other diversions of the 17th and 18th centuries are featured.

September 22 and 29,
October 6 and 27, 7 p.m.

Revolutionary War Lecture Series

Yorktown Victory Center

September 22 – “Patriots Claim a New Destiny; Loyalists Defend Their Heritage in the United States of America”

September 29 – “The Peace of Paris (1763) and the Unforeseeable American Revolution”

October 6 – “Battle of the Capes”

October 27 – “Origins of the Constitution”

See story on page 2.

October 20-21

Yorktown Victory Celebration

Yorktown Victory Center

Military life and artillery demonstrations mark the 231st anniversary of America’s momentous Revolutionary War victory at Yorktown.

Admission to evening lectures is free. Advance reservations are recommended by calling (757) 253-4572 or e-mailing rsvp@jyf.virginia.gov.