

The original documents are located in Box 72, folder “White House Bicentennial Task Force - General (2)” of the John Marsh Files at the Gerald R. Ford Presidential Library.

Copyright Notice

The copyright law of the United States (Title 17, United States Code) governs the making of photocopies or other reproductions of copyrighted material. Gerald R. Ford donated to the United States of America his copyrights in all of his unpublished writings in National Archives collections. Works prepared by U.S. Government employees as part of their official duties are in the public domain. The copyrights to materials written by other individuals or organizations are presumed to remain with them. If you think any of the information displayed in the PDF is subject to a valid copyright claim, please contact the Gerald R. Ford Presidential Library.

[May 1975?]

RECOMMENDED BICENTENNIAL EVENTS

DATE	PLACE	EVENT	STAFF	
			RECOMMEND	
5/20/75	Charlotte, N.C.*	200th Anniversary of the signing of the Mecklenberg Declaration of Independence	Yes	No
6/15/75	Philadelphia, Pa.	200th Anniversary celebration of George Washington's appointment as Commander-in-Chief	Yes	No
7/1/75- 7/31/75	Elmira, New York	Exhibit of paintings and photos associated with the works of Mark Twain, who lived in the area and is buried in Elmira	Yes	No
7/4/75	Baltimore, Maryland	"Our Country" Bicentennial Program at Fort McHenry	Yes	No
7/27/75- 7/31/75	Los Angeles, Calif.	International Pacific Conference on Business, economy, social cultural, and a look to the 21st century.	Yes	No
8/24/75- 8/29/75	St. Louis, Missouri	Congress on Law & Philosophy (presentation of papers by scholars)	Yes	No
10/10/75	Detroit, Michigan	200th Birthday of U. S. Navy	Yes	No
10/17/75	Schuylerville, N.Y. (Saratoga Nat'l Park)	Saratoga Surrender Day	Yes	No
10/22/75- 10/26/75	Cocoa Beach, Florida	SYNCON, Four days of international dialogue to seek solutions to world problems	Yes	No
11/14/75- 12/13/75	San Antonio, Texas	<u>USA '76: The First 200 Years</u> exhibit	Yes	No
1/1/76	Pasadena, Calif.	Tournament of Roses Parade with a Heritage '76 Theme. President invited as Grand Marshal	Yes	No

RECOMMENDED BICENTENNIAL EVENTS

DATE	PLACE	EVENT	STAFF RECOMMEND
1/17/75	Washington, D.C.	British Tattoo at Capital Center	Yes ___ No ___
3/1/76- 5/1/76	New York City	Jefferson and Franklin Exhibit at Metropolitan Museum	Yes ___ No ___
4/24/76	Washington, D. C.	Dedication of Bicentennial Grove in New Constitution Gardens (not firm)	Yes ___ No ___
5/9/76	Vincennes, Indiana	Commemorate Winning of the "Northwest" by Geo. Rogers Clark during the Revolution	Yes ___ No ___
5/22/76	New York City	Bicentennial Rededication of Statute of Liberty	Yes ___ No ___
6/1/76	Mount Verno.	Opening of Sound and Light Show, gift of France	Yes ___ No ___
7/1/76- 7/31/76	Washington, D. C.	Performing Exhibits on the Mall (Salute to Working Americans)	Yes ___ No ___
7/4/76	Philadelphia, Pa.*	200th Bithday of the Signing of the Declaration of Inde- pendende	Yes ___ No ___
7/4/76- 7/11/76	Lakewood, Calif.	Pan American Festival Week	Yes ___ No ___
9/1/76- 9/15/76	Huntington, W.Va.	Appalachian Heritage Festival	Yes ___ No ___

[May 1975?]

RECOMMENDED BICENTENNIAL EVENTS

DATE	PLACE	EVENT	STAFF	
			RECOMMEND	
5/20/75	Charlotte, N.C.*	200th Anniversary of the signing of the Mecklenberg Declaration of Independence	Yes	No
6/15/75	Philadelphia, Pa.	200th Anniversary celebration of George Washington's appointment as Commander-in-Chief	Yes	No
7/1/75- 7/31/75	Elmira, New York	Exhibit of paintings and photos associated with the works of Mark Twain, who lived in the area and is buried in Elmira	Yes	No
7/4/75	Baltimore, Maryland	"Our Country" Bicentennial Program at Fort McHenry	Yes	No
7/27/75- 7/31/75	Los Angeles, Calif.	International Pacific Conference on Business, economy, social cultural, and a look to the 21st century.	Yes	No
8/24/75- 8/29/75	St. Louis, Missouri	Congress on Law & Philosophy (presentation of papers by scholars)	Yes	No
10/10/75	Detroit, Michigan	200th Birthday of U. S. Navy	Yes	No
10/17/75	Schuylerville, N.Y. (Saratoga Nat'l Park)	Saratoga Surrender Day	Yes	No
10/22/75- 10/26/75	Cocoa Beach, Florida	SYNCON, Four days of international dialogue to seek solutions to world problems	Yes	No
11/14/75- 12/13/75	San Antonio, Texas	<u>USA '76: The First 200 Years</u> exhibit	Yes	No
1/1/76	Pasadena, Calif.	Tournament of Roses Parade with a Heritage '76 Theme. President invited as Grand Marshal	Yes	No

RECOMMENDED BICENTENNIAL EVENTS

DATE	PLACE	EVENT	STAFF RECOMMEND
1/17/75	Washington, D.C.	British Tattoo at Capital Center	Yes ___ No ___
3/1/76- 5/1/76	New York City	Jefferson and Franklin Exhibit at Metropolitan Museum	Yes ___ No ___
4/24/76	Washington, D. C.	Dedication of Bicentennial Grove in New Constitution Gardens (not firm)	Yes ___ No ___
5/9/76	Vincennes, Indiana	Commemorate Winning of the "Northwest" by Geo. Rogers Clark during the Revolution	Yes ___ No ___
5/22/76	New York City	Bicentennial Rededication of Statute of Liberty	Yes ___ No ___
6/1/76	Mount Verno.	Opening of Sound and Light Show, gift of France	Yes ___ No ___
7/1/76- 7/31/76	Washington, D. C.	Performing Exhibits on the Mall (Salute to Working Americans)	Yes ___ No ___
7/4/76	Philadelphia, Pa.*	200th Bithday of the Signing of the Declaration of Inde- pendende	Yes ___ No ___
7/4/76- 7/11/76	Lakewood, Calif.	Pan American Festival Week	Yes ___ No ___
9/1/76- 9/15/76	Huntington, W.Va.	Appalachian Heritage Festival	Yes ___ No ___

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 5, 1975

MEMORANDUM TO: THE VICE PRESIDENT
FROM: JACK MARSH
SUBJECT: BICENTENNIAL

Jim Cannon and I have frequently discussed the Bicentennial, and he has kept me advised of your interest in this important event.

There is a small group of us in the White House who meet from time to time to talk about Bicentennial plans, and I am summarizing some of the principal questions that have been raised. Any thoughts and suggestions you might have concerning them would be extremely helpful:

1. In terms of the future, what might be done in a substantive way to make the Bicentennial more meaningful?
2. Relating to the first point, what do we want to achieve from the Bicentennial?
3. How do we go about obtaining these achievements?
4. What should be the President's role in the Bicentennial? This is currently the subject of much discussion and the following questions have been raised:
 - a. How many appearances should he make?
 - b. What type of appearances should they be, i. e., platform addresses, ceremonial ribbon cutting, parade, etc.
 - c. Where should these appearances be geographically?
 - d. How can he use the media in lieu of a personal appearance?

- e. What should be the theme and message he conveys?
- f. What should be the role of the Vice President and other senior Administration officials in regard to the Bicentennial?

In a different vein, there is a practical but real question that concerns me in reference to tourist visitation to Washington during the Bicentennial Year. As you are aware, during the tourist season Washington accommodations for lodging, feeding, parking and other services operate at about capacity. There are reliable estimates that predict an influx of an additional tourist load ranging from at least 30 percent to 60 percent. Experts say there is a serious question about the adequacy of facilities for even the most conservative estimates of visitation to Washington in the Bicentennial Year. These warnings have come from the Department of Interior, the City of Washington, ARBA and the Department of Commerce as well as private groups. Nothing will do more to trigger severe criticism of the Bicentennial than horrendous traffic jams, lack of parking, and crowded hotels and restaurants all of which will impact on metropolitan accommodations, police resources and other government facilities.

The Washington problem is one that requires imaginative thinking, prior planning, cooperation and management. It is something on which I think your views would be very helpful. It occurred to me that this would be an area in which the expertise of someone like Nash Castro would be helpful. For example, is there some way we can establish satellite parking centers five to twenty miles from the City, and take advantage of special rail or bus transportation? Could we park cars at Fort Belvoir and Fort Meade or Quantico with special camper areas on a temporary basis?

Perhaps a small group can get together to explore not only the questions I have raised, but those you see as relative to the Bicentennial. More importantly, we also should discuss the opportunities and the challenges it presents.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 8, 1975

MEMO FOR: RUSS ROURKE

FROM: JACK MARSH

I have yet to see this list which I requested
many months ago!

*Russ-
Tom wants to see
this list.*

MAY 7 1975

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 7, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR JACK MARSH

FROM: DICK CHENEY *D*

Jack, this is a reminder that the President has asked for a list of all the major Bicentennial events coming up over the next two years.

He asked me for that Monday, and it came up again yesterday. Please get it in as soon as possible.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 24, 1975

JACK,

At long last...

Russ

D keep available
M

U.S. House of Representatives
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515
PUBLIC DOCUMENT
OFFICIAL BUSINESS


M. C.

Attention: Russell Rourke

APR 24 1975

Per your request.

VIRGINIA.

● E 201

72-268 GGR

CHRONOLOGICAL OUTLINE OF THE AMERICAN
REVOLUTION



CONGRESSIONAL
RESEARCH SERVICE
LIBRARY
OF CONGRESS

Doris S. Whitney
Government and General Research
Division
November 8, 1951
Rerun, January 12, 1966

Revised

Selwyn B. Walter

March 15, 1973

Table of Contents

1. Preliminaries of the American Revolution. . . . page 1
2. The Revolutionary War, 1775-1783. page 8
3. Definitive Treaty of Peace, 1783. page 16

1. Preliminaries of the American Revolution

As early as 1761 the British government was thoroughly aroused by the systematic evasion of the Molasses Act of 1733, through colonial smuggling, and by the illicit trade which the colonies had carried on with the enemy during the war of the Austrian Succession and the Seven Years' War. British officials felt that the trade aided the French war effort. To prevent smuggling, the British resorted to writs of assistance, general search warrants which made possible the search of all premises where smuggled goods might be found. This aroused the opposition of merchants who alleged the writs were illegal. James Otis gained fame in his flaming attack upon their use before the Massachusetts Supreme Court. Although the court decided they were legal, the argument of Otis did much to shape public opinion.

1763. Oct. 7. The Proclamation of 1763 prohibited settlement by the colonists in the land west of the Appalachians, **restraining expansion.**

Nov. 5. - Dec. 1. The Parsons' Cause, argued in Virginia by Patrick Henry, still further aroused and molded public opinion against British policy, in this instance the disallowance of a Virginia statute.

1763-1765. The acquisition of the vast territory from France in America necessitated increased revenues for defense and Indian administration. The ministry decided to enforce the navigation laws, tax the

colonies directly and use the revenue to maintain an army in America. Powers of the admiralty courts were enlarged, and colonial governors were instructed to enforce the trade laws.

1764. The Molasses Act of 1733, having yielded but little revenue, was modified by the enactment of the American Revenue Act, generally known as the Sugar Act, which required the colonists to pay import duties on foreign molasses, sugar, wine, and other commodities. The Currency Act of 1764 increased the tax load of the colonists, for it directed them to pay, within a fairly short time, the whole domestic debt created for carrying on the French and Indian war.

1765. Disregarding colonial protests against previous acts, George Grenville, British Prime Minister, pushed through Parliament the Stamp Act, the first direct tax ever levied by Parliament upon America, providing for stamps on commercial and legal documents, pamphlets, newspapers, almanacs, playing cards and dice. The Quartering Act added to American resentment by requiring each colony to bear part of the expense incurred by the British troops when stationed or moving within **its borders**

May 29. Patrick Henry introduced into the Virginia House of Burgesses a series of resolutions boldly challenging the position of the British government.

June. The Massachusetts General Court sent an invitation to colonial assemblies to send delegates to meet in New York and consider the Stamp Act. During the summer secret organizations known as Sons of Liberty (the term had been used by Colonel Barré in a speech against the Stamp Act in the House of Commons) were formed in the provincial towns to oppose the Stamp Act. Riots occurred in various cities, including Boston, and stamp agents were forced to resign.

Oct. 7. Stamp Act Congress convened at New York. Twenty-eight delegates from nine colonies drew up memorials to the King and Parliament and adopted a Declaration of Rights and Liberties (October 19.).

1766. March. Repeal of the Stamp Act was followed by the Declaratory Act (March 18) declaring that the King, by and with consent of Parliament, had authority to make laws to bind the colonies "in all cases whatsoever."

1767. The New York Assembly was suspended because of its refusal to comply fully with the Quartering Act. The Townshend Acts imposed duties on glass, lead, painters' colors, tea and paper imported into the colonies. Out of these revenues fixed salaries were to be paid to royal officials in the colonies.

1768. The Massachusetts General Court drew up a petition to the King, sent letters to the Ministry, and dispatched a circular letter to the other colonies, soliciting proposals for united action. Governor Francis Bernard condemned the circular letter as seditious and on March 4 dissolved the General Court.

June 10. The seizure of John Hancock's sloop Liberty, because of false entry, led to a riot and the customs officials fled to Castle William on an island in the harbor.

July 1. When the new General Court refused to rescind the circular letter, it, too, was dissolved.

October. British troops arrived in Boston and the town refused to provide quarters.

1769. Parliament advised the enforcement of a statute of Henry VIII, allowing the government to bring to England for trial those alleged to have committed treason outside the realm.

May 16-18. Resolutions of protest were adopted unanimously by the Virginia house of Burgesses. When Governor Botetourt dissolved the assembly the Burgesses met informally in the Raleigh Tavern the next day and adopted the Virginia Association, a nonimportation agreement.

1770. Jan. 19. A confrontation between soldiers and Sons of Liberty led to a riot, sometimes referred to as the Battle of Golden Hill, in New York City in which some 30 or 40 soldiers used bayonets against citizens armed with cutlasses and clubs. Several on both sides were wounded seriously, but there were no fatalities.

March 5. Popular hatred of the British troops in Boston led to a brawl, known as the Boston Massacre, in which several citizens were killed or wounded. Preston, the commanding officer, was acquitted, being defended by John Adams and Josiah Quincy.

April 12. An Act repealing duties on paper, glass, and painters' colors, but retaining that on tea was passed. This gesture produced a conservative reaction in the colonies, in which the merchants worked for conciliation. This truce was broken by the arbitrary acts of crown officials.

1772. An announcement came that salaries of governors and judges in Massachusetts were to be paid by the crown, thus rendering them independent of the assembly's control of the purse.

June 9. The Gaspee Affair occurred, in which a revenue boat, whose commanders' conduct had enraged public opinion in Rhode Island, was attacked and burned by a mob in Narragansett Bay.

1772. Nov. 2 - 1773. Jan. Eighty town committees of correspondence in Massachusetts were formed under the leadership of Samuel Adams.

1773. March 12. The Virginia House of Burgesses appointed a Provincial Committee of Correspondence to keep in touch with sister colonies. ^{1/} By February 1774, all the colonies except Pennsylvania and North Carolina had appointed such committees. ^{2/}

^{1/} Journals of the House of Burgesses of Virginia, 1773-1776, p. 28.
^{2/} Morris, Richard B., ed. Encyclopedia of American history, p. 80.

To provide relief for the East India Company the government allowed it a drawback of the tea duty in England, but the full duty was to be paid by the colonies. There was a protest to the landing of the tea in Charleston, Philadelphia and New York and the consignees resigned.

1773. Dec. 16. In Boston there occurred the Boston Tea Party in which citizens, disguised as Indians, boarded the ships and dumped the tea into the harbor.

1774. March 31 - June 2. The resistance to the landing of the tea provoked the Ministry to the adoption of a punitive policy. The so-called Coercive Acts or Intolerable Acts were passed, including: The Boston Port Act, closing the port after June 1; the Massachusetts Government Act, depriving the people of most of their chartered rights, and greatly enlarging the Governor's power; the Administration of Justice Act, providing that persons accused of a capital crime in aiding the government should be tried in England or a colony other than that in which the crime was committed; the Quartering Act; and the Quebec Act, extending the boundary of that province to the Ohio River, cutting out the claims of Massachusetts, New York, Connecticut, and Virginia. (Although not designed as a punitive measure, the Quebec Act was so regarded by the colonies.).

County conventions in Massachusetts protested against the acts (Aug.-Sept.).

1774. May 27. The Virginia House of Burgesses, meeting unofficially after having been dissolved by the governor^{3/}, adopted resolutions calling for a congress of the colonies and copies were sent to other assemblies.

1774. Sept. 5. The First Continental Congress assembled at Philadelphia. All colonies except Georgia were represented. Members divided into radicals led by Samuel Adams and conservatives led by Joseph Galloway of Pennsylvania. A Declaration of Rights and Grievances was drawn up.

1774. Oct. 18. The delegates adopted the Association providing for non-importation of English goods after Dec. 1. If redress had not been obtained by Sept. 1, 1775, non-exportation was to go into effect.

1775. Feb. 1. Lord Chatham (formerly William Pitt) presented to Parliament a plan of conciliation, based on mutual concessions, but it was rejected. On February 20 Lord North made an unsuccessful effort toward conciliation.

^{3/} Burnett, Edmund Cody. The Continental Congress, p. 20.

2. The Revolutionary War, 1775-1783.

1775. April 19. Battles of Lexington and Concord. British troops detailed to destroy stores at Concord became embroiled with provincials at Lexington. Proceeding to Concord, the troops destroyed the stores, but after the fight at the bridge were forced to retreat, first to Lexington, then to Boston.

1775. April 19 - 1776. March 17. Siege of Boston.

May 10-12. Ticonderoga was captured by Ethan Allen and Crown Point was captured by Seth Warner.

May 10. The Second Continental Congress assembled at Philadelphia.

June 15. George Washington was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Continental forces.

June 17. In the Battle of Bunker Hill, opposite Boston, the Americans were driven from their entrenchments, but only after inflicting heavy losses on the British.

July 5. The Olive Branch Petition, adopted by Congress, professed the attachment of the American people to George III, expressed their hope for the restoration of harmony, and begged the king to prevent further hostile actions until a reconciliation could be worked out. ^{4/}

^{4/}Journals of the Continental Congress, v. 2, p. 127, 158-162.

1775. A letter by Congress to the people of Canada having failed to enlist their aid, a campaign against them was planned. One force under Richard Montgomery proceeded by Lake Champlain to Montreal, which was occupied on November 13. ^{5/} Another force under Benedict Arnold advanced by the Kennebec with a view to meeting Montgomery at Quebec. Montgomery was killed before Quebec (Dec. 31). Arnold carried on the unsuccessful siege for the remainder of the winter.

1776. March 4. The Occupation of Dorchester Heights by Washington.

March 17. Evacuation of Boston by the British forces.

(During this period the appearance of Thomas Paine's Common Sense crystallized public opinion in favor of independence.).

May 2. France decided to aid America secretly.

May 15. Congress announced that the authority of the British crown should be suppressed and power of government established under authority of the people of the colonies. ^{6/} The Virginia Convention, called to form a new government, instructed Virginia delegates in Congress to propose independence.

June 7. The Resolution of Richard Henry Lee in Congress read, "That these United Colonies are and of right ought to be free and independent States." A committee of five was appointed to draft a declaration of independence. The committee asked Thomas Jefferson to prepare the document.

^{5/} Dupuy, Richard E., and Trevor N. Dupuy. The compact history of the Revolutionary War, p. 70.

^{6/} Journals of the Continental Congress, v. 4, p. 342, 357-358. For emphasis on the importance of this event see Gordon S. Wood. The creation of the American republic, 1776-1787, p. 131-132.

July 4. The Declaration of Independence was adopted.

Following the British evacuation of Boston, Washington proceeded to New York. General Howe and Admiral Lord Howe prepared to attack.

August 27. The Battle of Long Island, resulted in the defeat of the American forces and Washington's withdrawal to Manhattan Island.

Sept. 11. The Staten Island Peace Conference, attended by Benjamin Franklin, John Adams, Edward Rutledge, and Lord Howe found no basis for discussion and ended without result.

Sept. 15. New York was occupied by the British; Washington retreated to Harlem Heights.

Sept. 26. Commissioners were appointed to negotiate treaties with European nations.

Oct. 11-13. Arnold was defeated in two naval engagements on Lake Champlain.

Oct. 28. An engagement between Howe and Washington at White Plains was followed by the retirement of Washington to a line back of his previous position.

Nov. 16. Surrender of Fort Washington to the British, followed by that of Fort Lee on November 20.

Nov. 28. Beginning of Washington's retreat across the New Jersey into Pennsylvania.

Dec. 26. Battle of Trenton. Crossing the Delaware by night, Washington surprised and captured about 1,000 Hessians at Trenton.

1777. Jan. 3. The Battle of Princeton resulted in the withdrawal of the British but the Americans were too exhausted to follow up their advantage.

The British plan of campaign for 1777 was to divide the states on the line of the Hudson. Burgoyne was to proceed from Canada by way of Lake Champlain, St. Leger was to advance from Lake Ontario, while Howe was to ascend the Hudson.

Aug. 16. In the Battle of Bennington Stark defeated Colonel Baum who had been sent on a raid into Vermont to seize stores.

Aug. 22. St. Leger abandoned the seige of Fort Stanwix and retreated to Oswego.

Aug. 25. Instead of advancing up the Hudson, Howe, on this date, disclosed his purpose of attacking Philadelphia. Washington offered battle.

Sept. 11. In the Battle of Brandywine, the Americans, under Greene, were defeated.

Sept. 19. In The First Battle of Bemis Heights, Burgoyne held the field, although suffering heavy losses.

Sept. 26. Howe occupied Philadelphia.

Oct. 4. Attempting to surprise the camp at Germantown, Washington was defeated in the Battle of Germantown.

Oct. 7. In the Second Battle of Bemis Heights or Saratoga. Burgoyne was defeated, and, finding himself surrounded, called a council of war at which it was decided to negotiate terms.

Oct. 17. Burgoyne surrendered his entire force to Gates.

Nov. 16 and 20. With the capture of Fort Mifflin and Fort Mercer, the British control of the Delaware was complete.

1777-1778. Winter suffering of Washington's forces at Valley Forge. During this period there also occurred the unsuccessful Conway-Cabal effort in the Continental Congress to remove Washington from command.

1777. Nov. 15. Articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union were agreed upon in Congress. These provided for a confederacy to be known as The United States of America, and were sent to the states for ratification.

Burgoyne's defeat and surrender stirred France to action in support of the United States. To re-establish French prestige in Europe, so greatly weakened in the Seven Years' War, was the aim of Vergennes, the French minister of foreign affairs.

1778. Feb. 6. After supplying secret aid in money and supplies to the Americans for two years, France signed the Treaty of Alliance and the Treaty of Amity and Commerce with the United States. Lafayette and DeKalb had arrived the previous summer to offer their services. Beaumarchais, French playwright, had drawn heavily on his personal resources to aid the Americans.

Feb. 17. Lord North presented to Parliament his plan for conciliating the Americans, which included renunciation of the right of taxation. Commissioners were sent to the United States with a peace offer, which was rejected by Congress on June 17. With the French alliance an assured fact, only independence would now satisfy the Americans.

June 18. Evacuation of Philadelphia by Sir Henry Clinton, who started to march across New Jersey.

June 28. Washington won the Battle of Monmouth.

July 3-4. Wyoming massacre in Pennsylvania.

July 4. George Rogers Clark, with a force of Virginians, captured Kaskaskia.

July 8. Count d'Estaing's fleet arrived off the Delaware Capes. He and Washington planned a land and sea attack on the British in Newport. After a storm on August 9, which prevented a clash between the French and British fleets, d'Estaing sailed to Boston for repairs, leaving General Sullivan unsupported; Sullivan on Aug. 29 gave up the siege of Newport.

Nov. 11. Massacre at Cherry Valley in New York.

Dec. 29. British forces captured Savannah.

1779. Feb. 25. George Rogers Clark completed the conquest of the Old Northwest and captured Hamilton, the British commander, at Vincennes.

June 21. Spain entered the war against England, on the promise of France that she would assist Spain to recover Gibraltar and the Floridas.

Sept. 23. Naval victory of John Paul Jones of the Bonhomme Richard over the Serapis and the Countess of Scarborough.

1780, May 12. Charleston surrendered to the British.

July 11. Rochambeau arrived at Newport with 6,000 French troops.^{7/}

Despite brave resistance of Thomas Sumter and Francis Marion, South Carolina was overrun by the British.

Aug. 16. In the Battle of Camden, Gates was defeated by Cornwallis.

Aug. 18. Sumter's force was defeated by Tarleton at Fishing Creek and Marion retreated to North Carolina.

Sept. 23. A plot of Benedict Arnold to surrender West Point to Sir Henry Clinton was revealed through capture of the British agent, Major Andre. Arnold escaped.

^{7/} Some writers place the number of troops at 5000.

Oct. 2. Andre was hanged as a spy.

Oct. 7. In the Battle of King's Mountain, in North Carolina, the British under Major Ferguson were defeated.

1781. Jan. 17. In the Battle of Cowpens, the British cavalry force under Tarleton was defeated by Morgan.

March 15. The Battle of Guilford was a British victory.

Sept. 8. Battle of Eutaw, the defeat of Greene and subsequent retreat of the British to Charleston.

Meanwhile British forces under Cornwallis were concentrating in Virginia, where they fortified themselves at Yorktown. While Cornwallis remained inactive, Washington, Lafayette, and Rochambeau closed in on him at Williamsburg, and De Grasse, with the French fleet, entered Chesapeake Bay.

Sept. 30 - Oct. 19. Siege of Yorktown.

Oct. 19. Cornwallis surrendered with 7,000 men.

"From the virtual termination of the war in the closing months of 1781, two years elapsed before the final consummation of the peace; and, strange almost beyond the power of comprehension, many Americans appeared to have all but lost interest in that consummation which would place the United States of America among the nations of the world. The states seemed to be saying, 'Great Britain has at last withdrawn from us her heavy, noxious hand; we are individually free and independent states; why worry more?'"^{8/}

^{8/} Dictionary of American History, Vol. IV, 1940, p. 470.

3. Definitive Treaty of Peace, 1783.

"In the peace negotiations, Vergennes was in the difficult position of trying to please both of his allies, Spain and the United States. This led to delay which aroused the impatience of the American commissioners, who, disregarding their instructions not to negotiate a separate peace with England, proceeded to do so. The British, eager to win American friendship and trade, thereby defeating the aspirations of the French, readily acceded to the American demand for the Mississippi as the western boundary and full rights in the fisheries off the Canadian coast."^{9/}

1783. Sept. 3. Definitive Treaty of Peace between Great Britain and United States was signed at Paris. It recognized the independence of the United States. Provisions of the treaty with respect to the northeastern and northwestern boundaries led to later difficulties with England, while the southern boundary provision led to trouble with Spain. Full rights in the Newfoundland fisheries were guaranteed to the United States. Creditors of neither country were to encounter legal obstacles to collection of debts, while the Congress would recommend to the states the restoration of the confiscated estates of loyalists. Navigation of the Mississippi was to be open to both Great Britain and the United States.

^{9/} Langer, William L. An Encyclopedia of World History, 1968, p. 562.

1784. Jan. 14. "It was only with the greatest difficulty that a sufficient representation could be gathered in Congress to ratify the Treaty of peace; but it was done. The independence of the United States of America was at long last a recorded fact. A question of even greater import, nevertheless, remained as yet unanswered. Now that the American states had their independence, what would they do with it? It was a hard lesson they had set for them; yet in time they would master it."^{10/}

^{10/} Dictionary of American History, Vol. IV, 1940, p. 470.

SELECTED REFERENCES

- Alden, John R. The American Revolution, 1775-1783. New York, Harper, 1954. 294 p. (The New American Nation series) E208A35
- Boatner, Mark M. Encyclopedia of the American Revolution. New York, D. McKay Co., 1966. 1287 p. E208.B68
- Burnett, Edmund C. The Continental Congress. New York, Macmillan, 1941. 757 p. E303.B93
- Dictionary of American history. 2d ed. rev. New York, Charles Scribner's Sons, 1951. 5v. E174.A43 1942
- Dumbauld, Edward. The Declaration of Independence and what it means today. Norman, University of Oklahoma Press, 1950. 194 p. JK128.D8
- Dupuy, Richard E., and Trevor N. Dupuy. The compact history of the Revolutionary War. New York, Hawthorn Books, 1963. 510 p. E230.D8
- Gipson, Lawrence H. The coming of the Revolution, 1763-1775. New York, Harper, 1954. 287 p. (The New American Nation series) E209.G5
- Journals of the Continental Congress, 1774-1789. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1904-37. 34v. J10.A5
- Lancaster, Bruce. From Lexington to liberty; the story of the American Revolution. Garden City, N.Y., Doubleday, 1955. 470 p. (Mainstream of America series) E208.L25
- Langer, William L., ed. An encyclopedia of world history. 4th ed., rev. and enl. Boston, Houghton Mifflin, 1968. 1504 p. D21.L27 1968
- Miller, John C. Origins of the American Revolution. Stanford, Calif., Stanford University Press, 1957. 530 p. E210.M5 1959
- _____. Triumph of freedom, 1775-1783. Boston, Little, Brown, 1948. 718 p. E208.M5 1948

- Mitchell, Joseph B. Decisive battles of the American Revolution.
New York, Putnam, 1962. 217 p. E230.M5
- Montross, Lynn. The story of the Continental army, 1775-1783.
New York, Barnes and Noble, 1967. 519 p. E255.M66 1967
- Morris, Richard B., ed. Encyclopedia of American history.
New York, Harper, 1970. 850 p. E174.5.M847 1970.
- Wood, Gordon S. The creation of the American republic, 1776-1787.
Chapel Hill, The University of North Carolina Press, 1969.
653 p. JA84.U5W6

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 9, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR: TED MARRS
JIM CANNON
JIM CONNORS
BOB GOLDWIN
RUSS ROURKE
WARREN RUSTAND
PAUL THEIS

FROM: JACK MARSH 

SUBJECT: Bicentennial

Accompanying this memorandum, is a master list of recommended Bicentennial events. It is important to note I have combined chronologically several other lists which you may already have in hand.

In going over this list, I would like to make several points for your consideration.

1. I have tried to avoid the selection of events where the Bicentennial date is advanced. For example, the Surrender at Yorktown which occurred in 1781.
2. We need to focus greater attention on August 1976.
3. There is a need for further program details on the master list, particularly on those key events I, or others, may recommend.
4. Consideration of events in Washington and those immediate environs need not be limited by ceiling which may be imposed inasmuch as the demand on time, travel, and support are less.
5. Warren's suggestion on Cabinet discussion of the Bicentennial particularly in encouraging them to participate in events where the President cannot attend, is a good one.

6. The events I recommend have been circled.
7. Special attention should be given to the birthdays of the Army, the Navy and the Marine Corps which occur in 1975.
8. Because it is the President's home state, a Michigan event should be scheduled.
9. There is considerable interest in the President visiting Monticello and this is a possibility for this coming July 4th.
10. In the next meeting, there should be a discussion of the National Bicentennial Slogan contest awards.
11. In May 1976 there should be added to the calendar, the dedication of the Harry Truman Monument in Independence, Missouri.
12. On July 3, 1976, add "Honor America Day" in Washington, D.C.
13. Undoubtedly, during the weeks ahead of the proposed events we recommend, there will be incoming invitations deserving of further consideration, some of which will be accepted.
14. The list of events I have circled exceeds the number of appearances we had suggested earlier, but it is anticipated these will be reduced.
15. I would like you to prepare a similar list of recommended events from which we will make a master working list in order to come up with a recommended final.
16. The next meeting of the Bicentennial Task Force will be in my office at a mutually convenient time next Tuesday, May 13th. I would be grateful if you would give me a copy of your Bicentennial list by 5:00 Monday, May 12th, in order to have a master for your consideration on Tuesday.

RECOMMENDED BICENTENNIAL EVENTS

DATE	PLACE	EVENT	STAFF RECOMMEND	
			Yes ___	No ___
5/10/75	Ticonderoga, N.Y.*	Reenactment of the Fort's Capture (Dawn)	Yes ___	No ___
5/10/75	Philadelphia, Pa.	Convening of 2nd Continental Congress	Yes ___	No ___
5/18/75	Philadelphia, Pa.*	Second Continental Congress	Yes ___	No ___
5/20/75	Charlotte, N.C.*	200th Anniversary of the signing of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence	Yes ___	No ___
5/27/75	Revere, Mass.	Battle of Chelsa Creek Bicentennial Celebration	Yes ___	No ___
6/1-7/31	Boston, Mass.	USS Constitution Harbor Cruise w/Internat'l Youth Leaders followed by US tour	Yes ___	No ___
* 6/15/75	Philadelphia, Pa.	200th Anniv.celebration of George Washington appointment as Commander in Chief	Yes ___	No ___
6/25-29	Washington, D.C.	American Folklife on the Mall Exhibits	Yes ___	No ___
7/1-8/31	Elverson, Pa.	Living History of Hopewell Village, ongoing protrayals of industrial and domestic life in the village in the early 1800's	Yes ___	No ___
✓ 7/1-7/31	Elmira, New York	Exhibit of paintings and photos associated with the works of Mark Twain, who lived in the area and is buried in Elmira	Yes ___	No ___

* Birthdays USA, USN, USMC



RECOMMENDED BICENTENNIAL EVENTS

DATE	PLACE	EVENT	STAFF RECOMMEND	
			Yes	No
7/3-7/5	Stamford, Texas	Largest Amateur Rodeo Contest	Yes	No
✓ 7/4/75	Baltimore, Maryland*	"Our Country" Bicentennial Program at Fort McHenry	Yes	No
7/4/75	Huntington Beach, California	July 4 Parade (largest in California)	Yes	No
⊗ 7/21-7/24	Kalamazoo, Michigan	Freedom Train in the city	Yes	No
7/27/75	Stillwater, New York	Nathan Hale Ancient Fife and Drum Contest	Yes	No
✓ 7/27-7/31	Los Angeles, Calif.	Internat'l Pacific Conference on Business, economy, social cultural, and a look to the 21st century	Yes	No
7/30-8/2	Peoria, Illinois	Freedom Train in the city	Yes	No
8/17/75	Three Rivers, Calif.	Dedication of Bicentennial Grove of World's Largest Trees	Yes	No
8/20-8/24	Wildwood, N. Jersey	Chester Davis Memorial Library Stamp Show, pre-cancelled postage stamp exhibit	Yes	No
8/23-9/1	DeQuoin, Illinois	The Hambletonian Championship Horse Races, one of the most prestigious events in harness racing	Yes	No
✓ 8/24-8/29	St. Louis, Missouri	Congress on Law & Philosophy (presentation of papers by scholars)	Yes	No
9/1	USAF Academy	Bicentennial half-time program during the Air Force/Army game	Yes	No

* Monticello

⊗ Misc event



RECOMMENDED BICENTENNIAL EVENTS

DATE	PLACE	EVENT	STAFF RECOMMEND
9/1-9/15	Huntington, W. Va.	Appalachian Heritage Festival	Yes ___ No ___
10/2-10/5	Lakeland, Florida	Congressional Medal of Honor Society Convention, President will be presented an honorary medal	Yes ___ No ___
✓10/10/75	Detroit, Michigan	200th Birthday of U.S. Navy	Yes ___ No ___
✓10/17/75	Washington, D. C.	Ceremony Review & Reception for the Yorktown Irish Regiment sponsored by Irish Bicentennial Committee	Yes ___ No ___
✓10/17/75	Schuylerville, N.Y. (Saratoga Nat'l Park)	Saratoga Surrender Day Commemoration	Yes ___ No ___
10/18/75	San Jose, Calif.	Performance by Allan Hohvaness of commissioned symphony at the San Jose Symphony	Yes ___ No ___
10/19/75	Yorktown, Virginia	British Surrender at Yorktown	Yes ___ No ___
✓10/22-10/26	Cocoa Beach, Florida	SYNCON, Four days of international dialogue to seek solutions to world problems	Yes ___ No ___
11/8-11/9	Eugene, Oregon	Freedom Train in the city	Yes ___ No ___
✓11/14-12/13	San Antonio, Texas	<u>USA '76: The First 200 Years</u> , exhibit	Yes ___ No ___
12/4-12/6	Fresno, California	Freedom Train in the city	Yes ___ No ___
12/15/75	Memphis, Tennessee	Liberty Bowl with a Bicentennial Theme	Yes ___ No ___
12/31/75	Miami, Florida	Orange Bowl Parade with a Bicentennial Theme	Yes ___ No ___
12/31/75	Houston, Texas	Blue Bonnet Bowl with a Bicentennial Theme	Yes ___ No ___

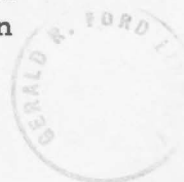
RECOMMENDED BICENTENNIAL EVENTS

DATE	PLACE	EVENT	STAFF RECOMMEND
1/1-12/31/76	Miami, Florida	Federal Bicentennial Exhibit at Trade and Cultural Center	Yes ___ No ___
1/1/76	Washington, D. C.	Smithsonian Nation of Nations Exhibit	Yes ___ No ___
✓ 1/1/76	Pasadena, Calif.	Tournament of Roses Parade with a Heritage '76 Theme. President invited as Grand Marshal	Yes ___ No ___
7 1/1/76	Washington, D. C.	Award Presentations to winnders of Nat'l Bicent. Slogan contest, a Jack Anderson creation	Yes ___ No ___
1/8/76- 1/10/76	Rochester, N. Y.	Rochester Philharmonic Orchestra concert commissioned by Gene Gutche, especially for the Bicentennial	Yes ___ No ___
1/10/76 1/11/76	Squaw Valley, Calif.	Pre-Olympic International Jump & Cross-Country meet	Yes ___ No ___
1/10/76	Beaumont, Texas	Spindletop Bicentennial Cele- bration-anniversary of the beginning of the oil industry in America	Yes ___ No ___
1/12/76- 1/31/76	Lubbock, Texas	Exhibit of Ethnic Literature	Yes ___ No ___
1/17/76	Philadelphia, Pa.* (Independence Nat'l Park)	Benjamin Franklin Birthday Celebration	Yes ___ No ___
✓ 1/17/76 or	Washington, D. C.	British Tattoo at Capital Center	Yes ___ No ___
2/3/76- 2/6/76	Austin, Texas	Freedom Train in the city	Yes ___ No ___

RECOMMENDED BICENTENNIAL EVENTS

DATE	PLACE	EVENT	STAFF RECOMMEND
2/6/76	St. Augustine, Fla.	Dedication of Nat'l Shrine of St. Photios honoring the first group of Greek immigrants to arrive in the New World	Yes ___ No ___
2/22/76	George Washington Birthplace, Va.	George Washington's Birthday Celebration	Yes ___ No ___
2/22/76- 3/20/76	Ishpeming, Michigan	Induction to National Ski Hall of Fame	Yes ___ No ___
2/27/76	Currie, N. Carolina (Moores Creek Nat'l Military Park)	Pivotal Moores Creek Bridge Battle Celebration	Yes ___ No ___
✓ 3/1/76- 5/1/76	New York City	Jefferson and Franklin Exhibit at Metropolitan Museum	Yes ___ No ___
4/76		Mount Vernon to New York reenactment of George Washington's journey to the Inauguration site	Yes ___ No ___
4/3/76	Rome, New York (Fort Stanwix Nat'l Monument)	Dedication of newly reconstructed Fort Stanwix	Yes ___ No ___
4/13/76	St. Louis, Missouri	Special Thomas Jefferson Birthday Celebration	Yes ___ No ___
✓ 4/24/76	Washington, D. C.	Dedication of Bicentennial Grove in New Constitution Gardens (not firm)	Yes ___ No ___
4/26/76	Valley Forge, Pa.	Address dinner of Military Chaplains Association	Yes ___ No ___
5/4/76	Providence, R.I.	Colonial Music Festival	Yes ___ No ___
* 5/9/76	Vincennes, Indiana	Commermorate Winning of the "Northwest" by Geo. Rogers Clark during the Revolution	Yes ___ No ___

* Harry Truman Monument



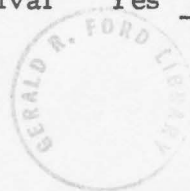
RECOMMENDED BICENTENNIAL EVENTS

DATE	PLACE	EVENT	STAFF RECOMMEND
5/18/75- 6/16/75	Columbus, Ohio	<u>USA '76, The First 200 Years</u> exhibit	Yes ___ No ___
5/22/76	New York City	Bicentennial Rededication of Statue of Liberty	Yes ___ No ___
5/26/76 9/1/76	Farmington, Pa.	Fort Necessity Living History Program	Yes ___ No ___
6/1/76- 11/1/76	Corning, New York	Exhibit of American Glass of the last 300 Years	Yes ___ No ___
6/1/76- 6/6/76	Ambler, Pa.	Pennsylvania Ballet Company Temple University sponsored Festival on the Freedom Trail	Yes ___ No ___
✓ 6/1/76	Mount Vernon, Va.	Opening of Sound and Light Show, gift of France	Yes ___ No ___
6/8/76- 6/13/76	Ambler, Pa.	Royal Danish Ballet Performance sponsored by Temple University	Yes ___ No ___
6/15/76	Baltimore, Maryland	Fort McHenry Flag Day Celeb.	Yes ___ No ___
6/22/76-	Charlotte, N. Carolina	Freedom Train in the city	Yes ___ No ___
6/23/76- 6/26/76	Newport, Rhode Island	Tall Ships arrive in the city	Yes ___ No ___
6/24/76- 6/30/76	Anaheim, California	National Square	Yes ___ No ___
6/27/76- 7/5/76	Raleigh, North Carolina	Freedom Train in the city	Yes ___ No ___
6/30/76- 7/30/76	Syracuse, New York	Natinal Intercollegiate Rowing Championships; pre-Olympic Regatta with foreign & US crews	Yes ___ No ___
✓ 7/1/76- 7/31/76	Washington, D. C.	Performing Exhibits on the Mall (Salute to Working Americans)	Yes ___ No ___

RECOMMENDED BICENTENNIAL EVENTS

DATE	PLACE	EVENT	STAFF RECOMMEND
7/1/76	Elmira, New York	Exhibit of sculpture depicting the works of Mark Twain, who was associated with the city of Elmira and is buried there.	Yes ___ No ___
7/2/76	Newport, Rhode Island	Parade of Tall Ships involving sailing vessels from 30 Nations	Yes ___ No ___
X ✓ 7/4/76	Philadelphi*	200th Birthday of the Signing of the Declaration of Independence	Yes ___ No ___
7/4/76	Washington, D. C.	Multiple Events	
✓ 7/4/76- 7/11/76	Lakewood, Calif.	Pan American Festival Week	Yes ___ No ___
7/5/76- 8/1/76	Claremont, Calif.	Concert of Summer Festival	Yes ___ No ___
7/6/76- 7/8/76	Ambler, Pa.	Rumanian Zambir Gypsy Co. performance, sponsored by Temple University	Yes ___ No ___
7/9/76	Washington, D. C.	Dedication of National Arboretum Bonsai Collection gift from Japan	Yes ___ No ___
7/10/76	Pecos, New Mexico	Indian Trade Fair of 1776 Encampment	Yes ___ No ___
7/17/76- 7/22/76	Fort Wayne, Indiana	Torch lit from 1976 Olympic Flame will be carried Olympia tradition by Canadian & American runners from Montreal to Purdue University	Yes ___ No ___
8/14/76- 8/22/76	Barre, Vermont	Old Time Fiddlers Contest	Yes ___ No ___
✓ 9/1/76 9/15/76	Huntington, W. Va.	Appalachian Heritage Festival	Yes ___ No ___

* Home American Day



RECOMMENDED BICENTENNIAL EVENTS

DATE	PLACE	EVENT	STAFF RECOMMEND	
			Yes	No
9/17/76- 10/16/76	Flushing, New York	<u>USA '76: The First 200 Years</u>	Yes	No
10/19/76	Yorktown, Virginia	Bicentennial Era Commemoration of American Victory at Yorktown	Yes	No
11/1/76- 12/1/76	Weelington, Ohio	Exhibit of Archibald Willard paintings	Yes	No
11/1/76- 11/30/76	Rochester, New York	Performance of the earliest American opera, "The Disappointment"	Yes	No
12/20/76	Memphis, Tennessee	Liberty Bowl Game		

1. Don't advance dates
2. Aug '76
3. Further details
4. Washington + Environs
5. Cabinet discussion

