

Yorktown Map Analysis

Directions: Using the *Plan of the investment of York and Gloucester* map by Sebastian Bauman and the map's summary text inscribed at the bottom (translated at the end of this document), answer the following questions:

- 1) Identify important French and American people noted on the map:

French:

American:

- 2) Look at the ships in the waters and their number labels. What happened to the ships numbered 18 and 22?
- 3) Using the map's scale, measure the following distances:
 - a) How far away are the American troops from the city?
 - b) How far must the cannons fire from the first parallel to reach the center of the city?
 - c) How far must the cannons fire from the second parallel to reach the center of the city?
 - d) How far do Hamilton's troops have to run to take redoubt #10?
- 4) Who made the map? What side were they on? When did they make it? Why did they make it?
- 5) Look at the drawings around the text. What are they drawings of and what do they represent?
- 6) If you were given this map and information before the battle, what would your battle plan be to defeat the British?
- 7) Look at the battle map and read the map's summary text inscribed at the bottom (translated at the end of this document). Watch the relevant part of the film *Now or Never: Yorktown Campaign of 1781*. In paragraph form, describe how the Americans won the Battle of Yorktown? What role did the French play in this victory? Summarize the events of the battle and how they led to an American victory.

Plan of the investment of York and Gloucester map by Sebastian Bauman
summary text translation

THIS PLAN was taken between the 22nd and 28th of October, 1781.

Explanation.

Blue represents the American Encampment and lines of Approach. Yellow the French. Red the British. **A.** British exterior works evacuated in the night of the 9th of Sept. **B.** the first Parallel, thrown up by the Allied Army the night of the 6th of Oct. **C.** an American Battery of three 18 and 3 24 pounders, two Howitzers, ten 10 inch mortars, opened the 9th. **D.** another American Battery of four 18 p. and **E.** a bomb Battery of four 10 inch mortars, opened the 10th. **F.** a French Battery of four 12 pounders, 6 Mortars and Howitzer, opened the 9th. **G.** three French Batteries consisting of 16 pieces of 18 and 24 pounders and 9 inch Howitzers, opened the 10th. **H.** a French Bomb Battery of six 13 inch mortars, opened the 10th at night. **I.** Part of the 2nd parallel thrown up by the detachment from both armies on the night of the 11th. **K.** a Redoubt on the enemies extream [extreme] left stormed by the Americans on the night of the 14th. **L.** a Bastion Redoubt stormed by the French the same time. **M.** Remainder of the second parallel was compleated [completed] the same night. **N.** three French Batteries in the second parallel of 16 pieces, 18 and 24 pounders. **O.** a French Bomb Battery design'd [designed] for ten 13 inch mortars. In the Redoubt **K** the Americans had opened on the 15th with two 8 inch Howitzer and on the 17th in the morning with two 18 pounders, and in the Redoubt. **L.** with two ten-inch mortars **P.** One American battery of four 18 pounders opened the 17th in the morning. **Q.** Another American Battery in the second parallel, designed for seven 18 pounders, three 24 pounders, four Howitzers, eight 10 inch, and ten 5 ½ inch royal mortars, part of which had open'd [opened] the 16th, the whole not being mounted, nor the battery compleat [complete], when terms of capitulation were proposed by Lord Cornwallis, and Ratified the 19th, by which 7247 British Troops, Hessians, and Anspach became prisoners of War to the Americans, as did 840 sailors with a number of shipping fall to the French. **R.** Two French ships of war sent by Count de Grasse after the Capitulation to take charge of the British Marine. During the Siege of York, Gloucester was blockaded by American and French Troops under the command of Brigadier General Choissy, Brigadier General Weedon, and Duke de Lauzun of the French Horse.

Yorktown in Virginia lies in 37 degrees North. Latitude

Note. The land within the dotted lines has been laid down by survey.

(Underneath Scale) A Scale of Yards

R. Scot Sculp. Philadelphia 1782.