

Annotated Bibliography

Primary Sources

Adams, John. "The Revolutionary Diplomatic Correspondence." Received by President of Congress, *The Revolutionary Diplomatic Correspondence*, vol. 6, Government Printing Office, 5 Sept. 1888, pp. 674–675, memory.loc.gov/cgi-bin/ampage?collId=lldc&fileName=006/lldc006.db&recNum=672.

This is a letter written by John Adams to the President of Congress informing him that the Treaty of Paris had been signed and congratulated Congress on achieving peace. It was helpful to see that this was finally the end of the war.

Adams, John. "Treaty of Paris (1783)." *Our Documents*, www.ourdocuments.gov/doc_large_image.php?flash=false&doc=6.

This is a scan of the original Treaty of Paris drafted and signed in 1783 by John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, and John Jay. It helped make my page about the treaty more interesting by having the historical document to view.

Bauman, Sebastian, and Robert Scot. "To His Excellency Genl. Washington, Commander in Chief of the Armies of the United States of America, This Plan of the Investment of York and Gloucester Has Been Surveyed and Laid down." *Library of Congress*, Philadelphia, 1782, pp. 1–1. *Library of Congress*, www.loc.gov/item/gm71002180/.

This is the map that Washington used at the Siege of Yorktown. It contains notes on landmarks and certain sections, providing a better idea of what their plan was. These notes and the ability to see the layout really helps you to understand what they were doing.

Combe, Querenet de La. "Siège D'York, 1781. Plan D'York En Virginie Avec Les Attaques Et Les Campemens De L'Armée Combinée De France Et D'Amérique." *Library of Congress*, 1781, www.loc.gov/resource/g3884y.ar146700/?r=-0.088,0.221,1.186,0.474,0.

This is a map drawn up during the planning by a French officer. It shows what they were thinking when making the plan to take the redoubts.

Denny, Ebenezer. "Ebenezer Denny 1781 Describing the Surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown." *American History From Revolution To Reconstruction And Beyond*, 1781, www.let.rug.nl/usa/documents/1776-1785/ebenezer-denny-1781-describing-the-surrender-of-cornwallis-at-yorktown.php.

This is a journal by Ebenezer Denny written while he was in the continental army. There are many entries ranging from May to October, but I only used the October 14th entry.

This entry describes how they pulled off the attack, what they did in preparation, and problems they ran into. This was all from a first person perspective, with some commentary. Overall, a very helpful source that gave me Quotes, and much information towards most of my research questions.

Hamilton, Alexander. "To Marquis De Lafayette." Received by Marquis de Lafayette, *National Archives*, 29 Sept. 2019,

founders.archives.gov/?q=redoubt%20yorktown&s=1111311111&sa=&r=18&sr=.

This is a letter from Hamilton to Lafayette. The letter was written in reflection of the attack the previous night (It was written on and delivered on October 15th). After mentioning how successful the plan was, the letter goes on to bring up lower ranking officers that helped much, but went unnoticed for the most part. The reflection was very helpful, providing an account of why it went so well. It also provided some names.

Le Rouge, Georges-Louis. "Plan De L'armée De Cornwallis Attaquée Et Faitte Prisonière Dans

York Town, Le 19 8bre Par L'armée Combinée Francaise Et Americaine." *Library of*

Congress, www.loc.gov/resource/g3884y.ar146300/?r=-0.477,0.063,2.108,0.842,0.

This is a map drawn up during the planning by a French officer. It shows what they were thinking when making the plan to take the redoubts.

Onion, Rebecca. "'Laus Deo!': Celebrating a Huge Victory in the Revolutionary War." *The*

Freeman's Journal, 24 Oct. 1781,

slate.com/human-interest/2013/07/surrender-of-cornwallis-front-page-of-a-newspaper-celebrating-the-colonists-victory.html.

This is a newspaper from a matter of days after the British surrender. It shows that people were happy about American victory and supports what I say on my website.

Owen, Angela. *Front Side of Redoubt 9 (When Looking from Second Parallel)*. 3 June 2019.

This is an image of redoubt 9's front side. Since it was taken from in front of the second parallel, it shows much of the redoubt, and gives you a good idea of its size.

Owen, Angela. *Image of the Moore House*. 3 June 2019.

This is a picture of the Moore House where the terms of British surrender were negotiated. It helped by showing me what exactly the Moore House was.

Owen, Angela. *Inside of Redoubt 9*. 3 June 2019.

This is a picture taken from inside redoubt 9. It gives a different sense of depth to redoubt, and works well with the image taken from the front of the redoubt to get the best idea of the redoubt's size.

Owen, Angela. *Intact Side of Redoubt 10*. 3 June 2019.

This is an image of redoubt 10's intact side (the other side was eroded away by the York River). Even though this is the only angle you can get of the redoubt, it is still helpful by showing how much smaller this one is compared to redoubt 9.

Owen, Angela. *Redoubt 9 Abatis*. 3 June 2019.

This is a larger shot of the abatis surrounding the redoubt. It helps show how the abatis would slow down attackers running at the redoubt when you look at the angle and height.

Owen, Angela. *Redoubt 9 Abatis Close Up*. 3 June 2019.

This is a close up of the abatis surrounding the redoubts (they are recreations). They show just how thick the wood was that the first wave had to quickly cut through.

Owen, Angela. *Redoubt 9 Back View (When Looking from Second Parallel)*. 3 June 2019.

This is a picture of the back side of the redoubt. It is similar to the image of the front, but simply provides a different angle.

Owen, Angela. *Right Side of Redoubt 9 (When Looking from Second Parallel)*. 3 June 2019.

This is an image of redoubt 9's right side. Similar to the image of the back, it provides a different angle to look at the redoubt from.

Scalamandre, Adriana. "French Charleville Model 1763 Flintlock Musket, Surcharged 'US.'"

National Museum of American History, 2014,

americanhistory.si.edu/collections/search/object/nmah_438624.

This is an image of a musket and bayonet used in the revolutionary war. It helps by giving you a good idea of what was used to overtake the redoubts.

Schwerin, Wilhelm Graf. "York in Virginia, 21 October 1781." Received by Wilhelm's Uncle,

21 Oct. 1781,

<https://www.historynet.com/letters-from-wilhelm-graf-von-schwerin-eyewitness-to-siege-of-yorktown.htm>.

This is an extensive letter, formatted similarly to a journal, that included a large paragraph on storming Redoubt 9. It included approximate times of when most things

happened, and was from the perspective of a grenadier. Having the times when things happened was helpful, but the fact that it was by a grenadier was amazing, as there had only been small mentionings in my other resources. It overall added another layer to what I already found about their plan, and another point on how the attack went down.

Tucker, George. "Primary Resource 'Journal of the Siege of Yorktown' by St. George Tucker (1781)." *Journal of the Siege of Yorktown*, 1781, www.encyclopediavirginia.org/_Journal_of_the_Siege_of_Yorktown_by_St_George_Tucker_1781.

This is a Journal that includes a large entry about the attack on Redoubt 10. It starts out with a simplified version of the attack. There is then an entry from the 15th, providing a more detailed version of the story, with some details found nowhere else. These details include, French and American Casualties, and completion of the second parallel. This source simply helped me to fill in some of the last few missing points in my research.

Washington, George. "October 1781." *October 1781*, 1781, founders.archives.gov/?q=redoubt%20yorktown&s=1111311111&sa=&r=15&sr=.

This is a segment of one of George Washington's journals that focuses on October 1781. It turned out to be one of my most helpful resources throughout the project; answering many of my research Questions without the help of other sources. It includes prisoners and casualties, who all were involved, what they did in preparation, much of the plan, why they did the attack, and other helpful pieces of information. This was simply a source that I could get a lot of information from, then fill in the remaining information

using other sources, or I would look to it if I was missing an important part of the story that I couldn't find elsewhere.

Secondary Sources

Breville, Onfroy de. "The French Storming Redoubt Nine." *American Revolution Museum At Yorktown*, 1900,

www.historyisfun.org/learn/learning-center/jean-francois-de-clermont-crevecoeur/.

Since there are no photographs from the Siege of Yorktown, the painting gives a visual representation of the French storming of Redoubt 9.

Britton, Rick. "Mount Vernon." *Mount Vernon*, Mount Vernon Ladies' Association, 2014,

www.mountvernon.org/preservation/maps/map-the-siege-of-yorktown/.

This is a map of the siege of Yorktown. Unlike the other map, this one provides a key to define certain obstacles, arrows, and marks more landmarks. Although there are no notes of what is happening, there are helpful labels marking what things are. This map is helpful on its own, but is well supported by the map used by Washington. Together, these maps helped me to understand what it was necessary to take the redoubts.

Couder, Auguste. "Siège De Yorktown." *Army Historical Foundation*, 2020,

armyhistory.org/the-yorktown-campaign-october-1781/ .

Since there are no photographs from the Siege of Yorktown, this painting gives a visual representation of Washington and his officers planning the attacks on the redoubts.

“History of the Siege.” *National Park Service*, National Park Service, 26 Feb. 2015,
www.nps.gov/york/learn/historyculture/history-of-the-siege.htm.

This was an article of the entire siege of Yorktown. While there was little on the attacks on the redoubts, there was some build up to the attacks, but it showed a lot of cause and effect after the attacks on the redoubts. This source really only helped me to develop the short term impact.

Kennedy, Lesley. “How Alexander Hamilton's Men Surprised the Enemy at the Battle of Yorktown.” *HISTORY*, 14 Nov. 2018,
www.history.com/news/alexander-hamilton-battle-yorktown-revolutionary-war.

This is an article about Hamilton’s role in attacking the redoubts and the tactics used in the attacks. The abundance of information on these topics helped me better understand Hamilton’s role, beyond just commanding the attack on redoubt 10, and helped me answer my research question of what tactics were used.

McBarron, H. Charles. “The Storming of Redoubt 10 Yorktown, 14 October 1781.” *Army Historical Foundation*, 16 July 2014,
armyhistory.org/the-yorktown-campaign-october-1781/.

Since there are no photographs from the Siege of Yorktown, the painting gives a visual representation of the storming of Redoubt 10.

Schellhammer, Michael. "ALEXANDER HAMILTON, DANGEROUS MAN." *Journal of the American Revolution*, 5 June 2013, allthingsliberty.com/2013/06/alexander-hamilton-dangerous-man/.

This is a website article with a narration of the attack on redoubt 10. It includes many details about what they did; all while narrating the attack as if it were an account of someone who observed the attack. This perspective was so unique that none of the other secondary sources gave a better description of what happened during the attacks. Overall, this source was necessary to build my description of what happened

Stokesbury, James. *A SHORT HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION*. William Morrow & Company Inc., 1991.

This is a book on the American Revolution. While its description of the attacks on the redoubts were short, it made up for it in the section after Yorktown. The information after Yorktown was what led up to the signing of the Paris Treaty. This was extremely helpful in building on the long-term impact, as all other sources skipped directly to the Paris Treaty, or made no mention of anything after Yorktown.

Trumbull, John. "Surrender of Lord Cornwallis." *Architect of the Capitol*, 1819, www.aoc.gov/art/historic-rotunda-paintings/surrender-lord-cornwallis.

Since there are no photographs from the Siege of Yorktown, this painting gives a visual representation of the British surrender at Yorktown