

## America's Four Hundredth Anniversary <sup>[1]</sup>

### America's Four Hundredth Anniversary

by John D. Neville, 2006

Between 1984 and 1987, North Carolina commemorated the quadricentennial of the attempts by [Sir Walter Raleigh](#) <sup>[2]</sup> to colonize what are now the [Outer Banks](#) <sup>[3]</sup> of North Carolina in the years between 1584 and 1587. Created by the North Carolina [General Assembly](#) <sup>[4]</sup> in 1978 as part of the North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources, America's [Four Hundredth Anniversary Committee](#) <sup>[5]</sup> was charged with planning and carrying out the celebrations and events. County committees created for the anniversary also focused on local history as part of the celebration.



Ceremonies commemorating the four hundredth anniversary of the Roanoke voyages began at Plymouth, England, in April 1984 with the unveiling of a plaque on the waterfront commemorating the 27 Apr. 1584 departure of the colonists and explorers. Shown here are the lord mayor of Plymouth, Peter Whitfield, and his wife (left) and North Carolina governor James B. Hunt and Mrs. Hunt. North Carolina Collection, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill Library.

In April 1984 the celebration began in Plymouth, England, when a North Carolina delegation led by Governor [James B. Hunt Jr.](#) <sup>[6]</sup> unveiled a plaque in memory of the colonists and explorers. In July of that year, Her Royal Highness the Princess Anne came to North Carolina, where she began the American phase of the celebration. Events over the next two years included celebrations of the arrival of the first colony in 1585 and [Sir Francis Drake](#) <sup>[7]</sup> carrying the colony back to England in 1586. In April 1987 Governor [James G. Martin](#) <sup>[8]</sup> led a delegation to Portsmouth, England, to commemorate the departure of the "lost colonists" <sup>[9]</sup> from that port city. The celebration ended in August 1987 with the commemoration of the 400th anniversary of the baptism of [Croatoan](#) <sup>[10]</sup> Indian leader [Manteo](#) <sup>[11]</sup> and the birth of [Virginia Dare](#) <sup>[12]</sup>, the first child of English parentage born in the New World. For Dare's birthday, an enormous cake was displayed and enjoyed in the visitor center at [Fort Raleigh](#) <sup>[13]</sup> on [Roanoke Island](#) <sup>[14]</sup>. Each of these events was broadcast live on television through the efforts of WRAL-TV of Raleigh, the [North Carolina Association of Broadcasters](#) <sup>[15]</sup>, and the [UNC Center for Public Television](#) <sup>[16]</sup>.

With the goal of making people aware of the significance of the [Roanoke voyages](#) <sup>[17]</sup>, the anniversary committee left many legacies, the most tangible of which are the sixteenth-century-style ship [Elizabeth II](#) <sup>[18]</sup>, its visitor center, and the [Outer Banks History Center](#) <sup>[19]</sup> in Manteo. An impressive array of publications-5 books, 10 pamphlets, and 30 folders-also won the praise of scholars and lay people alike. The committee sponsored symposia and teacher workshops and worked with schoolteachers and librarians for the timely return of the teaching of North Carolina history to the school curriculum.

Together with the [North Carolina Museum of History](#) <sup>[20]</sup> in [Raleigh](#) <sup>[21]</sup>, the Four Hundredth Anniversary Committee sponsored the exhibition [Raleigh and Roanoke](#), which was held at the [British Library in London](#) <sup>[22]</sup>, the North Carolina Museum of History, and the [New York Public Library in New York City](#) <sup>[23]</sup>. Included in the exhibition were [John White](#) <sup>[24]</sup> watercolors, painted on the coast of North Carolina in 1585. More than 100,000 people saw the exhibition in Raleigh alone.

Archaeology played an important role in the celebration. Major archaeological work took place at sites in [Hertford](#) <sup>[25]</sup> and [Hyde Counties](#) <sup>[26]</sup>, and information obtained at both locations added greatly to the knowledge about [Native Americans](#) <sup>[27]</sup> who lived in northeastern North Carolina in the sixteenth century. In 1986 the committee celebrated the "[Year of the Native American](#)" <sup>[28]</sup> in an effort to make the people of North Carolina aware of the heritage of the state's Indian population.

Although state funds were used to finance many of the events surrounding America's Four Hundredth Anniversary Observance, corporations, foundations, and individuals also contributed more than \$2 million in private funds for the activities.

### Additional Resources:

America's Four Hundredth Anniversary Photographs and Related Materials, 1984-1987, UNC Libraries:  
<http://www.lib.unc.edu/ncc/pcoll/inv/P0045/P0045.html> [5].

America's Four Hundredth Anniversary Committee: Commemoration of the Roanoke Voyages. North Carolina Office of Archives & History: <http://www.history.ncdcr.gov/centennial/features/400th-anniv.htm> [29]

§ 143B-86. America's Four Hundredth Anniversary Committee – members; selection; quorum; compensation, NC General Assembly: [http://www.ncga.state.nc.us/EnactedLegislation/Statutes/PDF/BySection/Chapter\\_143B/GS\\_143B-86.pdf](http://www.ncga.state.nc.us/EnactedLegislation/Statutes/PDF/BySection/Chapter_143B/GS_143B-86.pdf) [30]

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[Encyclopedia of North Carolina, University of North Carolina Press.](#) [36]

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