Once Fledging Colony Manufacturing Takes On New Life
BLACKSMITHING RETURNS TO JAMES FORT

THE WORKFORCE THAT MADE JAMESTOWN PERMANENT

The Governor’s Land, A Part of the Main
THE FIRST SETTLEMENT OUTSIDE JAMES FORT

Raising New Structures on the Footprint of America

Jamestowne Society Sponsors James Fort Barracks Rebuild
Artifacts recovered during excavations of James Fort illustrate the resourcefulness of the early Virginia settlers as they adapted to life in an unfamiliar world. For example, archaeologists uncovered a breastplate that was folded to make a much-needed bucket, and another breastplate that was retrofitted to steady a firearm. Also, several sword blades were bent to make S-hooks for suspending cooking pots over hearths. Remarkably, two of the most notable repurposed artifacts were found in the second well in James Fort. Both Lord De La Warr’s halberd and an iron pike, accidentally lost around 1611/1612, were bent to form hooks to retrieve items that had fallen into the well.

Excavations also demonstrate how quickly the early settlers evolved in the building methods they employed, as they advanced from mud-and-stud construction in 1607 to timber-frame building in 1610. Functions of buildings also changed, as shown in the excavation of Structure 183, the Metalworking Shop/Bakery. This 16’ by 20’ mud-wall structure with a two-room cellar stood parallel to and just 10’ from the east palisade. As illustrated by copious amounts of blacksmithing by-products, this was the first activity to occur in the cellar. The lowest layers revealed iron scale, iron droplets, slag, and clinkers. Most of the evidence, including burned clay, a bellows nozzle, and iron rods for nail making, was found on the working surface of one room, indicating this was where the actual blacksmithing occurred. John Smith proclaimed that in 1607 Jamestown’s “best commodity was Yron which we made into little chisels.” Structure 183 is the exact location where they were made!

Abandoned as a blacksmith shop by the time of Lord De La Warr’s arrival in June 1610, the building was repurposed for use as a bakery. As written in 1611 to De La Warr, “(a)nd as ill-prepared food has been harmful to their health, each man having to prepare his own and being kept thereby from needful work, the writer requests that they may eat at common tables by companies, after the fashion of the old world, and that there accordingly be common bakers and cooks to provide the food.” Two large double ovens for baking bread and meat pies were dug into the wall of the structure, and it was here that bakers worked to guarantee the survival of the colony.

By 1617, Structure 183 fell into disuse, perhaps because of construction related to the nearby Governor’s residence. Abandoned, it rapidly filled with trash of all material types, from ceramics and glass, to metals and organic artifacts. Numerous military-related items were recovered from the trash layers, including fragments of armor, broken sword blades, and gun parts. The visor of a close burgonet helmet was discovered, perhaps because it was discarded by a colonist as he adapted to Virginia’s harsh climate or to non-traditional warfare. The most remarkable of all the trash layer finds were 15 iron sword hilts. They were uncovered in 2007, during President George W. Bush’s visit for the 400th anniversary of the settlement of Jamestown. This large assemblage of discarded basket- and swept-hilts is proof of their uselessness on the Virginia frontier, and it forms an impressive component of Jamestown Rediscovery’s archaeological collection.

Questions about this artifact or others in the collection at the Archaearium? Contact Merry Outlaw at moutlaw@preservationvirginia.org

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Archaeologists and volunteers come together at the James Fort to raise a new blacksmith shop covering the first of its kind here and introduce visitors to the art of making iron tools, recreating some that have been found buried with the past.

IMAGE COURTESY
BONNIE HOFMEYER

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SEND ALL MAGAZINE MATERIALS TO
Susan McCrobie, Magazine Editor
at jamestownsocietypublications@gmail.com
and jamestowne.society@verizon.net

Deadlines: December 15 and June 15

Please note: When sending digital files or pictures, always include the name of your company in the file name and in the e-mail subject line.

No E-mail? You can always submit via the postal service at
Jamestowne Society
P. O. Box 6845
Richmond, VA 23230
We have been limited in our ability to congregate and enjoy fellowship, but it has not, and will not dampen our spirits. Jamestowne Society’s Council had its first virtual meeting on June 6th that was both productive and reassuring. We came together to see opportunities and take purposeful action. We approved a new procedure manual, a project that has been over a year in development. Council approved Historian James McCall’s proposal to update our history. Jim will coordinate with the Executive Committee to work out the details. Council also approved a mission and vision statement, bringing our stated purpose in line with the activities of Jamestowne Society today. I believe there has never been a time in our history when focus on our mission has been more important. This statement is an important expression of who we are as a Society and I hope you feel likewise as you read it.

Mission-
To unite descendants of Jamestown settlers prior to 1700, support archaeological excavations at Jamestown, provide educational programming and publications, conserve official documents from the colonial period, and promote the significance of Historic Jamestowne in the founding and shaping of our nation.

Vision-
The Jamestowne Society seeks to inform our members and the public of the significance of the establishment of the First Permanent English Settlement in the New World on May 14, 1607. This early settlement forged the beginnings of our country’s democracy. The Jamestowne Society promotes the relevance of these early beginnings and connects them to the present day by:

• Continuing to research Jamestown Settlers and record genealogical lines.
• Fostering the research and historiography of the lives, contributions, events, and accomplishments of Jamestowne settlers.
• Supporting education of the history of Jamestown and its people.
• Supporting the Jamestown Rediscovery Foundation in its archaeological research at Jamestown Island to more fully and accurately tell the story of the First Permanent English Settlement in the New World and how it contributed towards establishing our nation.
• Identifying and preserving colonial documents.
• Funding a graduate or doctoral level scholarship focusing on the history or culture of Virginia prior to 1700.
• Publishing a magazine and using other forms of media to inform and educate its members about Jamestowne and the Society.
• Promoting an annual giving campaign to fund projects focusing on the historical, educational, and archaeological importance of Jamestown.
• Conducting meetings at the National and Company level to provide programs on the importance and relevance of Jamestown.

A sincere thank you to all who have generously given of their time in support of our mission and vision. Thanks also for your financial support. We could not do what we do without you.

- Thomas B. Leitch, Governor
Jamestowne Society
When Stephen Foster composed Old Folks at Home (Swanee River) in 1851, did he have us in mind? Maybe, maybe not. Most of us are not “old” by any stretch of the imagination, but just about all of us are at home waiting out the pandemic.

There is a silver lining. During the quiet time, we have been given time to read, a skill we acquired when our parents read to us and our teachers taught us the three “R”s.

At the top of my reading list is the Jamestowne Society Magazine. I have a stack of them next to the recliner, and I am taking the time to read them all over again.

What a valuable membership benefit! Twice a year, the Magazine lands in our mailbox. We look inside, and what do we find? Original research, genealogy, history, archaeology, art, document restoration, new books, current events, photos, calendars, new members, company news, and merchandise. Importantly, the Magazine keeps us apprised of our charitable and educational activities. I know of no lineal or heritage organization with a better publication. The Magazine is a treasure!

The Jamestowne Society Magazine is brought to us by a team of volunteers. Look for their names, and when you have the publication. The Magazine is a treasure!

In 2018 the Jamestowne Society was two years into funding the archaeological digs inside and around the Memorial Church. As both the Society and Jamestown Rediscovery were planning for the 400th anniversary of the First General Assembly, to be held in 2019, an idea was born. Jamestown Rediscovery wanted to publish a book that detailed their findings. This archaeological dig was significant to 2019 as it was excavating beneath the floor of the Memorial Church which served as the actual foundation of democracy for our nation.

The Society agreed to pay the publishing costs of Church & State, the Archaeology of the Foundations of Democracy. This book chronicles the search for the 1617 Church foundation and a prominent knight. Both were instrumental in the six-day meeting during the summer of 1619. This book shows among other finds, the casting of the replica bell and reconstruction of the belfry.

Separate projects both funded by the Society.

This much anticipated pictorial book takes you on a journey to the past using modern technology and original written records. Join archaeologists as they search for the identity of the knight, stripped of his name plate well over a century ago. Learn how genealogy and DNA are working together in the search for a direct all female line descendant.

Each of our 51 companies were given two copies of Church & State to donate to a library, school, or historical organization. We were the very first to receive this book! The Jamestowne Society is committed to providing educational programing and publications on James Fort. This ensures that our members and the public can continue to learn about the relevance of Jamestown.

Many exciting and new discoveries are taking place at James Fort and the Jamestowne Society plays a critical role in these events. With generous support from our members and companies we continue to ensure that our ancestor’s stories are told.

Church & State is now available for purchase and we are excited to offer it on our merchandise page of our website.

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- Richard Holmes Knight, Jr., Lieutenant Governor
Jamestowne Society

Your Registrar is thrilled to report to you our “Status Unknown” list of several hundred members whose contact had been lost to the Society through unregistered address changes, name changes or deaths, is now at zero. Some of those members had been “lost” to us for over thirty years! As always, all members and company officers are strongly encouraged to report all member status changes to the Jamestowne Society office right away including ALL address changes and any deaths among your Company members.

Thank you! Please keep up the good work as we strive to keep our membership records up to date.

- Jane Cralle Congdon, Registrar
Jamestowne Society

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- Bonnie Hofmeyer, Executive Director
Jamestowne Society

NEW ANCESTOR ADDED
TO THE LIST OF QUALIFYING JAMESTOWNE SOCIETY ANCESTORS

During the past twenty-five years, Jamestown Rediscovery archaeologists have literally uncovered the foundation(s) of English America. Clear signs of the 1607 Jamestown fortification walls and imprints of military buildings, long-thought lost to James River shoreline erosion, were found on dry land. These discoveries revealed how the original 104 first settlers quickly built strongholds and shelters from native materials easily acquired at hand: trees for the Fort walls, wooden posts for the main support of buildings, clay for walls and marsh grass for roofs.

One of the more obvious archaeological remains of the Fort buildings was uncovered in 1996 near the southeast corner of the Fort enclosure. Twenty-six aligned postholes were found, likely the archaeological remnants of an early barracks-sized structure built to house a good number of the first all-male settlers. Together the postholes formed a 55’ x 18’ rectangle and evidence of a room division, a cellar and a timber chimney were found within it. As the 400th anniversary of the founding of Jamestown was not far on the horizon, the archaeologists felt that a partial barracks reconstruction should be built to interpret our discovery for the anticipated hundreds of thousands of Quadra-centennial Jamestown visitors. So in the fall of 2006, based on the melding of archaeological details and documentary research, a barracks frame was rebuilt in the Fort precisely where we had found it.

Photos Courtesy Jamestown Rediscovery Foundation
Images of the former barracks frame reconstructed (2006), a building that originally housed the earliest, all-male population at James Fort is currently being rebuilt to interpret the history of the settlement.
Signs in the dirt where the major building support posts had rotted in place (post molds) indicated that they were insubstantial (one as small as 3") and the varying depth of the molds suggested to us that this building was almost as lightly supported as a ‘house of cards.” In fact, Captain John Smith wrote: the first church was “a homely thing like a barn, set upon cratches, [with earth walls]; …’the best of our houses [are] of the like curiosity” He must have meant cratches were like crutches, the top wall plates merely resting on upright posts made from trees that were selected because they had branches that would form natural V-shaped support joints. Thus no time-consuming intricate carpentry was needed to join the plate “pole” to the wall posts. Then ceiling beams could be tied to the wall plates which together could support roof rafters.

But still the signs of the slight wall posts suggested that such a house would hardly be capable of supporting a heavy thatched roof. Then it dawned on us that if the walls were made of thick clay earth, as Smith seemed to indicate, then when the “mud” walls dried the actual strength of the post framework would be of little consequence. The question then became; “what would hold the mud onto the walls until it did set up?”

The answer came from our architectural research in Lincolnshire, England where a “mud and stud” building tradition had been used to construct buildings for centuries. This was also the home county of William Laxton, the only first settler trained as a carpenter. We learned that the construction of such buildings does begin with a framework of slight timbers either seated in the ground or based on stone pads. Between the uprights, crosspieces are added to the upright frames, and vertical slats or studs are nailed to the crosspieces. The resulting interior skeleton-like frame gives support to the wet mud walls until they can dry enough to stand on their own. Some walls are as thick as a foot or more and hundreds still stand throughout Lincolnshire. We felt that one of these buildings be torn down or left to collapse, it would leave an archaeological footprint that in many respects, would match the James Fort barracks.

The earth-walled cellar and an irregular pit were found at the eastern end of the barracks. Luckily on the cellar floor we found an artifact that established the date for the building’s use, a single tiny clay tobacco pipe bowl with a teardrop-shaped heel. We know that the oldest pipes had those characteristics probably owing to the scarcity and price of tobacco when Europeans first began using it. Our pipe bowl dated to the period 1590-1610 which established a very early seventeenth century date for use of the cellar, and probably for the construction and occupation date of the barracks itself.

The pit was found to have experienced a number of earth-removing and filling episodes after the eastern end of the structure was no longer standing. Any pit or irregular hole in the ground presents interpretation problems for archaeologists. Why did people dig these holes: to get dirt to fill something else in; to quarry clay for other uses, such as brickmaking or preparing mud and stud walls; or perhaps to
serve no higher calling than becoming a lowly trash dump? The purpose of the barracks pit seemed to be almost all of the above until it was eventually filled with garbage and trash. More precisely dated early 17th century artifacts were found in the refuse including three coins ranging in date from 1590 to 1602, casting counters or jettons (small copper coin-like discs used in mathematical calculations) dating as early as 1580, Elizabethan lead tokens from the 1570s, military arms and armor of the late sixteenth to early seventeenth century including an intact helmet.

Our reconstruction was finished in time for Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II to walk through it in 2007. Without its mud walls and thatched roof, our first experimental barracks only lasted for 14 years. But soon, thanks to the generous support of the Jamestowne Society, future Jamestowne visitors will see a more substantial barracks frame, a symbolic exhibit interpreting one of the earliest Anglo-American buildings yet found in North America.

The Barracks
This interpretation of a “mud-and-stud” structure was made possible by a generous donation from The Jamestowne Society.

The gift was made in honor of archaeologist Dr. William M. Kelso, whose 25 years of leadership and perseverance led to the rediscovery of James Fort.

BARRACKS BUILDERS...

This newly released Jamestowne Society lapel pin and ornament commemorates the Rebuilding of the Barracks at the James Fort

In 1607, the men landing on the banks of the James River to establish an English Colony in America build a simple 55’ x 18’ stud and mud structure for shelter from the elements; a footprint has stood the test of time across four centuries of growth.

Even a national emergency, a shelter in place pandemic, has not dampened the commitment of the Jamestowne Society members as we, like our ancestors, become barracks builders.

Celebrate your patriotism for our great country while honoring your ancestor’s contributions to making a home in the new world with a Jamestowne Society Barracks lapel pin or ornament to commemorate this momentous occasion.

These items can be purchased by mail for the Jamestowne Society Business Office. The order form is available at the Jamestowne.org website.
THE WORKFORCE THAT MADE JAMESTOWN PERMANENT

By James H. McCall, Jamestowne Society Historian

Achieving Jamestown’s permanence as England’s first settlement in the New World required back-breaking labor and exacted a tragic human toll. The workforce that bore those unfortunate costs grew from the first struggling settlers into the tens of thousands over eight decades. It was instigated by the dynamic agricultural labor needs of a new tobacco economy and English domestic pressures and policies that provoked emigration. The story of how that permanence was achieved begins with the early colonists who first cleared the land and continued with the burgeoning workforce that helped bring Jamestown to sustainability.

John Rolfe’s success in blending tobacco’s Bermudan or Caribbean varieties with the native one and his promotional visit to London with Pocahontas in 1616 and 1617 triggered the demand for Virginia tobacco. The Virginia Company’s 1618 reforms helped planters respond to the growing market. These reforms included the rule of law and protection of private property, which brought legal stability, and land grants as material incentives for underwriting English emigration. They stimulated planters to expand their land holdings to cultivate more tobacco. The implementation of free trade also helped them to seek wider market opportunities beyond England. This sudden growth required an ever-increasing number of strong backs and youthful energies. However, procuring the needed labor was not easy.

England was simultaneously dealing with 17th century economic chaos, as it was suffering from a series of unprecedented employment crises from 1590 to 1650. The problems initially arose from extraordinary population growth from three million in 1500 to five million in 1650. Changing agricultural practices and new land enclosures also destroyed the livelihoods of many farmworkers. Returning soldiers without practicable civilian skills could not find work. Unemployment was exacerbated by widespread poverty, disease and the many homeless and orphans. The widespread desperation and increased crime rates, especially in urban centers, led English policy makers to see Virginia as an outlet for “surplus” population, and “…also saw the forced migration to Virginia of the poorest members of society…in terms of [their] redemption.”

From the colony’s outset, voluntarily bound migrants had come as Company employees to serve for up to seven years; some were rewarded with land, but at a price. Of the over 7,300 who settled Jamestown from 1607 to 1624, only about 1,200 had survived in 1625. The high mortality rate resulted from an inability to acclimate, Indian attacks, disease, famine and overwork, which would continue, though decreasingly, for decades.

From 1618 until the 1680s, indentured servitude was the form of labor most often chosen by planters and played a key role in the colonial economy. As customarily practiced, the indentured servant was usually contracted to four to seven years (as opposed to one in England), given passage to Virginia, provided with necessary essentials and support and promised “freedom dues,” which often were to include land. However, only about half of all indentured servants survived to complete the terms of their contracts. Many of those that did live found their contract terms unilaterally extended and altered by planters, were not provided for or found their “freedom dues” inadequate to seek a new life. Some indentured servants reported they had to endure “slave-like conditions.”

The first indentured servants and groups of women came to the colony in 1619 and 1620. The Virginia Company sent about 150 reputable and marriageable women to help male settlers establish families, aiming toward colonial stability and perpetuity. Most male servants, meanwhile, were being brought by investors and planters in return for land grants, known as “headrights.” Others responded to the Company’s promotional efforts in hopes of getting a new start from a grim existence in England. They were part of a wave of about 3,600, who were meant to help launch a new Company vision of a “common weal” that “…was to grasp the opportunity to create an English society in America that reflected and improved on that in the mother country.”

During the colony’s initial decades, servants were often granted land upon completing their contracts, but by 1660, much of the best acreage had been claimed by the large land owners. Many former servants were pushed out towards Virginia’s new frontiers, where land was less arable and vulnerable to persistent threats from Indians. Nevertheless, they continued to come, either pursuing hopes or fleeing England’s economic problems. Most had lived in the homeland’s stratified and hierarchical society with limited rights, in which dependency on their “betters” was an accepted way of life that was easily transformed into a willingness to serve, as they would, in Virginia.

These laborers also experienced a colonial work culture that differed fundamentally from that in England. Jamestown’s smaller, decentralized work units were unlike familiar agricultural service. The treatment of servants among planters ranged widely, from humanely to brutally. Servitude in Virginia’s tobacco fields was much more arduous than that in England; almost like slavery, according to many historians, and with longer service terms and harsher punishments. Unlike bondage in England, planters could
also freely assign servants’ contracts among themselves without their consent. The colonial work ethic also differed and, all too often, working harder for longer hours in an inhospitable climate was the path to an early grave.

Servitude in whatever form in Virginia in 1619 was ambiguous at best. The “20.and odd” Africans that were landed that year arrived as slaves, but their status once in the colony was unclear, as “no such condition of lifetime servitude was recognized in English or Virginia law at that time.” 3 They were initially bound by leading settlers to labor and service and most remained unnamed, as slaves would be. While our “peculiar institution” of slavery did not then exist at Jamestown, their usage and treatment by the planters was similar. As historian James Horn notes, “The conditions of [those] Africans…was undoubtedly slavery.” 4 A few completed extended indentures to eventually achieve freedom and the capacity to acquire land and property. Several died, and the rest found themselves indefinitely bound.

The 1620s and 30s saw a major white immigration wave that enlarged the workforce. Horn also recounted, “...about three-quarters of all English settlers arrived in Virginia as indentured servants…[who] (not enslaved Africans) would comprise the main source of labor in the tobacco fields during the entire [seventeenth] century.” 5 Historian Martha McCartney estimated that 75,000 whites arrived in Virginia and Maryland between 1630 and 1680, as more tobacco was exported to growing markets. Planters especially sought young male workers; six times as many men as women came indentured servants in the 1630s.6

Horn also reported that, “In the 1630s and 1640s, white immigration averaged about 8,000-9,000 per decade, [and] surged to 16,000-20,000 per decade from 1650 to 1680, before falling back to 13,000-14,000 in the 1680s and 1690s,” and “Natural population growth was retarded by the considerable sexual imbalance that existed throughout the century.” 7 The number of Africans in Virginia did not grow in those early decades. Disease and death had diminished them from 32 in 1619 to 25 by 1625. More arrived sporadically between 1625 and 1632, including an unnumbered group brought by an English privateer in 1628. By 1640, there were 140 to 150 Africans out of a total population of 8,000.

The continuing demand for labor exceeded the supply, and planters began probing enslaved African importation as a possible source. Their status, though, was still unclear and would need more regulating. 1640 would also see the opening steps toward their status, though, was still unclear and would need more regulating. 1640 would also see the opening steps toward their source. Their status, though, was still unclear and would need more regulating. While our “peculiar institution” of slavery did not then exist at Jamestown, their usage and treatment by the planters was similar. As historian James Horn notes, “The conditions of [those] Africans…was undoubtedly slavery.” A few completed extended indentures to eventually achieve freedom and the capacity to acquire land and property. Several died, and the rest found themselves indefinitely bound.

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The continuing demand for labor exceeded the supply, and planters began probing enslaved African importation as a possible source. Their status, though, was still unclear and would need more regulating. 1640 would also see the opening steps toward their subjugation, as slavery first became a legal issue. The following decade saw more slavery debates. The Virginia Assembly slowly began enacting policies and laws that legally fated almost all Africans and African Americans in the colony to a permanent underclass and involuntary servitude. However, the competition for bound Africans from English Caribbean colonies remained intense and the colony’s planters were unable to obtain them. The 1650 estimates of Africans thus comprised two to four percent of the colony’s total fast-growing population.

In the late 1640s, increased anxiety caused by the English Civil Wars between Parliament and Charles I, plus the demand for cheap labor and apparent land opportunity, stimulated voluntary emigration, which reduced the need for forced labor. Yet, as the wars raged, followed by Parliament’s ascent and Oliver Cromwell’s rule through the mid-1650s, there was continuing coerced transport of paupers, homeless, and orphans. The 1650s also saw the introduction of the large-scale plantation system of agriculture in Virginia, employing larger numbers of unskilled workers and further swelling the workforce. Still, relatively few Africans were being imported, but the adoption of the new system also heralded a major structural change in the workforce together with a transition in the source of labor from the 1650s into the 1670s.

Relationships between the two races may have been relatively tranquil between 1619 and 1660. Historian Philip Morgan notes that, “Free blacks seem to have formed a larger share of the total black population in the seventeenth century than any other time during slavery. By the 1660s, in some Eastern Shore counties, perhaps a sixth of the black population was free.” 8 It was also then that ominous racially-based attitudes, constraints and suppression became apparent.

In 1661, with the reappointment of Governor William Berkeley, the colony saw the advent of institutionalized, racially-based chattel slavery. Charles II’s 1663 imperial initiative fostering the slave trade would also result in more bound Africans being deployed among plantations that had depended on indentured English. It was also the start of marked changes between and among the races that reflected much less humanity and tolerance. There was a new proclivity to arbitrarily relegate the poor and Africans to the lowest positions in society. Horn notes that, “Social position was defined and the preeminence of the elite confirmed,” and “worsening economic conditions after 1660 [gave] evidence of serious social conditions and hardening of class lines.” 9

In 1665 and 1666, London suffered two calamities that reduced the English emigration flow and would alter the makeup of Virginia’s workforce. The first was a major outbreak of the bubonic plague and the second was the city’s devastation by the Great Fire, which, between them, reduced the city’s population by up to a fifth.

Prospective emigrants seeking work found opportunities rebuilding London instead of going to Virginia. With fewer laborers from England, Virginia’s planters more rapidly began to recognize the slave trade as an attractive alternative labor source. The numbers of imported Africans would grow from the “20.and odd” that had arrived enslaved in 1619 to become increasingly significant after the 1660s. The proliferating number of freed and unbound indentured servants in Virginia itself was also affecting the composition of the workforce. These men, frustrated with the lack of locally available and arable land, were returning to England or relocating with their families elsewhere in the English North American colonies. This was beginning to drain the white English labor pool, which had dominated the workforce since its inception. Planters were further compelled to look to importing Africans to fill the need. In addition, more and more planters would begin to see, after Bacon’s Rebellion in 1676, that the fixed terms and assertive rights of indentured servants were a liability that African slaves did not have.

Between 1667 and 1672, the Assembly more quickly and regularly defined a Virginian’s status by skin color and further enacted similar laws in 1680, 1682, and 1686. The slave trade was enhanced from 1672 to 1697 by the new slave trading monopoly of James II’s Royal African Company. For a short time, it became the main supplier of slaves to the New World. By 1680, the white population of Virginia was 60,000, plus about 4,000 slaves. During the following decade, the number of slaves tripled to 12,000 and “half the bound workforce was enslaved by the beginning of the eighteenth century.” 10

1699 marked eighty years since the first indentured servants and recorded Africans formed the workforce that helped make Jamestown viable. A major influx of African and emergent African-American slaves was beginning to take root. Jamestown was
abandoned as Virginia’s capital, introducing to the colony an imperial character and aristocratic culture that would foster repressive and racially focused laws and expanded slavery.

By 1700, Virginia’s white population had reached 85,000. They were what remained of the century’s 120,000 mostly English immigrants. Black slaves also accounted for about 13,000, many of whom had been imported in the prior decade. The total death toll during the century among servants and slaves is unknown, but one guess is at about 20,000, or about half of all migrants who had died over that period. Most were untimely victims and the evidence of the human cost of Virginia’s colonization and servitude. They also represented a tragic segment of the workforce that had helped make Jamestown become the first permanent English settlement that it came to be.

The unpaid labor of that workforce made it possible for both Jamestown and Virginia to grow and take their places in history, and, at the price of extremely high mortality, realize their sustainability. The story of the workforce was also the one of America’s first boom town and that culminated in an established economy and community.

4Horn: 1619: Jamestown and the Forging of American Democracy; (New York, Basic Books, 2018)
5Horn: Leaving England
8Morgan, Philip: Virginia Slavery in Atlantic Context, 1550 to 1650; in Virginia 1619
9Horn: Leaving England
10Horn: Leaving England

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Backsmithing Returns to James Fort

Story By Willie Balderson, Director of Living History and Historic Trades Jamestown Rediscovery Foundation
Photos Courtesy Jamestown Rediscovery Staff

In 2006 the Jamestown archaeologists excavated a 16 foot by 20 foot rectangular “feature” in the north-east corner of the 1607 fort. As they excavated down, tens of thousands of artifacts were recovered in the fill that included objects commonly recovered from a 1607-24 context - ceramic shards, coins, and tobacco pipe fragments. Interestingly, these fill layers also contained a significant collection of military-related finds including firearms and firearm accouterments, edged weaponry, pike heads, parts of armor, sixteen sword hilts and parts of a rare “close helmet.” And there were some surprises such as a Roman oil lamp, a mother of pearl fish and a small fragment of linen cloth. But as the excavation proceeded, it appeared from the features and occupation levels that the cellar had gone through several phases of use.

When the archaeologists reached the cellar’s floor, they noted layers of spent charcoal, ash and bits of iron “hammer scale”, which is the waste that flies off of iron after it has been heated and has been struck with a hammer. But they had also found two brick-lined bread ovens in the side of the east clay wall. As the sorting and alignment of various post-holes and post molds continued, it became apparent that the cellar’s use for metal-working predated what appeared to be a bake-shop. And given the fact that the context of the artifacts dated to the earliest part of the settlement, this was the site of the earliest documentable blacksmith shop in English North America. In 1607 John Smith reported that, “Our best commodity was iron which we made into little chisels.” This would have been the exact spot where these items were being manufactured in the fledging colony.

Within months of this exciting discovery, staff interest began to grow as to how blacksmithing might return to James Fort. Local Williamsburg blacksmiths Shel Browder and Steve Mankowski had come out a few times to interpret their trade and had been invited to assist the conservators on a few occasions with the identification of “U.F.O.s” - Unidentified Ferrous Objects. But beginning in 2010 the invitations for them to interpret became more frequent. And their presence on the site created enough interest to enable the securing of funding to have them set up inside the “footprint” of the original blacksmith shop once or twice a month. Working under a large canvas awning, Steve and Shel demonstrated 17th-century blacksmithing technology, replicating items that had been recovered from the site.

By late 2017 Jamestown Rediscovery decided that we would seek funding to support a small “historic trades” program with the “anchor” being the site of the first metal working shop in British North America. We would need a shelter where tools could be secured, something a bit more permanent than a canvas lean-to. A major concern, however, was just how to construct an interpretive structure on the site while protecting the archaeology below. Dave Givens, Director of Archaeology, kindly prepared a plan for an above-ground structure that would follow basic English “late medieval” construction methods and still safeguard the four-hundred-year-old cellar. It was at this point that Danny Whitten, a local timber frame carpenter (and Jamestown Rediscovery lab volunteer), was asked if he would be interested in helping with the construction. He was enthusiastic about joining our efforts. Dave met with Shel, Steve and Danny and went over his plan for the construction, offering three-dimensional drawings.

The better part of 2018 was spent in both finding sponsors to help cover the costs of purchasing timber and getting it delivered to the island. Cedar was selected for the project in that it is fairly rot and insect resistant and is mentioned with some frequency in the early narratives. Once the logs were delivered, the slow process of removing bark began. This is an important step because it is behind the bark that wood boring insects make their homes. If the bark is left on, it can lead to the rapid decay of the wood.

In January of 2019, Shel, Steve, and Danny began the building process using centuries-old construction techniques. First, they finished stripping the bark from a few remaining logs using axes, hatchets, and drawknives. Next, they measured and hand-cut each log to length and cut mortises and tenons into the appropriate components.

Lastly, each piece was dry-fitted and built in sections on the ground before the final assembly. The culmination of their efforts was realized on Thursday April 5, 2019 with the official raising of the structure. Visitors to Historic Jamestown that day had the privilege to witness various parts of the construction from start to finish - with some even participating in the final frame raising!

By the end of April 2019, a temporary canvas roof was in place to witness various parts of the construction from start to finish - with some even participating in the final frame raising!

By the end of April 2019, a temporary canvas roof was in place to witness various parts of the construction from start to finish - with some even participating in the final frame raising!
and the blacksmith shop was functional. Steve and Shel enjoyed the satisfaction of having a period-correct building “frame” around them. And then there were the “bragging rights”- being able to say they were practicing their trade in the footprint of the original shop. But further work on the shop was slow through the rest of 2019 due to our focus on the 1619 Commemorative events and the fact that strong donor funding had enabled us to schedule the blacksmiths an average of 5 days a week in public programming. Along with Marshall Scheetz, a local cooper (bucket and barrel maker), our small “Historic Trades Initiative” was gaining momentum!

In January of this year, a goal was set to have a proper roof “superstructure” up by “Jamestown Day” 2020 – scheduled for Saturday May 9. Thanks to the generosity of The Jamestowne Society’s own Executive Director Bonnie Hofmeyer, we were allowed to harvest a number of small trees in January and February on some of her families’ property in Charles City County, saving the project both time and funding. Debarking the logs as each of several loads were brought to the island further saved time and by the end of February, all the timber was ready for use as rafters. Our plan was to start “setting the roof” in mid-March and have April to neaten up the carpentry. Unfortunately, on Friday March 13, all efforts were halted as the Coronavirus neared central Virginia. For the safety of all we had to close our gates. Our plans – like so many others - had been put on hold. But even during this very trying time, Steve and Shel have continued to work safely from their own home shops, making an array of items previously identified as necessary for the functioning of Jamestown’s blacksmith shop.

Steve has been working on making a variety of tools. Up until this spring, all the tools they have used at the site have been brought from their shops at home and taken back in the evenings. Thus, along with getting a roof over their heads, making tools (and storage) dedicated for the Jamestown blacksmith shop has been a major goal. In the photo to the left, is Steve shaping one of a number of pairs of “tongs,” each used to pick up different dimensions of iron stock as it is removed from the forge to be worked and shaped.

Another tool we know was in use at the site was a “nail header,” which is used in forming the “rose” shaped head on handmade nails. Having found a broken one in the site’s fill, below is a picture of the one Steve made, still with a slight red glow from his forge!
Shel has also made some tools but one of his main projects has been building two tool chests. Along with the tools, most don’t know that daily they have to move the 100-pound anvil from a locked building near the Archaearium to the site - and back again at the end of the day! We are really looking forward to the tool chests at the shop site! Above and to the right are pictures of the first chest through the course of its manufacture. Shel has done this work all by hand, using very few modern tools! As you would expect, it is copied from a late 16th-century example.

Finally, while practicing safe “social distancing,” Steve and Shel have also been collectively working on the bellows that will be used in the shop. At this point, it’s almost ready for the leather!

The Coronavirus has - at this writing on May 22, 2020 - forced us to continue our “pause” from Jamestown Island. We embrace this as but a temporary impediment. As we are anxious to continue the work on the shop, know that Shel and Steve have been focused on their project’s goal, albeit behind the scenes. But given that it has been just over 400 years since there were blacksmiths working at the site of their shop, we are willing to concede a few more months for safety. But when we finally do hear the “all clear” signal, know that we are looking forward to welcoming you back to see our progress!

Questions about Living History or Historic Trades at the James Fort? Contact Willie Balderson at wbalderson@preservationvirginia.org
Stay Connected with Jamestowne Society on Facebook

If you currently have a presence on Facebook, the Jamestowne Society would like to cordially invite you to join its new members-only Facebook group, which aims to provide you with timely updates on Society related news, events, meetings, and announcements. In addition, group members will have the opportunity to read, post, and share the latest articles on Jamestown, early Virginia and colonial history, as well as genealogical research.

To join Jamestowne Society Facebook Group, go to:

http://www.facebook.com/groups/jamestownesociety

or simply aim your mobile phone’s camera at the accompanying QR code and you should be prompted on screen to go directly to the group. Please, join us!

When requesting access to the group please submit as much of the requested information as possible to facilitate our effort to ensure only Jamestowne Society members are strictly approved.

Missing you,...
I spend my time thinking about you.

Photos by Chuck Dufor
Bob Chartrand operates ground-penetrating radar (GPR) equipment. This geophysical method of analyzing what lies beneath the surface is a key tool for noninvasive site investigations in the field of archaeology and Forensics.

Time, Space and Wavelengths
An investigation of Seventeenth-Century Virginia’s Bound and Forced Labor-Class Communities at Yorktown

Bob Chartrand operates ground-penetrating radar (GPR) equipment. This geophysical method of analyzing what lies beneath the surface is a key tool for noninvasive site investigations in the field of archaeology and Forensics.
By the 1640s, English colonial settlements strengthened their intercolonial networks in direct response to the English Civil War. Virginia, like other Colonial settlements, was engrossed in their dependency on intercolonial connections. Virginia was heavily dependent on English commodities and required a steady supply of indentured laborers to keep their economy afloat. Either through previous trade networks or the forming of new ones, Virginia colonists welcomed Dutch traders bringing supplies from Europe, the Caribbean, and South America. Since the founding of Jamestown, Dutch merchants frequented its shores to accumulate mercantile wealth for the Dutch core. Charles I viewed this illicit trade throughout the Chesapeake, English-Caribbean, and the later Interregnum parliament government would initiate new England colonies as not benefiting the “common good” of England and could not be adequately enforced through the number of English naval ships at hand; Such a task to build the English navy. Under the auspices of William Berkeley’s colonial administration, this intercolonial trade network brought European commodities to the Virginia elites. It brought the introduction of African and Afro-Caribbean enslaved-laborers to a frontier exchange system gradually towards what would become the Chesapeake plantation system. The arrival of Africans before Berkley’s government was not unfamiliar to Virginia as two English Privateers disembarked a near 20 to 30 on its coast in 1619. As Karen and Barbara Fields mention about early to mid-century African and Afro-Caribbean social landscapes, “African slaves during the years between 1619 and 1661 enjoyed rights that, in the nineteenth century, not even free black people could claim”. Sociopolitical instability caused by wars and raids from both the English and Native polities over the first forty years of English settlement would not become stable until 1646, which created new opportunities between Anglo-Indian trade.

The Peace Treaty of 1646 ended the second Anglo-Powhatan War fought between Berkley’s government and Powhatan leaders, further advancing Virginia’s colonial labor force. The outcome of this peace agreement benefited landless freemen as Powhatan polities surrendered lands stretching the Tidewater Peninsula, north to the fall line, and south of the James River. The surrounding Native polities agreed to tributary status in return for protection from enemy tribes; some native children were given as indentured tributaries in the households of colonial officials to uphold the treaty. Trade between colonial Virginia and Powhatan territory was reenacted but restricted in the form of licenses and badges. The socio-cultural landscape that would form around the 1646 treaty amongst African, Afro-Caribbean, Native American, and European laborers would be unique to colonial Virginia until the 1660s with the introduction of systematic race-based laws.

My thesis explores the dynamic landscapes of Virginia’s colonial labor force between 1640 and 1710. My research will entail evaluating the dwelling spaces of two archaeological sites located in Yorktown, Virginia. The first site is an archaeological dwelling occupied from 1642 to 1660 by Captain William Taylor. The following archaeological site’s occupation dates from 1650 well into the 19th century. This site is associated with the slave community at New Quarter, related to the Bacon/Burwell families. My utilization of a comparative approach will address questions regarding these two sites and begin to address the lifeways of a dwelling unit belonging to a multicultural labor class before 1661 with the passing of the Hening 1809-1823 II laws, instituting the foundations of race-based slavery. This approach will allow me to research two unanswered questions regarding Virginia’s seventeenth-century labor class. Can ground penetrating radar identify cultural aspects of 17th-century living space, and how will the findings contrast to other known archaeological sites in Yorktown or the broader Virginia? I hope my research will identify how the lines of archaeological evidence, historical documentation, and geophysical techniques contribute to the collective understanding of the laboring communities living through the formation of Virginia’s early plantation system.

ALICE MASSEY-NESBITT FELLOWSHIP

Each year the Jamestowne Society awards a $10,000 Fellowship to support completion of a graduate thesis or essay on the history and culture of Virginia before 1700. Carla Whitehurst Odom chairs the program.

Applicants may be candidates for graduate degrees in any relevant discipline such as History, American Studies, Literature, Archaeology, Anthropology, Fine Arts, etceteras, if their research is devoted either exclusively or very substantially to Colonial Virginia prior to 1700. Fellowship application deadline is April 15, 2021. For more information, please send an email to: Jamestowne Society@verizon.net.
This part of John Donne’s poem comes to mind when I think of Governor’s Land, the 3,000 acres immediately north of Jamestown Island, having spent the last 45 years episodically documenting the archaeological resources of this important landscape. In a modern day transcription of *Devotions Upon Emergent Occasions and Severall Steps in my Sicknes – Meditation XVII, 1624*, Donne writes:

No man is an island entire of itself,
Every man is a piece of the continent,
A part of the main.

It is this land, historically referred to as “The Main” or mainland, Englishmen ventured to as early as May 1607, just six days after landing at Jamestown. George Percy traveled north following a trail, later known as the “Great Road,” through this acreage to reach the Pasbehay Indian village at the juncture of the James and Chickahominy rivers. He recalled “walking in the woods by chance, we espied a pathway like to an Irish pace (pass)...the ground all flowing over with fair flowers of sundry colors and kinds, as though it had been in any garden or orchard in England.”

A few years later, by order of Sir Thomas Dale, a blockhouse was constructed on the mainland in 1611 to guard the cows that the Indians were taking as they would deer, for sustenance. From the Native American viewpoint, why not? In this classic clash of cultures, what was domestication and what was land ownership? The footprint of this structure and associated earthwork consisting of a ditch/berm/palisade enclosure was found near the current Jamestown Ferry landing, just over a mile from James Fort. In a grand scale, likely to have been constructed as much to make a statement about cultural boundaries on the land as to contain bovines, it enclosed 2.51 acres, enough space to accommodate the dimensions of two triangular 1607 James Forts.

Later still, Samuel Argall, a controversial figure in the early days of the colony, established Argall Town off the island in 1617 where he wrongly seated tenants on 300 acres that were soon to become part of Governor’s Land in 1618. The Virginia Company of London instructed Governor George Yeardly to set aside 3,000 acres of land “in the best and most convenient place of the territory of Governor’s Land lies across center of image, including and surrounding the green wheat field. Jamestown Island is at the bottom, center. View looking north.
Jamestown in Virginia and next adjoining to the said town to be the seat and land of the Governor of Virginia.” Tenants were to work the land and receive half of the profits of their labor with the other half going to support the governor. The arrangement of leases continued until 1784.

In the second half of the seventeenth century, Jamestown landowners such as William Drummond, George Marable, and William Sherwood also leased parcels on the mainland, along the “Great Road” leading to Governor William Berkeley’s plantation at Green Spring. As a leader in Bacon’s Rebellion of 1676, Drummond set his own island home ablaze. Late seventeenth century artifacts from his house cellar were recovered by Jamestown Rediscovery and are on display in the Archaearium.

Important links between Jamestown and Governor’s Land continued in the eighteenth century, including the move of the James City Parish Church to the mainland around 1750 for improved accessibility to the local community. Moreover, wet feet from travel across the increasingly flooded Jamestown isthmus had made for unhappy parishioners. It was at Church on the Main that Rev. James Madison, cousin of the President and first bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Virginia, was the last minister when he died in 1812. As well, he had been President of the College of William and Mary and, interestingly, produced the first complete state map of Virginia in 1807. It is also notable that the consequential but overlooked Battle of Green Spring took place on July 6, 1781 over the long-gone Drummond, Marable, and Sherwood dwelling sites. This land was the scene of the last open ground land battle of the Revolutionary War in Virginia which unfolded in the fields and woods between the Marquis de Lafayette and Lord Cornwallis. They were to meet again less than three months later at the siege of Yorktown, just 16 miles away. Fortunately, this landscape is much as it was when the combatants were there to the extent that the participants would still recognize natural reference points, thanks to the good stewardship actions of James City County over the years.

On the Governor’s Land lies the earliest-developed English thoroughfare in Virginia, the Great Road. The road led to Green Spring, home of Governor Sir William Berkeley. A historical marker can be found identifying the route of this Virginia highway.

Architectural images of Greenspring includes measured drawings of the house. In 1796, Latrobe was retained by Lee to study and make recommendations for the repair of the Greenspring Mansion. It was the location for many of the first Virginia Assembly meetings.

Benjamin Henry Latrobe’s watercolor of Green Spring, then the James City County home of William Ludwell Lee. Today, what lies beneath the Virginia landscape at Green Spring, the first English settlement outside the James Fort, are two magnificent 17th century mansions built by Sir William, an orangery, slave quarters, a pottery manufacturing site, an 18th century plantation house belonging to the Ludwell and Lee families, and other features yet to be identified and studied.
An Interview with
Jamestowne Society member and genealogist Lyn Hart

Lyn with Dr. Bill Kelso (right) peruse historical records for individuals related to the James Fort story.

Lyndon Hobbs Hart, III

became a member of the Jamestowne Society when his grandmother, Nancy Ridley Pretlow Bozarth, sponsored him for membership in 1971. Nancy served on the Council along with their cousin Henry W. Lewis. Their ancestor Edward Bennett was a stockholder in the Virginia Company of London. In fact, he was the Virginia Company’s largest investor. He was even chosen to serve as auditor of the Virginia Company. Bennett traveled to Virginia after 1625 and lived at the settlement he founded at Warresqueak, where he served as a Burgess in 1628. Bennett later returned to England where he died.

Lyn became our genealogist in October 1989 when he reviewed Robert Murphy Norris, III application (member 4040). Lyn has been the Society genealogist for over thirty years, and has approved 6,255 incoming applications. Lyn was asked to temporarily step in but it quickly became full-time for him.

Lyn you have been involved with the Jamestowne Society for almost fifty years as a member. Do you have a favorite memory from a Jamestowne Society meeting? Probably the most amusing meeting for me was attending with my grandmother a meeting in Williamsburg at The Lodge. My birthday fell very close to this meeting, so I regularly attended the spring meeting with her. They were part of my birthday present for many years, even before I was a member. At our table was my grandmother’s 7th grade teacher and her daughter. A rather amazing coincidence, or so I thought at the time.

How did you get interested in genealogy? My first real interest started when I looked through a genealogy on the Ridley family compiled by a cousin and former Jamestowne Society Councilor Henry W. Lewis. This was in the 1960s and I was always intrigued by this publication and never got tired of examining it. I always studied that when we went to visit my grandmother. In time, I began pursuing collateral lines – especially through the female children and updating the information.

You revised that original work and republished it correct? For over thirty years this was done on my own, but after meeting Henry, we considered collaborating on a revision. Later I became acquainted with a more distant relation and Jamestowne Society member Brom Nichol who was also working on a much enlarged and enhanced revision. Henry let me have his papers relating to our work on the revision and Brom and I began to work together. He was good at contacting individuals and I preferred doing the research in records, so the collaboration went well.

The final published work was highly professional in appearance and included some illustrations. Since that time, Brom gave me electronic copies of the original work and I have continued to update and enlarge the work, though not for publication. The final version will be well over a thousand pages.

Editorial Note: Ridley of Southampton The Descendants of Nathaniel and Elizabeth Day Ridley of Southampton, then Isle of Wight County, Virginia, circa 1700-1992 was published in 1992.

Back to our interview...

I know you have a few Jamestowne ancestors but do you have one that you are drawn to more than the other? A few! My original ancestor was Edward Bennett and he has always intrigued me as a merchant and investor in property in Virginia. I have also been very interested in the Woodhouse family, descendants of Henry, and a family that can be successfully traced back several generations in England.

Didn’t you help Fred Dorman with the 4th edition of Adventurers of Purse and Person? Yes, I assisted Fred with his mammoth work on ADVENTURERS OF PURSE AND PERSON, 4th ed., I gave him some genealogical findings and reading, as well as supplying much of the work on the Francis Mason family.

You worked at the Library of Virginia for many years. How did that start? I had been going to the Virginia State Library [now known as The Library of Virginia] since I was in seventh grade. I loved the collection and spent much time in the library portion. Later, I went to the Archives portion and over the years became familiar with the holdings and multitude of records housed therein. I used these materials for historical and genealogical research, personal and paid. For a period of several years I worked as the North American coordinator for Debrett’s Peerage (the American research branch). My familiarity with the collection and staff helped me get a position at the library. I worked in a variety of positions for the 35 years I was employed there, retiring as the Director of
Archives Description Services (for librarians, that is the archival equivalent of technical services). The importance of records public and private preservation, description, and access, has always been something I espoused and it was wonderful to be able to foster these goals in my professional capacity.

You have been the genealogist for the Jamestowne Society for over 30 years. How has research changed, or has it? The availability of records has been greatly enhanced with time. More materials are readily at hand and increase the potential for quality research. Likewise, some records that had been missing and believed lost have resurfaced. On the other hand, professional research and materials are readily at hand and increase the potential for quality availability of records has been greatly enhanced with time. More thorough research and the truth in a lineage. Ready availability of documentation is both a blessing and a curse. Education in correct and thorough methodology and less emphasis on analyzing what could be possible, is so important, but this task is becoming increasingly difficult. Additionally, DNA is another source of information and is rapidly evolving. It is important, but is no better than the paper records that document it. This latter is not always understood and is a real source of misinformation as well as aggravation.

How do you begin the process of researching your ancestors? When doing genealogical research, asking questions is always a good idea. Once you have compiled oral traditions, start by verifying everything. It is always best to start with yourself and work backwards. Locate all the documentation that you can from official records, be it birth, marriage, death certificates, census records, church records, court records, tax records, wills and deeds. Other records such as tombstones and Bible records are also useful, but they should be contemporary with the event. A modern tombstone for someone who died in 1700 is not considered a real source. Likewise, your grandparent’s Bible with information on the 1600s is not likely a reliable source. The more official the record, the better source it is generally.

What tips can you suggest to amateur genealogists who are helping an applicant join, or working on their own supplemental? Printed genealogies can be wonderful sources of information. When you find something, check for the source citations. Footnotes or endnotes citing an original official record are great. The more specific the better - you can then obtain copies which can be added to your files as verification. Lack of complete citations should be treated as something that you need to prove. Use of words such as “undoubtedly, probably, and possibly,” are all red flags that should be considered suspect. Try to find your lineages working from what you know [and have documented] back by generation. Do not decide from whom you wish to descend and start working on that - it will prove time consuming and may not result in the information that you want. Also preconceived notions may color your ability to subjectively look at the information that you find.

Beware of geographic moves and discrepancies - our ancestors could be very mobile, but there were general geographic migratory patterns. If what you find does not conform to this, then you will need to make certain that you can prove the moves. Similarity of name does not constitute proof. Bequests, especially of real property [land], can be useful in tracing both genealogical connections and migrations.

Likewise make sure that dates work. Sixty year old fathers are possible, but additional confirmation should be sought. Sixty year old mothers are not possible, so there is a problem that needs to be investigated.

Be willing to accept what you find and can document. It may not be what you were hoping to find, but accuracy and fact are really much more important.

***

Lyn’s wife Judy, and children Nick and Caroline are all members of the Jamestowne Society

GOVERNOR’S PRAISE HART’S SERVICE

Lyn’s knowledge and experience has been invaluable in helping Jamestowne Society attract new members. His willingness to work with Bonnie and help her learn the process to use resources available to help qualify new applicants has been very beneficial.

-Tom Leitch

Lyn Hart is an indispensable asset to the work and growth of our society. In my time as governor, we saw a substantial increase in membership applications and Lyn always took the time to review carefully each application, even helping some applicants with proofs. The untold hours of work Lyn puts in speaks well of his commitment to our society, to his character as an honest and giving human being, and to his work ethic. Thank you, Lyn, for all you do for the Jamestowne Society!

-Roy Martin

“Experience is a hard teacher because she gives the test first, the lesson afterward.”

-Vernon Law

I have known Lyn Hart since 1997. Lyn has a great deal of experience; his efforts on behalf of all of those who have joined the Jamestowne Society were well received. He has always been fair-minded, professional, and courteous. His skill in the genealogy field is unparallel and is a true blessing for our membership. I consider it an honor to have a friend like Lyn and wish him the best for the future.

-Jerry William Zillion

I have known Lyn Hart and have worked with him for most of my 25+ years with the Society, especially when I was Governor and he always expeditiously reviewed the numerous applications for membership approving or asking for more proofs. I recall the huge flood of applications at the time of the Jamestown 400th anniversary in 2007 when more than one thousand members and guests attended ceremonies on the Island. I know Lyn was overwhelmed to process them all (the most ever received up to that time), but he soldiered on to do so with his usual aplomb.

-Carter B. S. Furr

EDITOR’S NOTE: 2007 is still the highest year for applications with 391 new members approved, not to include supplementals or those applications that went on hold for additional documentation later received after the close of the year. 2019 brought 341 new members. Anniversaries seem to attract great interest in membership.
JAIMESTOWN SOCIETY MAGAZINE

ADJOURNED THE MEETING.

Seventeen FMC members were thanked for donating to the FMC Councilors: Betina Cooper and Dr. John Godsey.

Past Governor Ann Simmons installed two new officers announced the names of those who will serve on new committees. The company indicated support for future archeological work on Jamestown Island.

On Saturday April 4, the Northern California Company met via conference call with 14 members in attendance. A nominating committee was elected and the Fall meeting was scheduled for Saturday, September 26. Members agreed that the Revolutionary War to Qualifying Ancestor project has proven beneficial for membership.

FIRST MISSISSIPPI COMPANY - The First Mississippi Company's Spring meeting was held in June at the Country Club of Jackson where Governor Ford welcomed members and guests before lunch. Lt. Governor Ruth Maxwell introduced the speaker, Past FMC Governor Dr. Shirley M. Godsey, whose topic was "Dale's Code: Jamestowne 1611-1619." Dr. Godsey's power point presentation illustrated how Governor Sir Thomas Dale expanded the Martial Laws designed for soldiers into the Laws Divine, Moral, and Martial and applied them to settlers and sailors. Denying the rights granted to all Englishmen by the Common Law, Dale's Code meted out punishments for violations of harsh laws that included whippings, the stocks, starvation, and even death. Assigned tasks and attendance of religious services twice a day was mandated for all, including children.

A Memorial Service for Charles Gillies of Ocean Springs was conducted by Chaplain Rev. Jan Goff before the Business Meeting began. Governor Ford presented the Company with a citation to the Company for its participation in the 400th anniversary of Jamestowne on September 24 with eight of our members in attendance. We greeted new members Marilyn Gilmer and Carolyn Witt. Those in attendance enjoyed hearing from Colonial Dames Sally Ingraham about her experiences with a spy in Hawaii during World War II. Before adjournment, the company indicated support for future archeological work on Jamestown Island.

Everyone enjoyed Dr. Ritchie's presentation and learned more about the events 400 years ago. The establishment of the General Assembly was the first legislative body to govern Jamestown and the roots of our current form of government was established.

NEW YORK COMPANY - As has been the case with the Jamestowne Society, the New York Company has had to curtail its in-person gatherings because of COVID-19. We were scheduled to postpone one planned meeting in April 25 to visit the DeWint House in Tappan, NY and expect to reschedule that meeting as soon as the State of New York will permit us to do so and the DeWint House is open. The situation has been particularly acute for the New York Company because we were "Ground Zero" for the pandemic. We extend our sympathies for all who lost a loved one and for all of those of us whose activities have been severely limited.

Members of the Council participated in a video conference in May. We have otherwise been very active. In late May, we had a video conference of our Council to plan our initiatives as the COVID-related restrictions are eased. It was reported in the video conference that in the past 18 months we have more than doubled our Company membership from 24 to 53 members, with broadened geographical representation outside the immediate New York metropolitan area. The greater use and acceptance of video conferencing capability will help us to increase the participation and involvement of those members who live farther away from our meeting locations or are otherwise unable to attend. We plan to have more than the required two meetings per year, and plan to vary the locations and types of meetings to appeal to the needs and interests of our members. Among the meetings contemplated will be a structured book talk to discuss an assigned book that we will have recently read.

We encourage all members of the Society to visit our new website, inaugurated in December 2019, at https://www.newyorkjamestowne.org to stay current with our activities.

FIRST NORTH CAROLINA COMPANY - The First NC Company of the Jamestowne Society was unfortunately unable to have the annual June Company meeting in Raleigh at the NC State Club due to COVID-19. The speaker for the June meeting was to have been David Givens, head of Archeology at Jamestown Rediscovery. The company hopefully plans on having Dr. Givens to speak at the December 5, 2020 meeting. Company officers and council were able to meet on Feb. 6, 2020. The company is remaining active with our newsletter and plans for the future for current and new members.
FIRST MARYLAND COMPANY - Speakers at First Maryland Company’s last two meetings have provided members and guests with interesting insights into early events that affected Jamestown and helped shape our country.

Our May 2019 luncheon meeting was held on Kent Island, Maryland, with 18 members and guests present. Kent Island, originally part of the Virginia Colony, was explored, named, and settled by William Claiborne, Jamestown’s first surveyor.

The president of the Kent Island Historical Society spoke about Claiborne’s settlement, and the King’s subsequent decision to grant the new colony of Maryland land that had been part of Virginia, including Kent Island. Claiborne’s anger with this decision led to the first naval war in America—between him and Maryland Colony! During the discussion we learned that to this day there are “Claiborne Men” on Kent island, proud to be descended from the Jamestowne settlers who came there with William.

Our October 2019 annual business meeting included a presentation by a history professor from the University of Maryland. Her talk, based on research for a book she is writing, was on the historical significance of the British Empire and ways that empire influenced the introduction and growth of slavery in the American colonies. It was a perspective the 18 members and guests present had not heard before, and whetted our interest in reading her book when it is published.

The “lockdown” restrictions resulting from the pandemic forced us to cancel our Spring 2020 meeting after 26 members and guests had signed up. In addition to a great lunch, we were looking forward to a presentation on “Early Virginia and Pirates” by a professor from Mount St. Mary’s College. He teaches a history course on this subject.

We are hopeful that meeting restrictions will be lifted by October, and that we will be able to hear his presentation after lunch following our 2020 annual business meeting.

FIRST GEORGIA COMPANY - Sadly, the First Georgia Company had to cancel its June meeting at Ansley Golf Club due to covid19 and concern for our members.

Cumulative donations totaling more than $10,500 have been given through the First Georgia Company to the Jamestowne Society, which places the Company in the “House of Burgesses” Level of Giving.

We were saddened to learn of the death of longtime member, Marguerite Fogleman. Eight new members have joined the Company since our November 2019 meeting, bringing our total membership to 174.

FIRST TEXAS COMPANY - For all of us, 2020 promised a lot of excitement for First Texas Company members, but it hasn’t been the excitement that we had expected. After a successful meeting in November, the new 2019-2021 Company administration was informed that Jamestowne Society Governor Tom Leitch wished to visit us in Houston for our Spring business meeting (in May) and we immediately began to coordinate and organize for the big event. What a thrill it was to plan for a visit from the head of our National Society! Then, COVID-19 put all of our plans on pause and we had to cancel our meeting out of an abundance of caution for everyone’s safety. Luckily, our Governor had enough flexibility in his schedule to allow us a second attempt at hosting him in the Fall.

The First Texas Company will meet in September at The Houston Club in downtown Houston, and we are extending an invitation to all companies across Texas to join us for our meeting and luncheon with Governor Leitch.

In the meantime, many of our members have been volunteering in the community by sewing masks; donating to local food banks; and, checking in on members that we haven’t seen in a while. We continue to invite new members of the National Society who live in the greater Southeast Texas area to join the First Texas Company.

FIRST SOUTH CAROLINA COMPANY - Twenty-four members of the First South Carolina Company gathered at the Seabrook Island Club on March 14, and were rewarded with fellowship, food and a fantastic program -- we realized that we were one of the very few events going on anywhere that day, and so far we are all well.

Our guest speaker was South Carolina native journalist and author Kathryn Smith, an expert on FDR and several other 20th century personalities (www.kathrynsmithwords.com).

Our fall program will be held on November 14 in Columbia -- details will be sent to members and guests closer to that time.

FIRST ILLINOIS COMPANY - In early March, when a statewide lock-in was inconceivable, the First Illinois Company met in Oakbrook Terrace. We are a small company, spread over a huge geographic area. For this meeting, we shared lunch and a program with the Sons and Daughters of Pilgrims, whose membership roster overlaps with ours considerably. Company Governor Ann Wilkerson presented a talk on "Tenacious Women of Jamestown, including Pocahontas, Jane, and Angela."

GULF COAST COMPANY - The March meeting of Gulf Coast Company was held June 6, 2020 at Tampa Yacht and Country Club. We came with our masks and social distancing. We came despite China concerns, the pandemic, protests, and tropical Storm Cristobal. We introduced new member Suzy Marchamer and prospective member Jennifer Gerken. We recognized the boys of Bedford, VA who stormed the Normany beaches 76 years ago and never came home. We prayed for our country. A special guest, Thomas Jefferson (John M. Stewart) attended. He told us how a little boy from rural Virginia grew up to give us the Declaration of Independence. A good time was had by all and we trust our fall meeting will not be such an adventure.

WILDERNESS ROAD COMPANY - Due to COVID-19, the May 2020 joint meeting of Jamestowne Society Wilderness Road Company, Kentucky Society Continental Society Daughters of Indian Wars and Kentucky Branch Huguenot Society Founders of Manakin in the Colony of Virginia was cancelled. In lieu of the regular in-person assembly, the Wilderness Road Company took advantage of Internet technology to continue their work and educational initiatives while members were safe at home.

Life emergencies have only slightly slowed down progress on their shores of the James River since prayers of safe arrival in 1607 were heard. We come from some hardy stock that exemplifies the meaning of perserverance in time of great trial and tribulation. The Wilderness Road Company invites all members of the Jamestowne Society to take time to learn and enjoy the Youtube presentation used for our virtual meeting titled Reconstructing Landscapes Part 1: The Jamestown Church Exhibit.

We look forward to the joys of assembling as a group once more in the fall.

TENNESSEE VALLEY COMPANY - The Tennessee Valley Company’s May meeting was postponed until late July. The Company’s Fall meeting is still slated for early November. In the meantime, the Company has expressed interest in the reconstruction of the Barracks on Jamestown Island, and is planning on making a donation to Annual Giving in support of that outstanding project. We are in contact with quite a few prospective members. We promise to have more news the next time!

DON’T FORGET TO CHECK THE JAMESTOWNE SOCIETY WEBSITE FOR ADDITIONAL COMPANY NEWS
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Patricia McNew Millspaugh
Richard Mitchell In honor of William Hall Mitchell
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Cheryl Montague-Nolting
Robert L. Montague, III
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Hunter Murray
Braxtel Lee Neely, Jr.
Helen R. Newman
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Richard Norman
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Linda O’Hara In honor of Evelyn Walters
Linda Hansen Ogle
Sandra L. Orozco
Myra Orr In memory of Sandra Fitzgerald Parsell
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Mary Dudley Owen In memory of Edwin Randolph Dudley
Richard W. Owen
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Lauren Elizabeth Parmer
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Allen Patrick
Courtney Pelley
Ann Henley Perry
Donnie Pierce
Ruth Pierson
Trevor Potter
Elaine Powell
Paul H. Prehn
Elizabeth Quelch
Robin Boyd Rawles
Barbara W. Ray
Marcia Sned Reamner
Kim Haynie Reed
Charlotte Reynolds
Gail Rhea
James R. Richburg
Donna Riegel
Carole Susan Hurst Roach
Edwin David Robertson
Carol Cobb Rochford
W. Thomas Rutledge, Jr.
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Robert L. Schneider
Charles Schrodel
Kathleen Green Schultz
David C. Scott
Derrell G. Sergeant
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Peter J. W. Sherwin
Joy Wood Shirley

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Alice L. Murray In honor of Ruth & Sam Sparacio
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Minor Tompkins Weisiger
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Kelly McMahon Willette
Deborah Dews Wood
Cheyanne Zink

JAMESTOWNE SOCIETY MEMBERSHIP NEW CERTIFICATE NOW AVAILABLE

The new certificate is now available for the purchase price of $75.00 plus shipping through the Jamestowne Society merchandise page at www.jamestowne.org or by mailing the Jamestowne Society at P.O. Box 6845 Richmond, VA 23230.

We are excited about the new design and encourage all our members to purchase one!

Four years ago, then Governor Jerry Zillion and I had a conversation about developing a new membership certificate for the Jamestowne Society. We wondered if it might be possible to offer a larger, more decorative certificate that included artistic interpretation. Jerry asked Pamela Pate, a member of our society and our current Auditor General, to design the certificate. During my tenure as governor, I worked with Pamela on the design and a final draft was presented to the Executive Committee at its last meeting. The artwork that surrounds the edges of the certificate includes a section taken from Captain John Smith’s map of Virginia that shows the name and site of James Fort in the left mid-border area, and image of the three ships at the bottom right corner taken from an illustration in a 19th century history book, and an image of the meeting of the Assembly. The whole of the document is meant to reflect the style of writing and presentation during the Jamestown era. Many thanks to Pamela Pate for her considerable work in designing such a beautiful certificate for our society!

- Roy Martin

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CONGRATULATIONS AND WELCOME to our NEW MEMBERS
as of June 30, 2020

New members are immediately entitled to recommend family, friends and acquaintances for membership in the Jamestowne Society. There is no waiting period and no annual limit on the number of people a member may sponsor who are direct descendants of the early Virginia settlers accepted by the Society as qualifying seventeenth-century ancestors.

How to sponsor an applicant

Any member can sponsor an applicant for the Jamestowne Society. Just send an email to jamestowne.society@verizon.net and include the applicant’s name, email address, and name of Jamestowne ancestor. A software invitation will be emailed to the applicant which includes the Society’s application form.

Any family members using the same line as the member would be legacies and the member can request the software application be emailed directly to the legacy applicant. Legacies only have to provide proof documents for generations not in common with the family member’s application.

Consider sponsoring an applicant for membership? Direct the applicant to the Society’s website at www.jamestowne.org to find the complete list of ancestors and qualifying criteria.

Registration forms available online

Don’t wait for the Jamestowne Society magazine to register for events. Some events are popular and sell out quickly. You can visit the Society website at www.jamestowne.org to print registration forms for membership meetings, tours, and governor’s dinners. Click on the link for Events/Meetings to locate the forms. The website will be updated when events sell out. Spring forms go online the week of January 1 and Fall forms go online the week of July 1.

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NEW MEMBERS as of June 30, 2020 CONTINUED

10198 Rev. David Craig Anderson, Sr, Stone Mountain, GA.................................Christopher Neale
10199 Mr. Gordon Converse Hiler Drake.................................................................John Woodson
10200 Mrs. Chelsea Alexandra Thompson Tarantino..............................................William Hatcher
10201 Mr. Donald Loomis Webb, Jr.,.........................................................................Stephen Hopkins
10202 Miss Mary Bradley Thompson, Vista, CA......................................................John Clay
10203 Mr. Thomas Meredith Bolton, IV.................................................................John Bishop
10204 Mr. William Lee Bolton..................................................................................John Bishop
10205 Mrs. Anne Rogers Reiss, Vista, CA..............................................................John Chew
10206 Mrs. Lindell Mullen Dye, Tampa, FL...............................................................John Chew
10207 Mr. John Goodwin Bland, New York, NY......................................................Thomas Jordan
10208 Mrs. Monet Bellinger Kietzman, Lenexa, KS....................................................Thomas Hampton
10209 Mr. Jonathan Robert Battle, Southern Pines, NC..........................................Samuel Bennett
10210 Mr. William Gresby Hughes, Jr., Irvington, VA............................................Mordcai Cooke
10211 Mr. Ralph C. Dawn Jr., Annapolis, MD...............................................................Walter Chiles, I
10212 Mrs. Janet Farmer Longest, Plainfield, IN......................................................Cornelius Dabney
10213 Mrs. Glenda Bector Michaels, Mobile, AL......................................................Richard Pace
10214 Ms. Casey Alison Wood, Laguna Niguel, CA..................................................John Woodson
10215 Mr. Henry Ross Wood, Laguna Niguel, CA....................................................John Woodson
10216 Mrs. Ruth McClanahan Holman, Springfield, TN.........................................Thomas Ballard
10217 Mrs. Judith New Griffin, Danville, IN.............................................................William Cox(e)
10218 Mrs. Kathleen Stephenson Pierce, San Antonio, TX.....................................Stephen Hopkins
10219 Mr. Christopher Lee Vance, Midlothian, VA..................................................Lemuel Mason
10220 Ms. Heather Ann Brenner, Jacksonville, FL..................................................Thomas Harris
10221 Mrs. Sue Nichols Turpin, Henrico, VA.............................................................Thomas Graves
10222 Mr. Leighton Hammond Coleman, III, Saint James, NY...............................Thomas Ousley/Owsley
10223 Mr. David Craig Anderson, Jr., Travelers Rest, SC......................................Christopher Neale
10224 Mrs. Catherine Heller Hyman, Mount Pleasant, SC....................................Thomas Ballard
10225 Mr. James Moise Mouliere, Alexandria, LA....................................................Edward Dale
10226 Mr. Dwight Donald Elam, Fort Myers, FL.....................................................William Hatcher
10227 Mrs. Valerie Barrett Crowther, San Antonio, TX.........................................Robert Bracewell/Braswell
10228 Ms. Patricia L. Petet, Independence, MO.....................................................William Cox(e)
10229 Mr. Sanders Garner Mercer, Jr., Sandersville, GA........................................Jabez Whitaker
10230 Mr. James Dan Lott, Roswell, GA.................................................................Stephen Hopkins
10231 Mr. Bruce Elliott Covill, Phoenix, AZ.............................................................Stephen Hopkins
10232 Mrs. Susan Price MacEwen, Grovetown, GA...............................................Stephen Hopkins
10233 Mr. Owen Stokes Mapen, Atlanta, GA............................................................John Bishop
10234 Mrs. Janet Layden Lineberry, Gloucester, VA.............................................Thomas Jordan
10235 Mr. David Berton Meade, Belleair, TX..............................................................John Vassall
10236 Ms. Caroline Christine Crowe, Mount Pleasant, SC....................................Edward Dale
10237 Rev. Dr. Mark Dwaine Berry, Prattville, AL.................................................Edmund Scarborough, I
10238 Mr. George Richard Davis, River Vale, NJ....................................................Robert Beheathland
10239 Mr. Robert Louis Stevens, Aurora, CO.................................................................John Vassall
10240 Mrs. Jodi Prather Stevens, Aurora, CO..............................................................Lawrence Washington
10241 Mrs. Sandra Howard Bush, Owenton, KY....................................................Thomas Ligon/Lygon
10242 Mr. Wayne Allen Courreges, Jr., Austin, TX..................................................Francis Doughty
10243 Mrs. Amanda Bordelon Aguilera, Alexandria, VA........................................Richard Cocke
10244 Miss Charlotte Francesca Aguilera, Alexandria, VA......................................Richard Cocke
10245 Mr. Mark Elliott McWhorter, Knoxville, TN................................................Francis Mason
10246 Mrs. Nikole Madre DeBrauwer, Apex, NC.....................................................Thomas Jordan, I
10247 Mrs. Carol Colvard Cason, Charlotte, NC.....................................................Thomas Ligon/Lygon
10248 Mrs. Lesley Williams Dobkins, Riverview, FL..............................................Henry Bagwell
10249 Mrs. Barbara Jean Kieke, Baytown, TX..........................................................John Woodson
10250 Mrs. Dianne Boggess Fullam, Clifton Park, NY..........................................Thomas Gascoigne/Gaskins
10251 Mr. James Michael Watrous, Midlothian, VA................................................John Bishop
10252 Mr. Henry James Watrous, Midlothian, VA....................................................John Bishop
10253 Mrs. Andrea Morris Gruhl, Ellicott City, MD...............................................Thomas Swann
10254 Mrs. Linda Gafford Belota, Benbrook, TX......................................................John Stith

Contacting the National Office

Contact the Jamestowne Society National Office by emailing jamestowne.society@verizon.net The busiest times of the year are April, May, October, and the first week of November. Requests made at this time will be delayed due to national meeting preparations. The office is open Monday-Friday 8am-4pm Eastern Standard Time. The office is closed on federal holidays.

Purchasing Lineage Papers

A lineage paper is a members approved application with the first two generations and members personal information redacted. Lineage papers can be purchased from the Jamestowne Society for $38.00.

To purchase a paper visit our website or enter the link http://www.jamestowne.org/revolutionary-war-era-people.html. If you find a paper that will assist you, follow the ordering instructions at the top of the page.

You can always obtain an order form from the Society website at www.jamestowne.org. Click on the link for merchandise to download the form. Mail the form and check to:

Jamestowne Society
PO Box 6845
Richmond, VA 23230

If you have additional questions please call Bonnie Hofmeyer, Jamestowne Society Executive Director, at 804-353-1226.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>New Member ID</th>
<th>Name and Address</th>
<th>Contact Person</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10255</td>
<td>Mr. William Frank Pollard, Prospect, KY</td>
<td>Peter Montague</td>
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<td>10256</td>
<td>Mrs. Pamela Robinson Porterfield, Athens, AL</td>
<td>John Chew</td>
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<td>10257</td>
<td>Mrs. Nora-Scott Miller Lurding, Louisville, KY</td>
<td>Peter Montague</td>
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<td>10258</td>
<td>Ms. Anne Hostettler Heacock, Mechanicsville, VA</td>
<td>William Browne</td>
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<td>10259</td>
<td>Mr. Charles Marion IV, Charlottesville, VA</td>
<td>Robert Beheatland</td>
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<td>10260</td>
<td>Ms. Morgana Anne Meader, Broomfield, CO</td>
<td>Stephen Hopkins</td>
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<td>10261</td>
<td>Mr. Dennis George Meader, Fort Collins, CO</td>
<td>Stephen Hopkins</td>
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<td>10262</td>
<td>Mr. Patrick Edward Leeper, Jr., Lincolnton, NC</td>
<td>William Hatcher</td>
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<td>10263</td>
<td>Mrs. Pamela Mewborn Gragg, Rocky Mount, NC</td>
<td>Thomas Gray</td>
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<td>10264</td>
<td>Mrs. Nancy Ellison Rollnick, Palm Beach, FL</td>
<td>Thomas Swan</td>
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<td>10265</td>
<td>Mr. Raymond Francis Kyle, Buford, GA</td>
<td>Lewis Burwell</td>
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<td>10266</td>
<td>Mr. Bradley Radean Gilstrap, Fernandina Beach, FL</td>
<td>John Woodson</td>
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<td>Ms. Katherine Bagwell Dobbins, Riverview, FL</td>
<td>Henry Bagwell</td>
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<td>Mrs. Nancy Paylor Alley, Shreveport, LA</td>
<td>Christopher Reynolds</td>
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<td>Mr. Thomas Collier Platt, III, Bozeman, MT</td>
<td>John Rolfe</td>
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<td>Mrs. Martha Greenwood Cassidy, Lexington, KY</td>
<td>Edward Dale</td>
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<td>Mr. Norman Lott Webb, Seattle, WA</td>
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<td>Mr. James Randolph Tubbs, Lake Worth, FL</td>
<td>Francis Epes, I</td>
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<td>Mrs. Kirsten Schmidt Weick, Munich, Germany</td>
<td>Robert Bracewell/Braswell</td>
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<td>Mrs. Jennifer Ealy Gerken, Lithia, FL</td>
<td>John Clay</td>
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<td>Mr. Scott Edward Millar, Jr., Catonsville, MD</td>
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<td>Mr. Alan W. Omo, Peyton, CO</td>
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<td>Mr. McDonald Stephens Johnson, Atlanta, GA</td>
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<td>Mrs. Carolyn Wharton Garrison, Warrenton, VA</td>
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<td>Mrs. Lise Hostettler Kline, Williamsburg, VA</td>
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<td>Mrs. Patricia Mogensen Malley, Naples, FL</td>
<td>Stephen Hopkins</td>
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<td>Mr. Douglas Eugene Rogers, Jr., Summerville, SC</td>
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<td>Mr. Robert Frank Talmage, Bellport, NY</td>
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<td>Mr. Michael Purnell Berry, Platte Woods, MO</td>
<td>Edmund Scarburgh, II</td>
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<td>Mr. Robert Frederick Hendrickson, Princeton, NJ</td>
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<td>Mrs. Susan Campbell Bell, Mountain Brook, AL</td>
<td>Theodrick Bland</td>
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<td>Mr. Philip Raymond Thieler, Cape Coral, FL</td>
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<td>10287</td>
<td>Mrs. Lona Gilliam Burnett, Satellite Beach, FL</td>
<td>William Cox(e)</td>
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<td>10288</td>
<td>Mr. Steven James Hughes, Liberty Township, OH</td>
<td>Mordecai Cooke</td>
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<td>10289</td>
<td>Mr. Christopher Charles DiJulio, Severna Park, MD</td>
<td>John Chew</td>
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<td>10290</td>
<td>Mrs. Ivy Rhodes Darnall, Atlanta, GA</td>
<td>Sir Francis Bickley</td>
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<td>Mrs. Tracy Carter Sondeen, Boulder, CO</td>
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<td>Mrs. Jennifer Young Baker, Denver, NC</td>
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<td>Mr. Dustin Snow Whittenburg, San Antonio, TX</td>
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<td>10294</td>
<td>Mrs. Carolyn Walker Dunaway, Valley Grande, AL</td>
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<td>Mrs. Dorene Hostettler Hunt, Mechanicsville, VA</td>
<td>William Browne</td>
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<td>Mrs. Jacqueline Mabie Humphrey, Greensboro, NC</td>
<td>William Ball</td>
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<td>Mrs. Sharol Jones Bettencourt, Littleton, CO</td>
<td>John Johnson</td>
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<td>10298</td>
<td>Mr. Harry Merritt House, Centennial, CO</td>
<td>Stephen Hopkins</td>
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<td>10299</td>
<td>Mrs. Anna Fitts Kiger, Weldon, NC</td>
<td>Robert Bracewell/Braswell</td>
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<td>10300</td>
<td>Mr. Timothy James Malley, Danbury, CT</td>
<td>Stephen Hopkins</td>
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<td>10301</td>
<td>Mrs. Patricia Malley Shanahan, Naples, FL</td>
<td>Stephen Hopkins</td>
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<tr>
<td>10302</td>
<td>Mr. Ronald James Deutch, Kerrville, TX</td>
<td>John Stith</td>
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Visit www.jamestowne.org blog page to check out the ancestor profiles and vignettes from members that focus on their ancestor’s roles in Jamestown’s history, plus other aspects of their lives, events and experiences in the colony.
The Mississippi Gulf Coast has been my home for over forty years; but I was born and reared in Richmond, VA. As a native Virginian, I toured Jamestown Island as a young child after WW II with my parents and again on elementary and junior high school trips. Our family car and school buses parked on the overgrown tree-and-shrub-laced grounds, where we met a tour guide who steered us to the banks of the James River to see where the 1607 ships moored, read us the words on the towering statue of Captain John Smith, led our group to the bell tower covered in vines, and allowed us to enter the empty memorial church without pews. Abandoned trenches revealed where searches had been made for evidence of the 1607 fort. I was taught in Richmond schools that Jamestown was the site of the first permanent English settlement in North America, and school tours to the island reinforced that lesson. My lasting impression of those trips was that there was little there to see; it was a rather primitive and isolated spot with a few neglected old graves, indicating that people had lived there at one time. The 1680 church bell tower is the most vivid image etched in my memory. And I recall that the waters of the James River there looked deep, unlike the shallow rocky waters I saw when I crossed the bridges that spanned the James River in Richmond.

Those memories vastly differ from the island I see today, a place teeming with visitors wanting to learn more about the 1607-1699 settlement that led to what became the United States. The island’s transformation, aided by donations from the Jamestowne Society, is analogous to the metamorphosis of a pupa to a butterfly: now I can see the actual size and location of the 1607 fort, a replica of a blacksmith’s shop, New Town, Pocahontas’ statue, crosses marking graves, the Voorhees Archaearium, a restored bell tower complete with a ringing bell, a church filled with pews, a transparent floor revealing an archeological dig and the grave of Governor Sir George Yeardley, and so much more. I have a new appreciation for the challenges the settlers faced carving a foothold in the wilderness, building a lasting settlement forged out of determination and sacrifices made by so many men, women, and children. My admiration for their better-told stories, made possible by new discoveries and outstanding archaeology work, led me to want to help these stories continue to develop. I decided several years ago that the best way for me to help was to make charitable giving to the Society a priority and to donate through my Mississippi Company.

With the understandably expected cut-backs in charitable donations to the Society in 2020, it’s important to me to find ways to keep the work of the Society funded. I have purchased Society merchandise; made all my online purchases from Amazon using smile.amazon.com, designating the Jamestowne Society as my preferred charity; traveled to VA for the Society’s bi-annual meetings; and made annual contributions. Knowing that the Society has bills to pay, four regular and ongoing funds to sustain, and the new obligation to fund the rebuilding of the 1607 fort’s Barracks, members of my company and I asked the Society to roll our reservation money for the canceled May 2020 Williamsburg meeting into the Barracks Builders’ fund in April. As I anticipate our country’s financial recovery in the fourth quarter of 2020, my annual gift by check to the Society will be sent before the end of December to the unrestricted fund. I also have encouraged my grown children to add the Jamestowne Society to their charitable gift list and am proud that they have done so in honor of my wife and me in past years. Now, I ask that each of you join me in remembering the needs of the Society, giving as generously as possible so that the Society may continue and expand its outstanding work for the benefit of our descendants. Thank you.

- John Wycoff Godsey, MD; Councilor, First Mississippi Company
NEW SUPPLEMENTALS as of June 30, 2020

Member
Eliza Middleton Berkley .............................................Thomas Jordan
Carl David Cooper, Jr. ............................................Cicely Baley
Nelson Lewis Person ..............................................George Reade
Nelson Lewis Person .............................................Augustine Warner, I
Nelson Lewis Person .............................................William Randolph
Joseph Waightstill Avery, Jr. ....................................Thomas Teackle
James Morton Nickell ..............................................Peter Montague
James Morton Nickell .............................................Henry Duke
Richard Warren Tucker ..........................................Thomas Osborne
John Richard Ferris .............................................George Fawdome/Fowden
Rebecca Baker Moran ............................................Jane Fareley/Farley
Donna West Stoessner ............................................Richard Wells
Sonya Lee Forrest ...............................................Armiger Wade
Leo Carl Forrest, Jr. ...............................................Edmund Scarborough, I
Robert Wiggins Johnson, Jr. ....................................Henry Baker
Mark Wilbur Easterwood ........................................Thomas Ballard
Cynthia Ann Meiners ...............................................Sir George Yeardley

Ancestor
Jennifer Swisher McStravick ................................Lawrence Smith
Jennifer Swisher McStravick ................................John Taliaferro
Kathy Cave Wells ................................................Lawrence Smith
Kathy Cave Wells ................................................John Taliaferro
Billy Gene Sorrells ............................................Robert Booth
Emily Williams Walker ........................................Thomas Sawier/Sawyer
Catherine Hart Liddle .........................................Henry Browne
Jennifer Swisher McStravick ................................Jane Barkley-Martiau
Kathy Cave Wells ..............................................Jane Barkley-Martiau
John Shelton ............................................................Sarah Woodson
Lindell Mullen Dye ...............................................Sarah Chew
William Frank Pollard ............................................Peter Presley
Donald Loomis Webb, Jr. ......................................John Stith
Deborah Louise Dews ...........................................John Price
Deborah Louise Dews ...........................................Sarah Woodson
David Mathew Walker .........................................Thomas Sawier/Sawyer
Grayson Wellslee Walker ......................................Thomas Sawier/Sawyer
Scott Robert Kerns ...............................................William Angell
Ida Ruth Edmondson-Johnson ................................Sarah Woodson

It seems we can plan on doing a lot of catching up with family, friends and acquaintances once the dire emergency of the Coronavirus has faded into history. The cancellation of gatherings of the Jamestowne Society, along with numerous other historical and genealogical society events during 2020, has provided many the opportunity to conduct a leisurely study of the past, hopefully safe at home. In that study, historians will explain how the world has historically rebounded from crises like we are experiencing today. Making history and studying history; life is a full circle with the passing of each season and the years. There are circles like the Jamestowne Society within the larger circle of life and each one has a role in the making of our collective history. One should carefully choose who, what, when, where and how they spend efforts in reacquainting us with their work at Jamestown Island and its content as much as we enjoy assembling it for you. And I especially to our membership with interests in the study of history, of family, of the production of the Jamestowne Society Magazine to support our assistance from the living.

One by one, these are circles like the Jamestowne Society within the larger circle of life is a full circle with the passing of each season and the years. There are circles like the Jamestowne Society within the larger circle of life and each one has a role in the making of our collective history. One should carefully choose who, what, when, where and how they spend efforts in reacquainting us with their work at Jamestown Island and its content as much as we enjoy assembling it for you. And I especially to our membership with interests in the study of history, of family, of the production of the Jamestowne Society Magazine to support our assistance from the living.

I am immensely proud of the content that we produce in the production of the Jamestowne Society Magazine to support our organizational mission. This entire magazine is music for the soul of our membership with interests in the study of history, of family, of the emergence of English civilization in America and the ties that bind us together as descendants of those who founded the first permanent English Colony at the James Fort. I know you will enjoy reading the content as much as we enjoy assembling it for you. And I especially thank the archaeologists and historians who have contributed their efforts in reacquainting us with their work at Jamestown Island and its relevance for us and the world beyond.

Please enjoy your review of this issue of the Jamestowne Society Magazine.

- Susan Evans McCrobie, Magazine Editor
Jamestowne Society
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The Jamestowne Society Magazine, a bi-annual publication, is available to non-members at $20 per year. To subscribe contact the business office by email at Jamestowne.Society@verizon.net.

Check the Jamestowne Society Website for Meeting Reservations Forms

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Merchandise is sold prior to each Jamestowne Society meeting and luncheon in Williamsburg and Richmond. Questions? Please contact the Jamestowne Society Business Office by email at Jamestowne.Society@verizon.net.

Items can also be purchased by mail from the Jamestowne Society Business Office. The order form is available at the Jamestowne.org website.