Before Bacon’s Castle
ALLEN PLANTATION
OF SURRY COUNTY

Provenance of Comparison
STROKE OF THE PEN

The Art Behind Medicine
PROCEDURES, REMEDIES
AND CONCOCTIONS

Life In The Middle of a Vibrant Community
Jamestown 1629 - 1670
Secrets from the Vault

By Merry A. Outlaw, Senior Curator
Jamestown Rediscovery Foundation

For several months during the COVID-19 pandemic, many employees of Jamestown Rediscovery were forced to work from home. The experience proved advantageous for me because it provided quiet time I needed to research and write about the ceramics recovered over the past quarter-century during James Fort excavations. For many reasons, ceramics are among the most important artifacts recovered. They have helped establish changes over time at James Fort, define the purpose of subsurface features, and determine the settlers’ activities and statuses. They have also revealed significant proof of interactions between the settlers and the Virginia Indians. Finally, they have provided evidence that Jamestown was a dynamic settlement open to worldwide trade networks. I began by researching the surprisingly large assemblage of Chinese porcelain sherd—unusual because the ware was rare in England when James Fort was settled.

Working at home provided the opportunity to reach out to researchers worldwide, resulting in the discovery of intact parallels to fragmentary Chinese porcelain objects in Rediscovery’s collection. One of the most exciting outcomes is a parallel to two Chinese porcelain bowls at Jamestown that were made in Jingdezhen in Jiangxi province during the late Ming dynasty (ca. 1601-1627). The bowls are slip-decorated with two four-clawed dragons chasing a flaming pearl, a Chinese motif representing strength, perseverance, and wisdom. The parallel vessel, probably decorated by the same individual, was excavated at Bantam, Java, on the northwest coast of Indonesia. The Bantam bowl base and one of the Jamestown bowls bear Chinese characters that translate “Fine Vessel for the Jade Hall.” Established in the 16th century, the Bantam Sultanate was located at Bantam, a large trading center for spices, silk, gold, jewelry, and ceramics. Traders from China, India, Turkey, Portugal and, beginning in the early 1600s, England and the Netherlands frequented the emporium. Although England’s East India Company established a trading factory at Bantam in 1601, porcelain was not a major English export until much later in the 17th century. It’s interesting to note that Captain Christopher Newport traveled to the Far East three times after his voyages to Virginia; he died and was buried in Bantam in 1617.

Another unusual vessel, represented by a single sherd, was found at Jamestown just before we closed for the pandemic. Unlike the delicate hand-painted cobalt blue Ming porcelains prevalent at Jamestown, this unique sherd is unpainted and thicker than most. It is the base of a cosmetic box, manufactured by pressing clay into a mold. Low-relief vertical reeds in brackets decorate the exterior sides. A lid originally closed the box. Similar boxes were revealed to me by researchers in Indonesia and the Philippines. Carved into the surviving lids is a flying crane in the clouds. When lighted from behind, the subtle lid motif is dramatic! A Jingdezhen potter made the Jamestown box during Emperor Wanli’s reign (ca. 1572-1620).

Finally, a little closer to home, a Chinese porcelain scholar contributed important information. In Lexington, Virginia, Ron Fuchs, Senior Curator of Ceramics at Washington and Lee University, informed me about two bottles in Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II’s collection at Buckingham Palace. Rediscovery’s sherds are unique at Jamestown both in form—a bottle—and in decoration—hand-painted polychrome over a celadon glaze. Like the Buckingham Palace bottles, the Jamestown sherds are decorated with birds (fenghuang), clouds, and fire. According to ancient Chinese mythology, a fenghuang was made up of several different animals and it appeared only to emperors at periods of peace. The coarse fabric of the Jamestown bottle indicates it was made in Zhangzhou, Fujian province. The documented provenance of the Buckingham Palace bottles began in the early 1800s when they were inventoried in King George IV’s collection at the Royal Pavilion at Brighton. Because Jamestown’s bottle arrived at Jamestown between 1607 and 1624, perhaps the Buckingham Palace bottles have been in England since the early 17th century, as well. These and many more objects will be included in my forthcoming collection at the Archaearium?

I am indebted to Ron Fuchs, Kenny Ong, and Koh Nai King for providing important information about the sherds included in this article.

Bibliography:


Questions about these artifacts or others in the collection at the Archaearium? Contact Merry Outlaw at moutlaw@preservationvirginia.org
Table of Contents

features

2 Ceramic Artifacts Reveal Many Of Jamestown’s Past Stories
From worldwide trade networks, bartering with local Virginia Indians or functionality of daily use, a single sherd tells much about past life at the Fort.  
BY MERRY A. OUTLAW

6 Signature Similarities Link Ancestors to Multiple Locales
Individualized characteristics found in the stroke of a pen links ancestor, localities and history when compared through signature analysis techniques.  
BY ROBERT B. KEAN

8 ‘Pastness’ Aids Understanding Early Plantation Life
Investigation of early colonial occupation highlights time, space and the changing physical and sociopolitical landscape defines past and the future.  
BY REBEKAH L. PLANTO, MA

26 Healers and Healing Plants Sustained Colonial’s Health
From the surgeon’s blade to the art of concocting flora based medicines and perfumes, colonists worked to find relief from their ailments.  
BY JOHN THOMAS TRUSSELL

2  Ceramic Artifacts Reveal Many Of Jamestown’s Past Stories
From worldwide trade networks, bartering with local Virginia Indians or functionality of daily use, a single sherd tells much about past life at the Fort.  
BY MERRY A. OUTLAW

12 Life in the Middle Jamestown 1629-1670
A fascinating look at the urbanization and economic development, through production and shipping of goods, of Jamestown with notable personalities.  
BY MARTHA W. MCCARTNEY

COMPANY NEWS IN THIS ISSUE
Chesapeake Bay..............................23
First Georgia.................................25
First Illinois.................................24
First Landing..................................23
First Maryland...............................22
First Mississippi............................25
First South Carolina.......................24
First Texas.................................23
James City....................................25
Kansas Missouri............................23
Kentucky Trace..............................23
New York.....................................24
Northern California.......................22
Oklahoma.....................................23
Princeton....................................24
Tennessee Valley............................23
Washington & Northern Virginia.......23
Wilderness Road............................24

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No E-mail? You can always submit via the postal service at
Jamestowne Society
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Richmond, VA 23230
Your Jamestowne Council has been busy over the last 45 days and on May 21st a resolution to move forward with a contract to buy an office building in Williamsburg was passed by Council. This was proceeded by a resolution earlier in May to sell our Hermitage Road building. Moving was not a new idea but something that had been discussed several years ago, and then again last year. This year an offer to buy our building for a premium created the opportunity and made the timing right. There were a lot of comments from council regarding the benefit of moving to Williamsburg that included ability to be more productive with more office space that will be designed for our needs, more accessible to members and prospective members who visit Jamestown, safety of our staff and records and certainly, being closer to Jamestown Island will enhance our personal interaction with Jamestown Rediscovery. Moving also opens the door to have a Jamestowne Company in Richmond. We have over 375 members in the Henrico/Richmond area and having an active Company here would be of great benefit.

There are still contingencies to finalize the sale and purchase however, the process is underway, and we are hopeful for a closing in mid-September.

Your council and executive committee have worked tirelessly over the last two years. They have considered numerous projects and their ideas and participation have always been in support of our Mission and Vision statement and what is best for Jamestowne Society. It has been an honor to work with this talented and knowledgeable group and I applaud their willingness to give Jamestowne Society their time and talent.

It is early June as I write this today the prospects for having an in person annual meeting in November looks favorable. New leadership will be elected, we will finally be able to vote on pending by law changes and we will have the opportunity to have fellowship and look to the future.

I look forward to seeing you in Richmond in November.

Sincerely,

- Thomas B. Leitch, Governor
Jamestowne Society
The Jamestown Society website is getting a redesign. Many times, members are looking for items such as future meeting dates, merchandise, lineage papers, and making a donation through our website. These can all be found currently on our site. At times this information hasn’t been easy to locate for some. We want our website to be more user friendly and easier for our members and those interested in membership to find the information they need.

An independent web and graphic designer and PG Calc marketing service is working with our staff and website administrator to give you a fresh design with useful tools to find the information you need. Our objective is to highlight our values and mission while providing a site that you can navigate better. We want to encourage more conversation and increase interest & discussion from our members.

Since Annual Giving kicked off in 2017, members have been supporting different funds and projects. Because of our members generosity the Society has been able to fund multiple projects. We have helped Jamestown Rediscovery with archaeological digs, exhibits, and publications among other items. We want to highlight these projects so our members can see what Annual Giving is funding and the impact of our members gifts. We want you to be able to see how you’re supporting the mission of the Society.

In the next few months, you will find our website has changed and we hope you will find it easier to use and find useful information for yourself and perspective applicants.

- Bonnie Hofmeyer, Executive Director
Jamestowne Society

Jamestowne Society Book Club

The Jamestowne Society Book Club is open solely to Society members. We meet quarterly with about six weeks’ notice that will be sent to registered members and posted on the Events tab of the website and Facebook page. The meetings run about 90 minutes using a seminar format, with a moderator posing a series of discussion questions. We seek experienced moderators to help enable us to achieve that goal.

Our theme and purpose are to discuss books with relevance to Jamestown’s history, including its context, background, raison d’être and impactful individuals and events. Our goal is to encourage members to learn about the times, living conditions, society, and issues with which their ancestors were familiar. The book titles will be nonfiction and historical fiction and selected based on members’ recommendations.

The Club’s contact and registration address is jamestownesocietybookclub@gmail.com
Please include your membership number with your registration.

Jamestowne Society 2020 - 2021 Committee Members

Jamestown is important to the entire country and a very special place.

- MARY PAGE

An eleven-year-old Jamestowne Society member Mary Page Jones describes her Jamestowne project to her 5th grade class. When her Hyde Park Elementary School class studied the various early European explorations and settlements in the New World, she chose as her project the construction of a model of the fort and its extension beyond the original triangular configuration. Constructed of ice cream sticks, cardboard, and styrofoam, it depicts the palisade wall, bastions, and various buildings along with tobacco and corn crops. Mary Page included the Governor’s House, Councilor’s House, the 1608 Church where her ancestors, John Rolfe and Pocahontas were married, and the 1617-19 Church where the first representative assembly in the New World met. She attended the 400th Anniversary celebrations in 2019, and the work that the Society does in helping to make this place “real” for visitors has had tangible results for this 11-year-old Society member.

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Linda Whitlow Knight, Susan McCrobie & Michael Walters.
Identification of Ancestors Validated Through Signature Comparisons

By Robert B. Kean, Jamestowne Society Member

Normally, the identity of a colonial or antebellum ancestor is confirmed by a confluence of factors such as name or locale, being mentioned with other known family members in wills, grants, deeds, and other legal records, and by otherwise establishing the clear association of the individual with a specific kinship group. However, when an ancestor in question from the colonial or antebellum era moved some distance from one location to another, away from his extended family, it can be desirable to produce additional evidence to demonstrate that an individual in one location is the same individual that was previously located elsewhere.1 In such cases, the comparison of signatures and handwriting on various documents may be used to establish the identity of the individual in both locales to a reasonable genealogical certainty.2

That being said, this can prove challenging. Such identifications today are often frustrated by the fact that most legal documents of the colonial and antebellum eras were recorded in official records in the hand of the clerk or official making the record, not in the hand of the original author or signer. Further, the provenance of the documents in question is always important to this process. These factors often result in handwriting and signature evidence not being considered for research during genealogical inquiries.

Marriage bonds are one important source of valid original signatures of ancestors.3 These original documents were often retained in official records during the colonial and antebellum periods. Since official records held by various agencies such as courts and archives normally have a legal presumption of authenticity, as both “official records” and as “ancient documents”4 provenance is not an issue. The task for the researcher then becomes one of locating a comparison document with a clear provenance and a clear signature for comparison that will demonstrate the presence of the same individual in another location.

In common law such comparisons were well recognized as valid evidence in court. Probably the example of the use of handwriting evidence that is most familiar to those involved in genealogical research are so call “holographic wills” that were signed by the testator, but not witnessed (sometimes because of an exigency near the end of life.) The modern rules of evidence in almost all states and the Federal Courts echo this ancient common law rule to often allow non-forensic experts such as jurors and judges (e.g. the “triers of fact”) to determine the validity of a signature without the need of resorting to the testimony of an expert forensic witness.5

In his volume Rockett, Carpenter, Millican, Wise, Stevens, Selman, Ware, Abernathy, Rhodes Families, 1681-1981 and seventy-six connected kinsmen, (1981) published by Gatewood Press, Baltimore, MD. author John Franklin Rockett concluded that Richard Rockett Sr. (I) (c. 1721-1785), the confirmed the son of Baldwin Rockett (1681-1730/1) and Ann (Ware) Rockett (born 1693) of Henrico County, VA, was the same individual who married Mary Abernathy in Granville County North Carolina in 1763. In the specific case discussed here, it has been possible to confirm this identification by comparing signatures on three authenticated documents.

Background and source of comparison documents:

Richard Rockett was the Clerk of the Vestry for Henrico Parish, VA from 16 Nov 1749 until 8 Dec 1752.6 This had been the Parish of his maternal grandfather, the Rev. Jacob Ware who died in Henrico County in 1709 (Jamestowne Society Qualifying Ancestor Number 9713.) In this capacity, Richard Rockett could reasonably be presumed to be the author of various entries in the Vestry Book for Henrico Parish during his tenure as Clerk of the Vestry since drafting such records was the function of his position.

The original copy of this Vestry Book for Henrico Parish (later also known as St. John’s Parish) is now in the possession of The Library of Virginia, Archives Section.7 Copies of the original entries in the Vestry Book from the period when Richard Rockett was the Clerk of the vestry were obtained. While the entries in this Vestry Book are signed by the Church Wardens, the entries themselves are presumed to have been prepared by the Clerk of the Vestry for their signatures. Indeed the handwriting of the Church Wardens William Randolph and John Povall are quite distinct from that of the entries in the Vestry Book they signed.

In the entry for the Vestry Meeting of 29 Sep 1750, the name of Richard Rockett was included in an entry documenting the compensation of various individuals, including the Clerk of the Vestry (Rockett himself). Thus, distinct writings with an acceptable provenance exist for Richard Rockett Sr. (I) for this period in Henrico County VA.

In the case of the marriage of Richard Rockett and Mary Abernathy, the consent to marry specifying the names of the couple and signed by her father Robert Abernathy in Granville Co. was located in microfilm records of North Carolina State Archives.8 This text of this consent was clearly drafted in the handwriting of someone other than Robert Abernathy. Accompanying and immediately thereafter this document was the actual marriage bond signed by Richard Rocket allowing this marriage between Richard Rockett and Mary Abernathy to proceed. Both documents were dated 27 Jun 1763.

It is well understood that the signature of an individual may vary throughout time and setting. However, even when signatures are separated in time by decades, and the setting of the signatures vary markedly, it is to be expected that there will be significant similarities consisting of what are called “individualizing characteristics” that make it possible for even the layman to judge and determine to a “genealogical certainty” that the signatures were made by the same individual when taken together with the totality of the circumstances. This is true in a “formal” settings where the writing is made with great care (such as an entry in an official record) or an “everyday signature.”
These “individualizing characteristics” are the product of what is commonly referred to as “muscle memory” and as such require both intention and effort to avoid the presence of these characteristics being evident in a signature or other writing.

The provenance of a comparison document is important to show that not only is the document accepted as authentic, but to demonstrate that the context of creation of the document would give rise to no plausible motivation for, or suspicious of forgery. Conversely, such a context would also demonstrate there was no plausible motivation for consciously limiting the inclusion of these “individualizing characteristics.”

The first step in an actual comparison is to digitally reproduce the writing in question in the same size. This is quite easy today using digital photographs or scans of the writings and common computer programs such as Photoshop and even Microsoft Word. The following are the relevant handwritten names from the documents discussed above:

* ‘Ledger’ entry in the Henrico Parish Vestry Book dated 29 Sep 1750

* Signature on the Marriage Bond dated 27 Jun 1763

* Name written in the body of the Consent to Marry dated 27 Jun 1763, the bride’s father is the signer.

**Examination:**

It is important to be able to articulate the specific individualizing characteristics of the writings. A close examination of the name “Richard Rockett” in all three documents reveals the following:

**Differences between documents:** The following differences are noted between the written names:

A) The Capital “R” in “Richard” in the Vestry Book entry begins with a decorative “swash” that is not present in the other samples of the name. It is noteworthy that the swash is also not present in the capital “R” in the very next word “Rockett” in this sample.

B) The ending letter “d” in “Richard” in the Consent to Marry and in the Marriage Bond ends in a curled, looped end. This characteristic is missing from the entry in the Vestry Book.

It should be noted that the entry in the Vestry Book was a formal “ledger” type entry of expenditures. It was made for a permanent record and is not a signature. In such formal writings, a style of writing is often used that emphasizes neatness and clarity so some variation from a normal signature are to be expected. These aforementioned items (A & B) are the only significant differences in the three samples and could be stylistic in nature, consistent with a conscious choice of form. It is commonly recognized that there are often differences in writing styles between a signature and the more general writing of individuals. The only true “signature” in the samples is that on the marriage bond where “Richard” is abbreviated “Rich”.

**Similarities between documents:** The similarities between the three written samples are striking and contain significant individualizing characteristics, notwithstanding the stylistic differences noted above. For example:

1. The shoulder of the capital letter “R” is always splayed open from and not touching the descending stroke of the stem of the letter. The lower part of the shoulder and leg of the letter never touches the stem in all three samples. This letter is made with a series of continuous strokes of the pen.

2. The arm of letter “d” in “Richard” and “Rockett” transitions to the vertical stroke of the left side of the stem of both the letter “h” and the letter “k” in an straight, angled line so as when seen together these resemble an open version of the letter “d” in all three samples. This letter is likewise, made with a series of continuous, uninterrupted strokes of the pen.

3. The arm of the letter “k” is always splayed open from and not touching the descending stroke of the stem of the letter. The leg of the letter never touches the stem in all three samples. This letter is also made with a series of continuous, uninterrupted strokes of the pen.

4. The letter “c” in the names “Richard” and “Rockett” resembles a single stroke.

5. The letter “c” in “Rockett” is so tightly looped so as to resemble a single stroke.

6. The double letters “tt” in “Rockett” are crossed with a single sweeping stroke in all three samples.

7. The slant on the writing is consistent between all three samples.

8. The spacing of the letters is consistent between all three samples.

Finally, when copies of the name “Rockett” taken from the Consent to Marry, and from the Marriage Bond, and are overlaid the name “Rockett” from the Vestry Book by printing the former on a transparent sheet, the convergence of the individualizing characteristics in the three written names is striking. These are also evident in a close side-by-side comparison presented above. (The “overlay” comparison is not presented here because the “plane” of the writing is not uniformly straight, requiring the transparency to be shifted very slightly while making a letter-by-letter comparison. This makes it impractical to reproduce here. A copy would be “blurred” in areas slightly misaligned.)

**Conclusion**

When considering the evidence in its totality, it is possible to conclude to a reasonable degree of genealogical certainty that all three samples were written by the same hand. In turn, this leads to the conclusion that the Richard Rockett who married Mary Abernathy in 1763 in Granville County, North Carolina is the same Richard Rockett who served as the Clerk of the Vestry for Henrico Parish, Virginia from 1749 until 1752, thus confirming the assertion of identity made by J.F. Rockett in 1981.

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1 When the kinship group is involved in a group migration identification, it is a different matter. The confluence of multiple individuals can be used to provide an identification. (See Communities of Kinship: Antebellum Families And The Settlement of The Cotton Frontier, by Carolyn Earle Billingsly, (2004), University of Georgia Press.)
Robert B. Kean, Jamestowne Society member 8900, retired after more than 34 years of service in law enforcement with the rank of Commander in the Colorado Springs, Colorado Police Department (CSPD). Among other duties throughout his career he served as an Investigator for the Boulder County District Attorney investigating frauds, as a Detective for five years with CSPD, and then later as the Commander of the CSPD Investigations Division for seven years. These latter duties included oversight of the Metro Crime Laboratory. He holds a Bachelor’s Degree in History with an emphasis on British History from the University of Colorado, Boulder, and a Master’s Degree in Sociology from the University of Colorado, Colorado Springs with an emphasis on research methods. He is a graduate of the 189th Session of the FBI National Academy at Quantico, Virginia and thereby holds a Certificate in Criminal Justice (15 Semester Hrs.) from the University of Virginia.

By Rebekah L. Planto, MA
PhD Student in Historical Archaeology
Department of Anthropology, William & Mary

Despite its location just a few miles downriver from Jamestown, the early modern plantation house known as Bacon’s Castle can appear strange and isolated amidst the modern farms and power lines of 21st-century Surry County. Like many, I was first interested in visiting the site because of the surviving 17th-century structure, famously the oldest surviving English brick dwelling in North America. However, what fascinated me once I arrived was its complex “temporality”—in other words, how experiencing the site caused me, and other visitors, to feel and understand time and history in different ways.

As stewards of the site since the 1970s, Preservation Virginia (PVVA) have made conscious decisions to retain, restore (as in the case of the 17th-century garden, excavated by Nicholas Luccketti and colleagues, and reconstructed by the Garden Club of Virginia), and interpret features from multiple periods. For instance, consulting probate inventories, they have furnished rooms in the ca. 1660s wing of the brick house to represent different phases of occupation. But the experience of living with the past is not a new one at Bacon’s Castle. The name itself, which recalls its capture during Bacon’s Rebellion in 1676, seems to have come into use in the 18th- or early 19th century, demonstrating an interest, even then, in identifying the house with its early history. Within the exterior walls, “ghosts” of bricked-up windows and doors reveal changes made by residents over multiple generations, which have in turn affected the experiences and choices of subsequent inhabitants. After more than three centuries, encountering Bacon’s Castle produces a feeling of what anthropologist Shannon Dawdy calls “pastness”—the sense that we have gone back in, or stepped outside of, “normal” time—or that we are experiencing many different “times” all at once.
Such a complex site offers unique opportunities for archaeologists and others who investigate the past through material remains. Working backwards to understand buildings and landscapes came to look and feel the way they do in the present means investigating the different processes and relationships that have produced and affected them. In the case of the Bacon’s Castle house and garden, we can go from brickwork “ghosts” and altered floorplans to insights into changing ideas about everything from architecture to identity to labor relations, and more.

My doctoral research, undertaken through the Historical Archaeology program in William & Mary’s Department of Anthropology, goes beyond the “castle” walls to explore the broader physical and social landscape of the Allen plantation, ca. 1630s-1730. The goal of the phase of the project supported by the Jamestowne Society Research Fellowship is to investigate evidence of the earliest phase of colonial occupation—prior to the construction of the brick house—in order to better understand the chronology, layout, and social and economic organization of the early plantation. This line of inquiry builds on the foundational work carried out by Mr. Luccketti and colleagues in the Bacon’s Castle landscape over the past four decades. As part of their initial survey of the APVA property in 1978, they also tested an area in the adjacent agricultural field between the brick house and the head of the nearest branch of a stream called Castle Mill Run. There, they identified traces of an earthfast structure (or structures), with associated artifacts consistent with a date as early as the 1630s-50s, making it consistent with the founding of the plantation. However, further work in this area, which remains privately owned, has been beyond the scope of subsequent projects. Recent advances in remote sensing technology, including ground-penetrating radar (GPR), magnetometry, and electronic resistivity make it possible to investigate details of buried structures and other features that could not previously be assessed without extensive excavation.

With permission from the property owners, and in consultation with Mr. Luccketti at the James River Institute for Archaeology, Inc., and Preservation Virginia, I will take advantage of these non-invasive geophysical survey techniques—particularly ground-penetrating radar (GPR) and magnetometry—to reassess the area where traces of the earlier structures were identified to learn more about their layout, extent, and use. I will also carry out limited, carefully targeted excavation and environmental testing in the nearby wooded area along Castle Mill Run. This waterway provided a vital resource for the early plantation, not only as a source of spring-fed, fresh water, but also as its only direct path to the James River, via Lower Chippokes Creek. Ruins of two mills, from the eighteenth- and nineteenth centuries, respectively, point to further use and modification by the Allens and subsequent inhabitants. Therefore, core sampling along the waterways may offer insights into the organization and activities of the early plantation and how its inhabitants both depended on, and altered, the flow and water level over time.

As part of my ongoing doctoral research, findings from this proposed fieldwork will be synthesized with findings from earlier archaeological projects, which I have already begun to digitally catalog and reassess. Combining new data with that from Mr. Luccketti’s site plans and reports, as well as information from archival maps and photos, will also allow me to develop the first comprehensive base map of the Bacon’s Castle site and surrounding area using GIS software. This will both facilitate intrasite comparison, enhancing understandings of the changing physical and sociopolitical landscape of the Allen plantation, and provide a tool for future research that allows Surry and the Southside to be integrated into the historical narrative of the colonial Chesapeake and British Atlantic worlds.

Returning briefly to the story of the site, the timeframe I explore in my research (ca. 1630-1730) is approximate, but not arbitrary. The earliest record associated with the plantation is a patent for 200 acres of land granted to Arthur Allen, dated 14 March 1649/50, which includes a headright for Alice Tucker who would become his wife. Patents were frequently post-dated, and following Kevin Kelly’s research, the lack of a headright claimed for Arthur himself, along with his estimated age of 42 by the date of the patent, suggests he had been in the colony for some time. Bookending my period of inquiry is the death of Arthur Allen III, Alice and Arthur’s grandson, and the last Allen descendant to own Bacon’s Castle, in ca. 1728. Beyond the Allen household, the mid-17th- to early 18th centuries was a time of significant social, material, and political-economic change in the Chesapeake and wider Atlantic worlds. In Virginia in particular, the period around Bacon’s Rebellion in 1676 is often understood as both historically pivotal, and as a useful lens through which to investigate complex political-economic relations and the cultural changes that accompanied them. Among the most far-reaching of these transformations was the shift in Britain’s
American colonies from “a society with slaves” to a “slave society.” With this shift, Virginia’s economy came to revolve around large, monocrop plantations held by an increasingly powerful and exclusive group of colonial men whose business model depended on a growing captive labor force. This, in turn, led to the increasing codification of laws that institutionalized and upheld imagined concepts of racial difference in order to justify a form of permanent slavery that was distinct from previous systems of bound labor. The social, material, and economic landscape of the Allen plantation offers a glimpse into how these large-scale changes played out in locally contingent ways. Researching such sites therefore requires grappling with the history and legacies of slavery and racism, making it more relevant today than ever.

Bacon’s Rebellion was clearly a significant event in the lives of Allen plantation residents, too. Occurring six years into the tenure of Arthur Allen II, it an event that is highly “visible” in both the archaeological and documentary records—meaning, it produced a great deal of material and written evidence we can analyze and compare both with this site and across the region. The conflict occurred in a decade that saw other major changes at the site, including the completion of the famous brick house (dendrochronology suggests construction began around 1665, but the earliest reference to “Allen’s brick house” appears in an account of the Rebellion), and the arrival of seven African men who were the first recorded enslaved residents of the plantation—though it is possible there were other captive African or Native laborers alongside European indentured servants in earlier years. By the end of Arthur II’s life, the entire labor force of the plantation were enslaved people of African descent, and the Allens were among the largest landowners in the county. My research asks how all these events and processes were related to one another, to the changing layout of the plantation, and to their broader social and political contexts. With the exception of the traces found near Castle Mill Run in 1978, the existing architecture and nearly all of the existing archaeological collections date from around the time of the Rebellion, if not later. Revisiting the Castle Mill Run area is the first step in interrogating this sharp contrast that suggests a significant shift from one generation to the next at the Allen plantation and its implications for the historical archaeology of the region and its modern legacies.

**SOURCES:**
For general information on Bacon’s Castle, see: Preservation Virginia, Bacon’s Castle webpage (2021), [https://preservationvirginia.org/historic-places/bacons-castle/](https://preservationvirginia.org/historic-places/bacons-castle/); or Stephenson B. Andrews, Bacon’s Castle, Surry County, Virginia, (Richmond: APVA 2001). Other information comes from sources accessed through the Library of Virginia or in reports on file with Preservation Virginia. These include Mr. Luccketti and colleagues’ archaeological reports (1978, 1984, 1989, 2013, 2016) historical reports by Dr. Ywone Edwards-Ingram (2007), Dr. Kevin Kelly (1974), Peighton Young (2019), and myself (Planto with Forcier 2021); and the Historic Structures Report for Bacon’s Castle by Bryan Clark Green, et al (2016). I thank Preservation Virginia and Mr. Luccketti and his team at the James River Institute for Archaeology, Inc., in particular, for their support and access to the materials which makes my work possible.


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Ywone Edwards Ingram, 2007, “Africans and African Americans at Bacon’s Castle, Surry County, Virginia” (Report for Preservation Virginia, Richmond.)

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A Look at our Work

ELIZABETH B. WINGO RESTORATION OF RECORDS FUND

Histories Preserved & Accessible

By Bonnie Hofmeyer, Jamestowne Society Executive Director

The Elizabeth B. Wingo Restoration of Records is our original fund which pays for the conservation of county records such as wills, deeds, marriage bonds, and record books. The Society has conserved records from numerous Virginia counties.

Restoring these records conserves them for prosperity and makes them available to the public. When the Society first began conserving county records in the early 1970s, many 17th century records were fragile, brittle, and some were even thought to be no longer relevant.

Elizabeth Wingo became a member of the Jamestowne Society in 1960 as a descendant of Francis Mason. Wingo was keenly interested in genealogy and spent time researching court records. She saw firsthand the dire state that some of the records were in. Once when she visited the Norfolk County clerk’s office, she witnessed 300 year old marriage bonds being discarded. Her son Bruce said she was horrified and together they saved the remaining records from destruction. She later published a three-volume work on the Marriages of Norfolk County. She also transcribed wills, guardian bonds, and tithables for Norfolk County. If you have ever researched records in Norfolk or Princess Anne County you have used records she transcribed, or complied.

Elizabeth Wingo was committed to seeing the preservation of these early records. She was appointed chair of the restoration of records committee and oversaw the restoration of over 17 county will books. She also provided emergency assistance to any Virginia County in need of storing early records. She chaired the committee until her death in 2000. The fund was named in her memory for the appreciation and dedication of her efforts in saving and restoration of early Virginia records. Because of this project our Society was able to become a 501(c)3 in 1983.

The most recent restoration of records project was the Albemarle County Chancery 1830-1850 Records. Elaine McFadden, Assistant Director of Development, Library of Virginia Foundation explained “the Conservation of these records included mending, stabilization of water-damaged areas, repairing losses, removal of tape, lining for support, cleaning, deacidification, and flattening in preparation for scanning”.

These records are part of a large collection that needed dire attention due to water damage. McFadden further explained, “The 1830-1850 chancery records is a portion of the larger Albemarle chancery collection that will be scanned. The date range to be scanned is 1768-1849. Albemarle County (VA) Chancery Causes, 1768-1849, involve the following: divisions of estates or land, disputes over wills, divorces, debt, freedom suits, and business disputes. Predominant documents found in chancery causes include bills (plaintiff’s complaint), answers (defendant’s response), decrees (court’s decision), depositions, affidavits, correspondence, lists of heirs, deeds, wills, enslaved records, business records or vital statistics, among other items. Plats and wills, if present, are noted. One cause of interest that ended in 1831 involved a dispute over the estate of William Smith who died at age 96. One deponent recalled Smith claiming to be a French and Indian War veteran. He learned that Congress passed a law giving additional pension to Revolutionary War veterans. Smith believed he should get additional pension for his French and Indian War service. He was told he could not because the pension was only for Revolutionary War veterans. The collection consists of approximately 100 boxes. Documents found in the 1830-1850 portion of the collection are in dire need of conservation due to severe water damage. Once conservation is completed, the collection will be sent to our digital vendor for scanning tentatively scheduled for June 2021. The initial images should be available online late summer 2021. All images for the period of 1768-1849 should be available early 2022”.

The Elizabeth B. Wingo Restoration of Records Fund provides vital conservation work of county court records. Once these primary source records are conserved, they are preserved from further damage and they are scanned and made available to the public. Gifts to the Wingo Fund make colonial and post-colonial era records available, which then provides better access to those doing research. If you have a suggestion for a new project please contact Bonnie Hofmeyer at the Jamestowne Society.
Most of us are familiar with Jamestown’s early beginnings, but tend to overlook the middle years, when the capital city was a vibrant little community. Dr. John Pott, the ethically challenged deputy governor, had some notable achievements. He sent William Claiborne into the Chesapeake to explore and expand trade and he strengthened the colony’s defenses. Pott also took small steps toward establishing a local judiciary. His successor, Sir John Harvey, had lived in the colony for almost a decade when he became governor. When he took office in 1630, he commenced implementing his instructions, which included producing marketable commodities. Thanks to overseas investors, Harvey undertook the production of saleable commodities on his own property in Jamestown. Archaeologists have unearthed evidence of his interest in manufacturing on his waterfront lot and on a parcel he owned overlooking Back Street.

During Harvey’s administration, a tobacco inspection warehouse built at Jamestown. As one or more inspectors had to be council members and live locally, William Peirce and Richard Stephens probably served in that capacity. The capital city was the colony’s sole port of entry and the officers of all incoming ships had to land and present their manifests. Incoming goods had to be off-loaded at Jamestown, with the obligatory involvement of the community’s merchants and storekeepers. David DeVries, a Dutch mariner, observed that anyone hoping to trade in Virginia must have a presence in Jamestown throughout the year.

Shortly after Governor Harvey took office, he commenced angling for a pay raise. He claimed that he was serving as Virginia’s host, as all official business was conducted at his house. But truth-be-told, instead of building a public meetinghouse, as he had been encouraged to do, he had opted to hold government meetings in his home. David DeVries said that Harvey invited him to stay overnight at his house and “bid me heartily welcome with a Venice glass of sack.” National Park Service archaeologists have found pieces of a Venetian wine glass and fragments of the Harvey family’s armorial crest at the site of his dwelling.

Organizing the Judiciary

By 1634 the Virginia colony was home to more than 4,900 people. Although community commanders had been arbitrating minor disputes for a decade or more, the General Court’s docket was becoming overloaded. When the colony was subdivided into eight shires or counties, each with its own justices, Jamestown became the seat of newly formed James City County. As its justices met in the same room that the General Court used for its quarterly meetings, both probably convened at Governor Harvey’s house. The General Court’s clerk was the county’s clerk, although both bodies’ kept separate records. The assembly’s sergeant-at-arms usually served as James City County’s sheriff and the General Court and county court shared a jail, pillory, whipping post, stocks and ducking stool. Gallows near Pitch and Tar Swamp served as a grim reminder to potential lawbreakers.

Little heed was paid to conflict of interest, for most high-ranking officials held more than one political office at a time and a county justice could simultaneously serve as a burgess, member of the governor’s council, tobacco inspector and military leader. For example, Jamestown resident, George Menefie, concurrently served as a member of the Council of State, a burgess, and James City’s official merchant. Elections were held at the county seat and from 1619 through 1778, Jamestown had its own burgess, apart from
those representing James City County.

Harvey’s Honeymoon Is Over

Sir John Harvey’s prickly personality and political proclivities were his undoing. His eagerness to please the king sometimes led him to support policies that weren’t in the colony’s best interests. For instance, council members were uneasy about how Harvey would respond when the king offered Henry Lord Maltravers a vast amount of land that included Nansemond and Norfolk Counties and part of Carolina. They also were offended by Harvey’s willingness to assist Lord Baltimore (a Catholic) in colonizing Maryland, territory some Virginia colonists considered theirs. Samuel Mathews, one of Harvey’s most outspoken critics, recounted his fits of rage and threats to invoke martial law, which would have allowed him to try his opponents without a jury. Harvey reportedly struck council member Richard Stephens in the mouth, seized private property, and had other gentlemen arrested and clapped into irons. Finally, in 1635 Harvey’s own council ejected him from office and packed him off to England. But their forceful action backfired, for the Privy Council asserted the king’s authority and restored Harvey to office.

Retribution and Change

Governor Harvey returned to Virginia, seeking revenge against those who had ousted him. However, he tried to obey his superiors’ orders, which included fostering urban development. Plans were made to set aside acreage in Jamestown “for merchants, handicraftsmen and tradesmen” and in 1637 the assembly decided to give land to anyone who built a house. This prompted at least nine people to patent lots on the waterfront, on the upper side of Back Street, and in the westernmost part of Jamestown Island. It may have been around this time that Elizabeth City merchant William Parry erected a warehouse on his waterfront lot. Planters periodically grumbled about the capital city’s being the sole port of entry and claimed that food and lodging were expensive there.

In January 1639, Harvey informed his superiors that since his return, 12 houses and stores had been built in Jamestown. He added that Secretary Richard Kemp had constructed a brick house, “the fairest that ever was known in this countrye,” and that others had built frame dwellings to beautify the capital city. He asserted that Jamestown’s storehouses would hold far more goods than they received every year and that there wasn’t a foot of ground on the waterfront that hadn’t been claimed as a building lot. Harvey said that people had contributed toward the construction of a brick church and that funds were being raised to build a house for government meetings.

When Virginia officials learned that some of the defunct Virginia Company’s investors were urging the king to reinstate it, they sent George Sandys to England to voice their opposition. However, he double-crossed them by presenting a petition espousing the opposite view. By the time Sandys’ duplicity was discovered, Governor Harvey was physically ill, deeply in debt, and devoid of political power. His creditors filed claims against his property, including “that capital, message or tenement now used for a court house.” The Virginia government responded by purchasing Harvey’s home lot.

Sir Francis Wyatt’s Return

Incoming Governor Wyatt’s instructions were nearly identical to Harvey’s except that he and the members of his council—and ten of each man’s servants—were exempt from all public levies. Wyatt commenced issuing patents for lots in urban Jamestown, at which time merchant George Menefie and carpenter Richard Tree acquired parcels on the upper side of Back Street and John Corker, a burgess, claimed a tiny waterfront lot. Wyatt granted a large plot to the Rev. Thomas Hampton of James City Parish who dabbled in real estate speculation. Wyatt, like Harvey, was ordered to build “a convenient house for the meeting of the council and dispatch of public charge.” He did so and then acquired a 3-acre lot on Back Street next door to the new public building. Wyatt also bought Richard Kemp’s brick house, likely using it as a personal residence. While he was in office, the Crown officially recognized the assembly’s role in local affairs.

Sir William Berkeley’s First Term

By March 1642 Governor Berkeley had arrived in Virginia. Soon after, the assembly presented him with two houses and an orchard, almost certainly the property the government had purchased from Sir John Harvey’s personal representative. By 1645 Berkeley had begun building a three-bay brick rowhouse on a ridgeback in the western end of Jamestown Island. Deeds executed a decade later reveal that at some point at least two of the building’s three units had been used as a statehouse. Berkeley’s rowhouse preceded construction of the structure now called the Ludwell Statehouse Group. When David DeVries returned to Jamestown in 1643, he commented on the abundance of trade. He said that he saw at least 30 ships ready to be loaded with tobacco, five English gunships, and four vessels from Holland. Another writer said that “at last Christmas we had trading here ten ships from London, two from Bristoll, twelve Hollanders, and seven from New England.” Jamestown was bustling with activity!

Renewed Attempts to Urbanize

Governor Berkeley, like Sir Francis Wyatt, was authorized to relocate the colony’s capital city “because the Buildings at James Town are for ye most part decayed.” Nonetheless, it was supposed to remain the sole port of entry. Patents issued during the 1640s offered land for a house and garden to those who would build in Jamestown and commercial development was encouraged. Berkeley issued patents for 14 small lots in the capital city, each of which had to be developed within 6 months. Seven of those parcels bordered the
well-traveled road that traversed the isthmus; two or more of these lots belonged to Edward Challis and brickmaker Alexander Stomer. John and Isaac Watson had lots in the immediate vicinity of Brewer’s Point near merchant Peter Knight’s storehouse on the Back River. Governor Berkeley issued a patent to London merchant John White I, who built a warehouse on a parcel that abutted west on the churchyard and south on the James River. The burgesses decided to erect two public flax-houses at Jamestown. They had to be built by April 1, 1647, and were to measure 20 feet by 40 feet and have a centrally-placed stack of brick chimneys. Two children from every county were to be sent to the flax-houses to learn how to process raw material into fabric.

Settling with the Indians

Population growth and spreading settlement gave rise to conflict with the natives and on April 18, 1644, when the Indians launched a major attack, 400 to 500 colonists lost their lives. Retribution was swift and small forts or surveillance posts were built at strategic sites on the colony’s frontier to control access to the colonized area. A search party captured Opechancanough, the Powhatan Indians’ charismatic paramount chief, and while he was incarcerated at Jamestown, he was shot in the back and killed. Death of the native emperor the English called “that Bloody Monster” heralded the Powhatan chiefdom’s disintegration. In October 1646, Necotowance, a much weaker leader, concluded a formal peace treaty with the Virginia government. The tribes under his sway became tributaries to the Crown and agreed to withdraw from the James-York peninsula, inland as far as the fall line. They also were supposed to abandon much of their land on the lower side of the James. A few years later, three tribal leaders requested—and received—5,000-acre tracts: Virginia’s very first reservations or preserves. During the 1650s more tracts of land were assigned to dwindling native groups.

Stimulating the Economy

In 1646 the assembly decided that only the capital city’s licensed tavern-keepers could sell alcoholic beverages, which were to be sold at fixed prices. This law probably generated a great deal of discussion at Jamestown, where tavern-keepers’ business was notoriously brisk, especially when government meetings got underway or mariners came ashore. Merchants weren’t allowed to sell wine or “strong waters” in urban Jamestown or elsewhere on the island except in bulk. One Virginia man reported that the colonists had plenty of barley and made excellent malt. He said that “They have Six publike Brewhouses” but most settlers “brew their owne Beere, strong and good.” Another writer observed that Jamestown had had “two or three bru [brew] houses” whose proprietors’ businesses failed because customers wouldn’t pay what they owed. One may have belonged to Captain John Moone, who instructed his executors to sell his “brewhouse and land at Jamestown” to pay off the debts against his estate. Another brewhouse may have been near “Brewers point” in the western end of Jamestown Island.

A law enacted in 1649 designated Jamestown an official marketplace. The community’s market district extended from Orchard Run and Lancelot Elay’s house on the east to Peter Knight’s storehouse near Sandy Bay on the west and from the James River to the Back River. All mercantile transactions were supposed to take place between 8 AM and 6 PM, Wednesdays and Saturdays. The existence of Jamestown’s market district may have prompted merchant Richard James I to patent 40 acres on the Back River at Piping Point. One man commented that trade was brisk in Jamestown and that yearly, “above 30 saile of ships” bearing at least 700-800 mariners came to the colony. He added that Virginia offered excellent opportunities to turners, potters, cooperers, sawyers, carpenters, tile-makers, boatwrights, tailors, shoemakers, tanners, fishermen, and others. The boundaries of Jamestown’s market district defined its city limits.

Virginia Under the Commonwealth (1652-1660)

After word reached Virginia that King Charles I had been beheaded, the burgesses convened at Jamestown to proclaim his son’s right to the throne. When England’s civil war ended, a Parliamentary fleet headed to Virginia to proclaim the Commonwealth government’s supremacy. When the ships reached Jamestown in April 1652, Governor Berkeley relinquished the reins of government. The articles of surrender he signed acknowledged Virginians’ rights as citizens of the Commonwealth of England and offered other reassurances. Virginia officials reportedly considered offering resistance and when the Parliamentary fleet arrived, they found more than 1,000 armed men at Jamestown.

In 1655 the assembly decided that each county could have one or two markets or trading zones that extended for 1 to 2 miles along both sides of a navigable waterway. At that point, Jamestown lost its status as the sole port of entry. Three years later, the assembly, the governor, and his council decided that the General Court would convene quarterly. As the new schedule required council members to sit as judges at least 48 days a year, in addition to the time they spent attending council sessions, many of these men opted to maintain dwellings in Jamestown.

From time to time, Indian leaders came to Jamestown on official business and sometimes, the colony’s tributary Indian tribes made use of the colony’s legal system. The natives’ presence would have added to the community’s pageantry and cultural milieu. Around 1655 Sir William Berkeley sold former Commonwealth governor Richard Bennett “the westernmost of the three brick houses” that he had built in Jamestown and he conveyed another rowhouse unit to tavern-keeper Thomas Woodhouse. Official meetings often took place in taverns and eventually, the burgesses passed a law that allowed them to fine fellow members for excessive drunkenness.

During the 1650s Thomas Woodhouse, Ann Talbott, Thomas Hunt, and John Barber patented small waterfront lots in Jamestown. Meanwhile, in the eastern end of Jamestown Island, Edward Travis I consolidated several small tracts that extended from the north side of
Goose Hill Marsh to Black Point: the genesis of his descendants’ plantation. Thomas Woodhouse and William Hooker patented 100 acres nearby, as did William Sarson, absorbing small farmsteads into much larger holdings. This pattern of land acquisition was replicated throughout Tidewater Virginia, as more successful planters gained economic momentum. In the western end of James Town Island, John Baldwin consolidated small parcels that formerly belonged to Edward Challis, Rudolph Spragon, George Gilbert, Richard Saunders, and John and Isaac Watson.

**Governor William Berkeley’s Second Term**

When word finally reached Virginia that the monarchy had been restored, celebrants at Jamestown marked the occasion with trumpeting, firing volleys of joy, and lots of drinking. In fact, one man provided the merrymakers with more than 200 gallons of hard cider and another was compensated for six cases of drams. In 1661 Governor Berkeley, who was elected governor while the Commonwealth government was still in control, set sail for England to promote the colony’s interests to the newly formed Restoration government. In his absence, the assembly formally adopted English common law and enacted legislative incentives that promoted economic development. Once again, Jamestown was the colony’s principal port. Because mariners had to obtain their trading licenses in the capital city, the community’s merchants had first access to newly imported goods.

**Stimulating Urban Development**

In 1662 the Privy Council ordered Governor Berkeley to see that towns were built on each of the colony’s major rivers. He was told to set an example by building some houses at Jamestown and his council members were expected to follow suit. In December the assembly enacted legislation designed to stimulate urban development. A total of 32 brick houses that measured 20 feet by 40 feet and had slate or tile roofs were to be built at Jamestown. Every county was supposed to build a house, underwritten by public levies. Local officials could impress workers for employment at a fixed rate and the price of building materials was set by law. The same government subsidies were available to private individuals who built one or more of the prototypical brick houses. No new frame houses were to be built in Jamestown and existing ones could not be repaired. In September 1663 the burgesses decided to compensate the counties that had erected their brick houses and noted that next year, four more were to be built. However, until all 17 counties’ brick houses had been erected, the structures already completed were considered common land. A Captain Underhill (presumably local surveyor John Underhill) was paid for surveying Jamestown.

In September 1663, the assembly paid Governor Berkeley in advance “for a statehouse to be built” and also compensated Thomas Hunt for a house he was supposed to build for Nansemond County officials. Isle of Wight’s justices were paid for the brick house their county already had built, and Herman Simone, a private citizen, received remuneration for one. Thomas Woodhouse, Nicholas Meriwether, Thomas Hunt, a Mr. Edwards (probably William Edwards II), John Knowles, William May, James Mason, and William Stanton were paid for hosting official meetings. New legislation required townspeople to pull up all of the stakes “of the old wharves about the town” which made it unsafe for boats to land and they were ordered not to build new wharves “in the face of the town,” traditionally the commercial district. One man ignored the new law and incurred a fine. During the 1660s and early 1670s Governor Berkeley issued patents for several lots on the waterfront, an area traditionally monopolized by merchants and other entrepreneurs. John Barber I acquired two waterfront parcels. He developed one but sold the other to James Alsop, a sailmaker. William May, an attorney, patented two half-acre lots on Back Street. His neighbor, merchant John Phipps, also acquired one and erected a house and a barn. During the 1660s, Jamestown’s two ferries, which probably landed at Gray’s and Crouches Creeks, brought a steady stream of visitors to town.

Archaeological evidence and historical documents indicate that a substantial number of brick houses were erected in Jamestown thanks to the 1662 building initiative. Rowhouse construction was common, probably because all builders received the same compensation. For example, if a builder could use an existing structure as a party wall, he could save on construction costs and pocket the extra funds. A four-bay brick rowhouse was erected on the upper side of the Common Road, an extension of Back Street. Two of its units were built by county governments and two by private individuals. A three-bay rowhouse on the waterfront was home to a tavern-keeper and the local headquarters of British merchants Micajah Perry and Company.

Some of the Ludwell Statehouse Group’s units were built in the early 1660s and at least two other brick houses were started. Colonel Thomas Swann’s brick tavern was built in the 1660s as was the brick dwelling on Nicholas Merriweather’s property overlooking the Back River. In 1668 James City County’s justices sought permission to use one of the government-owned brick houses as a prison. The dwelling they were allowed to use was in the long rowhouse on the Common Road. During the 1950s, archaeologists excavating a well behind that rowhouse recovered a left leg and the left half of a man’s pelvis, perhaps evidence of an individual who was drawn and quartered in 1710. In 1665 Secretary Thomas Ludwell informed his superiors that Virginians had built enough brick structures to accommodate public affairs and merchants, perhaps some of the units appended to the Ludwell Statehouse Group rowhouse.

In the wake of the 1660s building boom, the Rev. John Clayton of James City Parish sent a letter and a sketch map to a friend in England. He said that “The towne is built upon the River, extending east and west about much about the middle of the south line, close upon the River, extending east and west about 3 quarters of a mile.” He noted that there were between 16 and 18 houses, “most is as the church built of brick, faire and large.” He added that in those dwellings were “about a dozen families (for all of the howses are not inhabited) getting their livings by keeping ordinaries at extraordinary rates.”
The Turf Fort

In 1665, when there was overt conflict between England and the Dutch Republic, the king ordered Governor Berkeley to put the colony into a defensive posture. County militia regiments were placed on alert and all trading vessels were commanded to congregate at four sites. One such gathering place was Jamestown, where a battery platform was to be built no later than September 10, 1665. William Bassett, the project’s overseer, was supposed to build an earthen fort contained within a wooden framework. He was authorized to cut pine trees from anyone’s land and men from James City and Surry Counties were supposed to “fill up the works with earth.” After construction had gotten underway, some Bristol merchants persuaded the king to have Governor Berkeley build a fort at Old Point Comfort instead of Jamestown. However, before Berkeley could respond, an enemy man-of-war arrived in Hampton Roads, captured two ships, and threatened other damage. Afterward, he and his council decided to continue building the turf fort at Jamestown, where there were enough men to form a garrison. It was a strategically ill-advised decision, for when the Dutch returned in June 1667, they attacked the tobacco fleet, which was anchored off Newport News Point. By the end of the day, more than 20 ships were lost.

The Rev. John Clayton later said that at Jamestown there had been “an old fort of earth . . . being a sort of Tetragon, with something like Bastions at the four Corners.” He added that it was demolished because it was too far from the river’s channel to be effective. Clayton’s sketch of the turf fort closely resembles the cultural features unearthed by National Park Service and the Jamestown Archaeological Assessment archaeologists. The fort’s location also is mentioned in transactions for adjacent land.

Jamestown’s Brick Fort

Resumption of hostilities with the Dutch in 1672 prompted the Virginia assembly to construct brick forts on the colony’s major rivers. Each fort was to have brick walls at least 10 feet high and be capable of accommodating 8 great guns. The wall facing the river’s channel was to be at least 10 feet thick. William Drummond I, Major Theophilus Hone, and Mathew Page were hired to build a 250-foot brick fort at Jamestown. Later, Drummond and Hone were censured by high-ranking officials for their lack of progress and shoddy work.

The Rev. John Clayton called the brick sconce at Jamestown “a silly sort of fort, that is a brick Wall in the shape of a halfe moone, at the Beginning of the Swamp, because it “stands in a vale,” where its guns were likely to lodge their shot in the rising embankment. He added that “Ships passing up the River are secured from the Guns of the fort, till they come directly over against it and that “if a Ship gave but a good broadside, just when she comes to bear upon the fort, She might put the fort into that confusion, as to have free passage enough.” Despite these limitations, in July 1673, when the Dutch attacked again, the fort protected some ships that had sailed above it. Edward Chilton’s 1683 patent reveals that the brick fort, situated on the river bank, was midway between the church and the Ludwell Statehouse Group rowhouse.

Violent Weather

As if two foreign invasions were not enough, Virginians were confronted by additional challenges. In April 1667 a storm yielding hail “as big as Turkey Eggs” destroyed the spring’s fruit, grain, and mast crops. According to Secretary Thomas Ludwell, the pummeling hail not only broke “all the glass windows,” it “beat holes through the tiles of our houses” and killed livestock. Mid-summer brought 40 days of rain that drowned the summer’s crops. Then, on August 27th, a violent hurricane that lasted for 24 hours destroyed an estimated 10,000 houses. The hurricane’s torrential rain and strong winds reportedly caused such severe flooding that many families were forced from their homes. Fences were blown down, allowing livestock to roam freely, damaging what remained of the year’s corn, tobacco and field crops. Because many people attributed the recent hurricane to “the anger of God Almighty against us,” when the burgesses convened in 1668, they declared August 27th a day of annual fasting and atonement. Close on the heels of these disasters came another crisis, Bacon’s Rebellion.
JAMESTOWN DAY commemorates the day the colonists established James Fort on May 14, 1607. The Jamestowne Society was honored to be a part of Jamestown Day and to observe the 414th anniversary of the founding of America’s first permanent English Settlement. As descendants of those early settlers who made the great sacrifice to establish this colony, we came to remember and honor them.

National Governor Thomas Leitch, and Bonnie Hofmeyer Executive Director placed a wreath at the church to commemorate the day. The Jamestowne Society was created to honor the memory of our settler ancestors, to record their history, to promote the restoration of historical records, and research and excavation of James Fort. The Society exists to promote the history of these people, their stories, and their deeds.

Jamestown Day has dual meaning for the Jamestowne Society. Our founder, George Craighead Gregory and six members stood outside the church tower on May 14, 1936 to establish the Jamestowne Society. They pledged among other founding criteria- to unite descendants and to honor this place. After they adjourned, they toured the excavations on Jamestown Island that were being conducted by the National Park Service. The Jamestowne Society has grown from seven members but we still remain committed to honoring James Fort.

As we could not meet in person for our Spring Membership Meeting, Governor Thomas Leitch presented the 2021 Alice Massey-Nesbitt Fellowship award to Rebekah Planto on Jamestown Day. Rebekah is a PhD candidate of Historical Archaeology at the Department of Anthropology at William & Mary College. Her thesis Before Bacon’s Castle: An archaeological investigation of the early colonial landscape of the Allen Plantation in Surry County, Virginia.

Keeping with traditions after the ceremonies were concluded we toured the archaeological excavations of the Eastern Expansion and the Sea Wall.

Images Courtesy of Jamestown Rediscovery

JAMESTOWN DAY 2021

Jamestowne Society Governor Thomas Leitch presents the Alice Massey-Nesbitt Fellowship to Rebekah Planto during Jamestown Day Festivities.

Dr. Bill Kelso and Bonnie Hofmeyer meet the 2021 Jamestowne Society Alice Massey-Nesbitt Fellowship Winner at Jamestown Island.
The Jamestowne Society has contributed to the archaeological excavation work at Jamestown Island over the years. Prior to 2006 the Society was encouraged that current findings would “yield a greater understanding of the original fortifications and inhabitants”.

In 2016 after conversations with Dr. William “Bill” Kelso Director of Archaeology with Jamestown Rediscovery the Society pledged $50,000 towards the archaeological dig of the north churchyard and Memorial Church floor. This dig focused on the 1617, 1639, and post 1676 churches all built on top of one other. Among discovering prominent burials in the chancel, the western wall of the 1617 church was discovered. The Society gave an additional $100,000 over the next two years to help complete this dig.

Archaeological excavations are both vital and costly. The artifacts found during excavations are how we learn about life and colonists at James Fort. I asked Dave Givens, current Director of Archaeology, what were the top five archaeology discoveries at Jamestown. He said he felt we should start with the three times Jamestown made it in the top 10 Archaeological Finds in the world (ranked by Archaeology magazine). Yes, you read that correctly the world. They were 1) Jane and the starving time, 2) 1608 Church, and 3) the chancel burials in the 1608 church.

In addition to the three already listed, Dave said discovering James Fort itself in 1996 and the discovery of the John Smith well were turning points for Jamestown. The well is important because it contained artifacts such as the slate tablet, Bermuda artifacts, and English and Powhatan artifacts. These finds helped the archaeologists learn about life at James Fort in the early years. Ordinary daily events were not always chronicled at James Fort. Artifacts fill in the gaps and rewrite what we know about Jamestown. If you ask me this is their top find!

Archaeology is why people visit Jamestown. They want to stand where their ancestor stood. They want to see artifacts and imagine their ancestor holding it. They want to explore the island, and learn about archaeology finds over the last 27 years. Archaeology makes Jamestown relevant today. Without it, Jamestown history would be lost.

The Jamestowne Society Archaeology Fund established in 2016 was renamed in January 2021 to the William M. Kelso Archaeology Fund to honor the work Dr. Bill Kelso and his team has done in
excavating James Fort. Bill was the Director of Archaeology for Jamestown Rediscovery for 25 years, and we are indebted to his dedication and contributions. The main objective for Jamestown Rediscovery in 1994 was “to locate and uncover any remains of the first Jamestown settlement, especially traces of James Fort as it was originally constructed”. The first discovery of a section of palisade postholes began to give support to the theory that the fort was buried beneath layers of dirt. Most believed at that time James Fort had been gnawed away by erosion of the James River shoreline, but 27 years of excavations have shown “the archaeological remains of the early settlement are essentially intact”. Due to Dr. Bill Kelso’s passion and dedication to finding James Fort, you can visit it today and see some of the three million artifacts found.

How does Jamestown Rediscovery use gifts directed to the William M. Kelso Archaeology Fund? Gifts are used to fund archaeology, research, curatorial and conservation lab staff members. In addition, donations help pay for specialized equipment from trowels, to surveying equipment, to ground penetrating radar. Once artifacts are excavated, lab staff use X-Rays, air abrasion equipment, drying ovens, and chemicals of all kinds to conserve various types of artifacts. Additionally, staff must record, catalogue, and make digital records of each artifact. Research is conducted by full-time staff as well as by consultants, fellows, and interns with expertise in a wide variety of areas. Together, these efforts rescue and protect the priceless artifacts which chronicle our nation’s earliest days.

The Jamestowne Society is currently funding the Eastern Expansion Dig. This refers to the expansion of the fort towards the town. By giving a donation to the Jamestowne Society for the William M. Kelso Archaeology Fund, you help support the work of the archaeologists and conservation of the artifacts. Together we can continue to learn about our ancestors’ lives.

Jamestown Rediscovery is proud to announce the arrival of their new book Church & State, a summary of the excavations in the Memorial Church and Tower. The book recounts the three years of excavations conducted in search of the 1617 Church, where Virginia’s first General Assembly meeting was held in 1619, and the uncovering of several skeletons within the church, including one mysterious high-status individual. It provides the reader with an inside perspective on the forensic pursuits of the archaeologist as they apply history, science, and archaeology to understand one of our Nation’s most poignant locations.

Limited Number Available from the Jamestowne Society Shoppe

ORDER YOURS TODAY...

$24.00 Shipping & Handling Included

PUBLICATION MADE POSSIBLE BY THE JAMESTOWNE SOCIETY
The Governor’s Dinner is open to all Jamestowne Society Members and their guests. It will be held at the Commonwealth Club at 7 PM. The cocktail hour will begin at 6:15 PM. Drink tickets are $8 and will not be sold at the dinner. Cost per person is $80.

Important Notice: Club’s dress code enforced: Coat and tie for men, business attire for women.

~ MENU ~

Roasted Butternut Squash Soup
Grilled Pork Porterhouse with Molasses Glaze
Grilled Onions, Maple and Pecan Mashed Sweet Potatoes and Collard Greens

~ Vegetarian option available ~

Apple Cobbler with Vanilla Ice Cream

Meeting registration forms go on the website January 2 for The Heritage Meeting in Washington, D.C. and Spring Membership Meeting in Williamsburg, VA. For the Fall Membership meeting the registration forms are added July 1. Do not wait for your magazine to arrive to register. If you are interested in attending an event register right away as some events sell out quickly. Visit our website at www.jamestowne.org and the Events, and then Upcoming Events to find meeting information and registrations forms.

~ SAVE THE DATE ~

Heritage Meeting April 12, 2022- The Army & Navy Club
Spring Membership Meeting May 12-14, 2022 Kingsmill Resort

Visit www.jamestowne.org to find more information concerning these events.

YOUNG MEMBERS ARE JAMESTOWNE SOCIETY’S FUTURE

Richard Knight Libbiani of Rome, Italy is one of the Jamestowne Society’s youngest members. His application was approved last February on his first birthday.

Richard is the son of Elizabeth Davis Knight and her husband, Enrico Libbiani. Elizabeth is an attorney working in Rome for a Dallas-based law firm. She has been a member of the Society for 13 years. Not too surprisingly, she and her son, Richard, joined the Society by right of descent from Col. John Taliaferro, the Society’s only qualifying ancestor with a significant Italian ancestry.

Richard is a “5th generation” member of the Society. In addition to his mother, his grandparents, Linda and Richard Knight, are members, and his great-grandparents and great-great grandfather were also members of the Society.

Richard has dual citizenship and is learning both languages and speaking them at the same time. He enjoys the beach, which is just minutes away, fresh vegetables, and electronic gadgets. He never met a remote control he didn’t like. Richard is looking forward to attending Jamestowne meetings. “Ciao!”
JAMESTOWN SOCIETY
FALL MEMBERSHIP MEETING & LUNCHEON
Saturday, November 6, 2021
THE COMMONWEALTH CLUB
401 W. Franklin Street, Richmond, Virginia
(FREE PARKING IN THE COMMONWEALTH CLUB PARKING LOT)

Featured Speaker- Nicholas M. Luccketti
Archaeologist with James River Institute for Archaeology

The Lost Colony of Roanoke

~MENU~
Southern Chicken
Cordon Bleu
Smithfield Ham, Pimento Cheese &
Seasonal Grilled Vegetables, Corn Cream.

ABOVE ENTREE SERVED WITH
Salad, House Rolls,
Tea and Coffee.

DESSERT
Warm Vanilla Bread Pudding
with Chocolate Bourbon Sauce.
Vegetarian option available upon request.

SORRY, NO MENU SUBSTITUTIONS

$65.00 per person. Cancellation deadline is October 21, 2021.
No cancellations after this date.

One drink ticket per person is included in the reservation price. Add $8 for each additional drink ticket you want to purchase. Extra drink tickets will not be sold at the luncheon. No refunds for unused drink tickets.

Mail reservation form and check, payable to Jamestowne Society, to P.O. Box 6845, Richmond, VA 23230
Enter number of lunches: ____@ $65 each. Enter number of extra drink tickets: ____@ $8 each.

Amount enclosed: $______.

Member’s name (PLEASE PRINT): ____________________________ Email: __________________

JAMESTOWN SOCIETY SHOPPE WILL BE OPEN ONLY FROM 10:30 - 11:30 AM

Lodging: Graduate Hotel located at 301 W. Franklin Street, Richmond, VA 23220 413-821-3323.
Reference the Jamestowne Society to receive the group rate of $152 a night. Reservations must be made by October 1, 2021.

FIND UP-TO-THE-MINUTE INFORMATION ON THE NOVEMBER MEETING AT www.jamestowne.org

Jamestowne Society Magazine | Vol. 45, No. 2 Fall 2021 21
NORTHERN CALIFORNIA COMPANY - Northern California met on October 10, 2020 virtually. We used the “Meet Joan Pierce” video as the program in addition to connecting with members of the Northern California Company. The speaker was Jonathan Dickey, Company Historian. We saw an excellent 7-8 minute video entitled “A Look at Edward Maria Wingfield, First President of the Virginia Colony.” Then Jonathan discussed Wingfield’s legacy to include the Fort and the potential threats from the Spanish and Native Americans that he tried to address, plus the challenges that arose in 1607-08. This meeting was attended by 14 members and two guests. At the meeting the Company introduced “This Month in History”, a monthly electronic publication which highlights happenings at Jamestowne Colony and early Virginia. You can find the publications on the Company website.

We scheduled the March meeting to coincide with remembering the Powhatan Uprising of 1622. Members attended the virtual presentation on Monday, March 22 to learn from Mark Summers. Then on Saturday, March 27 we welcomed Jamestowne Historian James McCall who further informed us about Richard Pace, his ancestor and the role that Chanco, an Indian boy who resided on the Pace plantation, had in the uprising. Through the Company publication and frequent events, Company membership is growing.

FIRST MARYLAND COMPANY - Have you ever wondered if your Jamestowne ancestor(s) had any dealings with the ancestors of other members of your Company? The members of First Maryland Company have, discovering in the process that three of us are strange bedfellows indeed!

Isn’t it wonderful that two First Maryland Company descendants of qualifying Jamestowne ancestors are able to socialize amicably today even though their ancestors were bitter enemies? And isn’t it remarkable that a third member of the company, whose Jamestowne ancestor was not caught up in that enmity, also has an early Maryland (The Society of the Ark and the Dove) ancestor who certainly was very much involved in key events that fed that enmity?

First Maryland Company Governor Harry Redd descends from William Claiborne, who founded the trading post on the Isle of Kent in the Chesapeake Bay, while Councillor George Calvert’s ancestor is Lord Baltimore, who claimed Isle of Kent was part of his grant for Maryland. Sir George Calvert, Baron of Baltimore was a member of the 2nd Virginia Company, thus making his descendants eligible for the Jamestowne Society.

William Claiborne, born in Kent, England, arrived in the Virginia Colony in the retinue of Governor Sir Francis Wyatt in 1621, having been appointed Surveyor of the colony. He was quickly involved in the colony’s politics and by 1627 was given permission to explore the upper Chesapeake Bay regions with the possibility of establishing a trading post with the Indians. He settled on what today is known as Kent Island, which he named for his home place in England, having bought the island from the Susquehanocks for “Truck” worth 12 pounds sterling. (“Truck” was the term for items purchased for trade with the Indians, such as knives, axes, beads and cloth.) By 1631, Claiborne and a group of men had built Fort Kent.

On the other side, Lord Baltimore, Sir George Calvert, was granted land which was to become Maryland in 1632, but he unfortunately died before the Great Seal was attached. This left his son and heir, Cecil Calvert to execute his father’s dream and plant the new colony. Claiming that Isle of Kent was part of the Maryland colony led to conflict between Caliborne’s Virginia settlers living there and representatives of the government of Maryland. The two factions battled, each winning a naval battle in 1635. However, this warfare caused a drop in fur trade, a major source of income. Tension rose between Virginia and Maryland, and Claiborne was recalled. One of Claiborne’s small ships, the Long Tayle, was seized by Marylanders and the ship’s crew, including its captain, Thomas Smith, were condemned by Maryland as pirates.

This is where the Maryland Colony ancestor of First Maryland Company’s Registrar and Historian, Cynthia Ringgold Johnson, comes in. Her Society of the Ark and the Dove ancestor, Captain Robert Vaughn, was directly involved in Maryland’s efforts to bring the land and settlers on the Isle of Kent under the rule of colonial Maryland.

Robert Vaughn arrived in Maryland as an indentured servant. Despite a well-known temper, and his indentured start, he became a well-respected member of the early Maryland Colony, serving on the Governor’s Council, as Justice of the Peace on Kent Island and in other official positions.

Vaughn, was sent by Maryland’s governor to capture Captain Thomas Smith and later sat on the court that tried Captain Thomas Smith for piracy. Earlier, as part of a Maryland force sent to Kent Island to confiscate Caliborne’s goods, Vaughn had been engaged in a skirmish on Palmer’s Island, an outpost of Caliborne’s Fort Kent. He was captured during that skirmish and bore a grudge against Caliborne and his men for his treatment during his captivity. Ultimately, Maryland forces seized the island in 1637 when Caliborne returned to England for two legal battles, both of which he lost. By 1638, Claiborne and his family returned to Virginia and Kent Island became part of Maryland. Claiborne unsuccessfully continued to press his claim on the island until his death in 1677.

First Maryland Company members Harry Redd, George Calvert and Cynthia Johnson are amazed at how clearly their three colonial ancestors interacted. Harry’s Jamestowne Society ancestor explored, bought, named, and settled what today is Kent Island, making it part of the Virginia Colony and bringing it under Jamestowne’s rule. George Calvert’s Jamestowne Society ancestor was granted land by England’s King Charles I to plant a colony (Maryland) in America. That grant included land already claimed by the Virginia company, setting up the conflict over Kent Island. Cynthia’s Jamestowne ancestor was not drawn into the Kent Island matter, but her Maryland ancestor was a key player in Maryland’s actions to gain and maintain control over that island. Perhaps most noteworthy, in 1647 Captain Robert Vaughn was named by Maryland’s governor to be “chief captain and commander of the militia of the Isle of Kent” with wide powers including the power to declare martial law.

Now some 380 years later, here we are: active and congenial members of the Jamestowne Society’s First Maryland Company, having first been those strange bedfellows! We’ve even dined together at a great Kent Island restaurant during a company meeting, back when in-person meetings were still possible. We hope to do so again soon!
KENTUCKY TRACE COMPANY - On June 6, 2021, members of the Kentucky Trace Company and four guests met at the home of Aaron Ayers. Through the use of video conferencing we were able to allow members who live far away or who were too sick, to participate with us during the meeting. We had many donations made to the Jamestowne Society by individual members in January 2021. Additionally, members at the meeting voted to donate to the Jamestowne Society for the William M. Kelso Archaeology Fund. Due to COVID-19, our program consisted of a discussion of the video, “Eastern Expansion Archaeology Dig with Dave Givens,” provided by the Jamestowne Society. Some interesting highlights and questions were shared.

OKLAHOMA COMPANY - The Oklahoma Company members were so pleased to be able to meet at Freddie Pauls’ Restaurant in Stillwater, OK on April 22, 2021. Due to Covid, we were not able to hold a meeting since November, 2019. We remembered our past Governor Rodney Story and member Frede Schwaninger at our Memorial Service. Donations to the National Society were made in their memory. Faye Kiryakakis gave a very interesting program on her Ancestry. The installation of new officers was held, Newly elected officers include: Diane King, Governor; Faye Kiryakakis, Lt. Governor: Della Nash, Recording Secretary: Cynthia Henderson, Registrar and William R. Wynn, Treasurer.

KANSAS MISSOURI COMPANY - The fall meeting of Kansas Missouri Company was held at the Hereford House in Merriam Kansas on November 7, 2020. The fall program was given by Michael Berry on Our Norman Ancestors. The program included the battle of Hastings and how William the Conqueror ascended to the British throne. Dr. Berry provided a slide show of the time period and other locations showing points of interest.

The new board of officers were installed by parliamentarian Jo Anna Dale and past Governor Loretta Paris gave the gavel to new Governor Cathy Little. Five new members were given the oath of membership. Our new members received a membership certificate company yearbooks and the Jamestowne Rosette.

Currently, we are planning our summer meeting which will be a dinner meeting at the Jumpin Catfish restaurant in Lee’s Summit, Missouri.

Governor Cathy Little made a donation to the Midwest Genealogy Center of our new book Church and State: the Archaeology of the Foundation of Democracy in February 3, 2021. We are working on new members and great speakers.

CHESAPEAKE BAY COMPANY - The Chesapeake Bay Company of the Jamestowne Society gathered on May 22, 2021 at the Kilmarnock Inn, Kilmarnock, VA for a Champagne brunch. Registrar Cathy Schultz, welcomed and introduced the following new members to the Company: Amanda Aguiler, Charlotte Aguiler, Carolyn Cook, Pat Given, Marie Jennings, and Jim Russell. Other new members who could not attend are: Richard Bordelon, Liz Headley, Janet Lineberry and Norm Tadlock. Each member was presented with a permanent, personalized name tag and Governor Withers discussed the changes that have occurred since our last meeting and future endeavors.

The report of the Nominating Committee was presented with the following to serve as officers for the coming two year term: Governor, Madeline Withers; Lieutenant Governor, Shelva Gaskins; Recording and Corresponding Secretary, Amanda Aguiler; Treasurer, Mary Kofron; Chaplain, Charlotte Aguiler; Historian, Beatrice England and Registrar, Kathy Schultz. The new board will be installed at our Fall meeting. At age sixteen, Charlotte Aguiler is our youngest member with Beatrice England, our oldest member at age ninety-seven. The Fall meeting will be held on October 23, 2021.

FIRST LANDING COMPANY - The First Landing Company met for the first time in over a year on April 10, 2021 at the Princess Anne Country Club in Virginia Beach, VA. Twenty eight members and guests gathered to honor 2021 Business Meeting online (via Zoom) on Saturday, May 1. It was our honor to welcome Jamestowne Society Lieutenant Governor Richard H. Knight as our featured speaker. He shared the latest updates of National Society projects: the exploration of the Eastern expansion of James Fort; partnering with the Smithsonian to publish Dr. Owsey’s book on his decades of research at Jamestown; and a discussion of the importance of our donations to so many of the good works that our organization is involved in – the Barracks Fund, the Massey-Nesbitt Fellowship, and the Wingo Fund, for example. The First Texas Company made a donation, in Mr. Knight’s honor, to the Jamestowne Society’s Publications and Exhibits Fund. It was, also, a pleasure to welcome Linda Knight (Jamestowne Society’s Bylaws Committee Chairman and Governor of the Tennessee Valley Company) to our meeting. It was an exciting moment when the Chairman of our Nominating Committee announced the candidates for the 2021-2023 Company Executive Board to be elected and installed at our November meeting as we celebrate our Company’s 40th anniversary. First Texas Company is a large Company that meets twice a year, and has been experiencing ongoing membership growth, welcoming members throughout the greater Southeast Texas area. It was a pleasure to induct six new members into the First Texas Company in 2021.

TENNESSEE VALLEY COMPANY - At long last, the Tennessee Valley Company has emerged from the pandemic and is ready to meet without resorting to Zoom technology. It has been a trying time, but the Richmond office, our superb magazine, and the website have kept us connected. The Company is particularly grateful for the educational videos that were made available to us.

The Company did not collect dues last year, but that did not stop the members from supporting Annual Giving here, at the local level. The donations to the Company’s “Jamestowne Gift Fund” were generous, making it possible for the Company to start the members from supporting Annual Giving here, at the local level. The donations to the Company’s “Jamestowne Gift Fund” were generous, making it possible for the Company to support the Society.

We are looking forward to the November Members’ Meeting in Richmond and a return to the good old days.

WASHINGTON & NORTHERN VIRGINIA COMPANY - The Washington & Northern Virginia Company conducted its annual business meeting and holiday party on December 13, 2020 via Zoom. WNV Company was honored to have Jamestowne Society Governor, Thomas Leitch and its Executive Director, Bonnie Hofmeyer, attend this virtual meeting. Governor Leitch brought greetings from the Society and Hofmeyer presented a video showcasing the work being done at Jamestown in partnership with Jamestown Rediscovery including the Jamestowne Society sponsored Building the Barracks project.

WNV was also honored to have Mr. Richard Azzaro, co-founder of the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier Foundation and former Tomb Guard, present a program on the history of the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier. His program included the upcoming events celebrating the Centennial Commemoration of the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier being conducted across the United States and in France during 2021.

WNV Company welcomed our new members attending for the first time and committee reports were presented.
FIRST ILLINOIS COMPANY - Greetings from extreme Northwest Virginia, that is to say, Illinois. Our First Illinois Company was treated to two special zoom presentations this year to date. Company Chaplain Cary Stone-Greenstein presented “The Mayflower Voyage 400 Years later- Why Do We Care?” Cary’s unique presentation (which was also given to the Illinois Mayflower Society) was based on her perspective as a Mayflower and Jamestowne descendant. She took us through an informative comparison of the Plymouth and Virginia colonies. Also at this meeting, we celebrated the life of Kate Greenwood, our First Illinois Founding Governor who passed away October 3, 2020.

Recently we met jointly with the Illinois Branch of the National Society Sons and Daughters of Pilgrims to learn about “Spices to Vices,” extensively researched by our Deputy Governor Deb Edlund. Deb took us through the cultivation and refinement of sugar, its worthless by-product molasses, the development of rum and its ensuing industry, leading up to and including prohibition. It was 300 years of history reflected through the evil spirit. Daiquiri, anyone?

Our Treasurer Robin Turpin applied for and received a grant from her employer Takeda for the charitable purposes of our society. The funds were donated to the Jamestowne Society William M. Kelso Archaeology Fund.

Our next and final meeting this year will be in connection with Illinois Heritage Weekend September 17-19 in East Peoria. We will be joining with seventeen state lineage societies to conduct business, hear speakers, network, and (we hope) secure new prospective members.

WILDERNESS ROAD COMPANY - The joint meeting of the Wilderness Road Company, Jamestowne Society, Kentucky Branch Huguenot Society Founders of Manakin in the Colony of Virginia and the Kentucky Society Continental Society Daughters of Indian Wars was held on Wednesday, May 26, 2021 at the Bardstown Baptist Church in Bardstown, KY with great jubilation that Spring meeting was once again possible after the lifting of governmental restrictions imposed during the previous year-long COVID-19 pandemic. The Company sustained with informative Zoom meetings, courtesy of the National Society and Jamestowne Rediscovery during the year-long ban on meetings in Kentucky and nationwide.

The Company elected the following new officers for the 2021-2023 term: Governor-Kathryn Griggs Bux; Lt. Gov. - Daniel Harrman and Jamia Jasper were re-elected to the positions of Governor, Lieutenant Governor and Treasurer. Peter Sherwin was elected Secretary, and Peyton Carter, Leighton Coleman, Millicent Cox, Dana Gumb, Brantley Knowles, Susan Rock and Alison Sands were elected to the Council.

We were joined by the Princeton Company, as well as The Order of Colonial Lords of Manors in America, The Colonial Dames of America, The Society of Colonial Wars in the State of New York and the Society of Mayflower Descendants in the State of New York with a total attendance of 154.

James Reed Campbell, Jr., a New York Company and Princeton Company member, hosted an interview with Dr. Joseph Kelly, a Professor at the College of Charleston, who discussed the research behind his book “Marooned: Jamestown, Shipwreck, and a New History of America’s Origin.” Dr. Kelly presented a different perspective on Jamestown based on his research. He particularly highlighted the role of Stephen Hopkins, who embarked in 1609 on the Sea Venture, the flagship of the Third Supply Mission to Jamestown. The Sea Venture encountered a tempest and ran aground in Bermuda. Remarkably, the 150 passengers and crew survived, built the Deliverance and Patience, and sailed on to Jamestown 11 months later. Stephen Hopkins remained and worked in Jamestown until 1614 when he returned to London, where he lived until joining the passengers on the Mayflower in 1620.

A in-person lunch and meeting in Rappahannock, VA at the Old ‘76 House and visit to the DeWint House is planned for Saturday, October 9. General George Washington visited the DeWint House on four occasions, one of which was to attend the trial of British Major and Spy John André in 1780 and another of which was in 1783 to negotiate with British General Sir Guy Carleton the terms of evacuation of the British from New York.

We encourage all members of the Society to visit our website, https://www.newyorkjamestowne.org.
JAMES CITTY COMPANY - The James City Company regretfully canceled its Spring and Fall 2020 meetings and the Spring 2021 meeting due to Covid restrictions in Virginia and out of concern for our members’ safety. As the pandemic wore on, the Company’s executive board realized that conducting meetings online was needed. We met via Zoom and accomplished much. A Nominating Committee was appointed to prepare a proposed slate of officers for the 2021-2023 term. This election will be held in July with anonymous voting via a digital platform. Plans are for the new officers to be inducted at the Company’s in-person luncheon meeting on September 9 at the James River Country Club in Newport News; archaeologist Nick Luccketti, M.A., RPA, is the guest speaker. Governor Murphy presented former governor Sidney Bland a Jamestowne Society medallion with ribbon, her gift from the Company for her service. Governor Murphy also showed officers the calligraphed bookplates for the Company’s donations of the book Church and State. Company historian Caroline Hedrick arranged for the books to be added to the Special Collections of the Swem Library at the College of William and Mary and the Williamsburg Regional Library. The board unanimously approved a donation to the Jamestowne Society designated to benefit Jamestowne Rediscovery’s Eastern Expansion Dig project. Company members enjoyed several Zoom presentations hosted by the Society’s executive director Bonnie Hofmeyer and staff at Jamestowne Rediscovery, highlighting their ever-gratifying work. Although the Company sadly lost several members since we last met in Fall 2019, Governor Murphy reports that membership continues to grow with 16 new members joining the James City Company.

FIRST GEORGIA COMPANY - Jamestowne Society Governor Tom Leitch was the guest of honor and speaker for the First Georgia Company’s lively 2021 Spring Meeting & Luncheon held at Ansley Golf Club, on June 5. The event was dedicated to the memory of our late Honorary Past State Governor Rachel Cole Colbert. Governor Leitch’s informative program was entitled “Jamestowne Society, Looking Forward.” He personally welcomed members before the meeting, brought them up to date on the projects and goals of the Society, and announced we are still strong despite the pandemic! Eighty-five members and guests were happy to be attending an in-person meeting. The membership greeted thirteen new members each of whom gave the name of their ancestor. To their surprise, many “cousins” were in attendance. The First Georgia Company is now the largest company with 182 members. The following were recognized for their contributions to the Jamestowne Society - Council Members George Parsons and Sharon Sowders, Finance Committee Chair Michael Walters, as well as John Trussell, Special Project Committee with Society Historian, James McCall. We proudly introduced four Honorary Past Governors - George Parsons 2001-2003, Melodye Brown 2013-2015, Betty Harrah 2015-2017, Sharon Sowders 2017-2019, and thanked them for their dedication to our Society.

Cumulative donations totaling more than $11,500 to the Annual Giving Campaign Fund proudly places us in the House of Burgess Giving Level. On November 20, 2021, our Fall Meeting & Luncheon will feature guest speaker Joseph Kelly, author of Marooned: Jamestown, Shipwreck, and a New History of America’s Origin. We extend an invitation to all out of state members to join us. You may request an invitation by emailing Governor Christy Morris at morrisduke@mindspring.com.

FIRST MISSISSIPPI COMPANY - The First Mississippi Company was pleased to host Dr. Stephanie Seals Walters as the speaker for the company’s April 2021 luncheon meeting at the Country Club of Jackson, MS. Dr. Walters, who was an earlier recipient of the FMC scholarship, is now the Digital Liaison for the Humanities Department at the University of Southern Mississippi in Hattiesburg. Her presentation entitled Virginia’s Capital War: Politics and Influence in Jamestown and Williamsburg focused on loyalty and the transfer of power from Jamestown to Williamsburg. Using a Powerpoint presentation, Dr. Walters discussed how Jamestown was the first successful British colonial colony in the Americas. She then shared the events which caused the transfer of the capital from Jamestown to Williamsburg, formerly called Middle Plantation. Dr. Walters ended her presentation by thanking the First Mississippi Company and encouraging members to visit the museum in Jamestown.

The FMC 2021 scholarship winner, Emeril John (E.J.) Lagasse, was announced, and new members Theresa Demoran, Princella Nowell, Daye Dearing, Elizabeth Hanry, Jamie Hanry, and Janet Whittington were welcomed to the FMC. Governor Sandra S. Ford announced the Nominating Committee and the Auditing Committee. She also reminded the members that the October 9, 2021, luncheon meeting would be the FMC’s 20th anniversary celebration of the charter, and special guests Lt. Governor Richard Knight and his wife Linda will be attending. Governor Ford encouraged members to save the date and invite guests to the meeting.

FMC Honorary Governor and JS Annual Giving committee member Dr. Shirley Godsey gave an update on two special projects the JS is funding in 2021. Dr. Godsey encouraged members to make donations to support the two projects: the archaeological dig east of the Memorial Church on Jamestowne Island and Dr. Owsey’s book on Bone Biographies, an examination of isotopes in bones that tell where people were from in England and in VA and Maryland based on the food they ate. Genealogist Suzie Walters and Historian Dr. Michael Davis gave reports. Honorary Governor Ann Simmons announced the FMC would participate in a fund-raising campaign this summer.

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.
Medical Remedies & Cavalier Concoctions

By John Thomas Trussell, First Georgia Company

Slice’um, sweat’um, purge the body from both ends,
Produce painful boils and blisters on the skin,
Apothecary, barber surgeon, physician, alchemist do all one could
Jamestown colonist ingest remedies risking more harm than good.

With Jamestown’s settlement, the Virginia Company tried to instill a sense of responsibility in the colonists to discover plants for medicinal purposes. It was hoped that newly discovered plants and herbs could offer some relief to diseases, not only for the colonists but also for Englishmen back home.

At the time of the settlement of Jamestown, the apothecaries were incorporated with the Grocer’s Guild, thus food items and herbs for medical treatment were lumped together. According to Jamestown Genealogist Lyndon Hart, the Apothecaries were given a separate section in the charter in 1607 by King James and an entirely separate charter in 1617 [over the opposition of the Grocers].

The Grocers were a major investor in the Virginia Company - the largest amount of any guild and they also had many members who were individual investors. 1614 was the last mention of the Virginia Company in the minutes of the Grocers Guild. In 1618 there was mention that the investment in Virginia would likely be profitable and wise, says Hart.

As the plantation system outside the fort developed, it became necessary for individual farms miles apart to become as self-sufficient as possible, as there was no running down to the store to pick up necessities and precious little in the Jamestown storehouse to purchase. Cold cash was hard to come by and most items were traded or bartered for as the most commonly needed items were produced on the farm. Medical care was also needed on each plantation.

A series medical Doctors saw service at Jamestown, but they were in high demand and stretched thin. (See “Chirurgian, Physique and the Sick-The Art and History of Jamestown Medicine in the spring 2021 issue). It became necessary for the colonist to become well versed in local remedies to preserve the health of those living on the plantation. This was a point so well taken that in 1734, over a century after the founding of the Virginia Colony, a book was printed in Williamsburg with the purpose of assisting these owners titled, Every Man His Own Doctor or the Poor Planter’s Physician.

This “field medical guide’ was a mix of suggested actions the patient should undertake to cure himself, with a good dose of what we commonly refer to as old wife’s tales and potions made from local plants and herbs that were thought to be helpful and many with out any real evidence of beneficial impacts. The bottom line was that the patient could at least try to do something to get well, which was better than doing nothing, or so the thinking might have gone! A good example is the cure for the common cough.

The author, John Tennet, writes, “I SHALL begin with a COUGH, which is the Foundation of many bad Distempers and therefore should be taken Care of as soon as possible. It may be cured in the Beginning with riding moderately on Horseback every Day, and only taking a little Ground Ivy Tea sweeten’d with Syrup of Horehound at Night when you go to Bed. But in case it be violent,
it will be proper to bleed Eight Ounces and be constant in the Use of the other Remedies. In the mean while, you must use a spare and cooling Diet, without either Flesh or strong Drink. Nor should you stowe yourself up in a warm Room, but breathe as much as possible in the open Air. And to prevent this Mischief, don’t make yourself tender ["soft"], but wash every Day in cold Water, and very often your Feet.” Today we would see this simple cure for a cough as humorous.

As the Jamestown settlers explored Virginia, there was a keen interest in botany, not only out of a need to find remedies to cure New World ills, but also for the purpose of classifying the abundant flora. This quest for knowledge often took a back seat to survival.

Artifacts of the apothecary attest to vigorous experimentation with Virginia flora, and Jamestown medical practices. There is also evidence of perfumery at Jamestown linked with its medical and apothecary pursuits.

While there was much attention devoted to finding useful and marketable resources, some did prove excellent for their healing capabilities. English colonists in the 1700s did not understand illness as we do today. They were not aware of the underlying causes of sickness, such as viruses or bacteria. They only saw the symptoms, such as fever, coughing, or soreness. In the minds of the Jamestown colonists, the symptoms of a disease were the disease.

These “plants and herbs” for treatment often included ingredients that were readily available. Milkweed was used to heal a sore throat. Dogwood was used to treat fevers. Tulip Poplar was used to treat intermittent fevers, arthritis, and gout.

White Oak acorns, ground into a mill, was used in remedies for dysentery. Peach blossoms were used to fight smallpox.

Tobacco, which was readily available at Jamestown, was used medically for treatment of physical conditions. As a pain killer it has been used for earache and toothache and occasionally as poultice to apply to burns or insect bites. This remedy has lingered well into modern times. This writer well remembers back in the 1960’s getting stung by a wasp and my grandmother, Leila McDuffie Smith of Pineview, Georgia, applying some wet tobacco snuff to the bite. I do seem to remember that it made the sting soon go away.

Sassafras root made a nice hot tea and was said to ‘purify’ the blood. Safrole (4-allyl-1,2-methylenedioxy-benzene) is a phenylpropene oil derived from sassafras plants (typically root bark and fruits). Safrole can be isolated from camphor oil and can also be synthesized from catechol. Naturally occurring sassafras oil contains approximately 80% safrole. However, safrole has been prohibited from inclusion in food products since the 1960s due to concerns about its carcinogenicity (linked to liver cancer). Safrole is used in the production of insecticides and fragrance as well as diaphoresis, the means of expelling the unwanted humors from the body through the consumption of it in tea form.

The overtaxed colonists, as well as the physician, found use for the sassafras root. When English goods were boycotted in an attempt to repeal the 1767 Townsend Acts, there was a shortage of fine English tea, and Sassafras was substituted in the colony to avoid taxed import on goods.

A flora of interest and quite abundant was the “Jamestown Weed,” Datura stramonium, a narcotic-like drug, with more common names like thorn apple, jimsonweed or devil’s snare. This plant contains toxic tropane alkaloids, which have caused poisoning and death in humans and other animals. Jimsonweed is named for a case of human poisoning in Jamestown, when soldiers were poisoned by eating the plant in a salad and then suffered delirium and hallucinations. “The Effect of which was a very pleasant Comedy; for they turned natural Fools upon it for several Days.” Jamestown weed has potent effects that can be fatal and should be avoided; however, the colonist praised the plant for its ‘cooling effects’ when used as a sedative and anti-spasmodic in smaller doses.


Only one of the barber surgeons was among the first 144 passengers in 1607, the others sailed in January 1608 and upon arrival they found only 38 original settlers alive. The barber surgeon was not mentioned in records by that date. The others most likely did not survive long as there is no mention of their name in records of life on the island.

Dr. John Potts is the most widely spoke of healer at Jamestown and he, like others, found herb and plant medicines were fine for minor illnesses. Even today, various concoctions to improve health have not gone out of style or favor. Just turn on the TV or pick up a magazine to find ads for cures found in a bottle or a pill to fix whatever is ailing you and manufactured from America’s flora.

Sources:
https://www.history.com/news/a-brief-history-of-bloodletting
Robert Beverley, Jr., The History and Present State of Virginia, Book II: Of the Natural Product and Conveniences in Its Unimprov’d State, Before the English Went Thither. 1705[14]
John Tennet, “Every Man His Own Doctor or the Poor Planter’s Physician”

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32 Jamestowne Society Magazine | Vol. 45, No. 2 Fall 2021
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For more information about making a contribution with appreciated stock, or funds from a 401K or IRA or in your Will please contact Bonnie Hofmeyer, Executive Director, at 804-353-1226 or at jamestowne.society@verizon.net.

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LEFT TO RIGHT, TOP TO BOTTOM: 1. Archaeologist Caitlin Delmas talks to visitors about the recent discoveries at the dig site west of the Church Tower. 2. Archaeologist Natalie Reid measures the layers in the site’s profile wall. 3. Morgan Jones pottery (dated ca. 1677) was recovered in the layer that directly sealed the layer of burning. 4. Archaeologists Ryan Krank and Anna Shackleford trowel to expose a layer of burning that may be evidence of the fire that burned the church in September 1676 during Bacon’s Rebellion. 5. Archaeologist Anna Shackleford shows visitors some of the artifacts that the team found at the Church Tower dig site. 6. Multiple wine bottle bases dated to the late 17th century were also recovered from the layer that directly sealed the burning. 7. Overview of the dig site just west of the Church Tower.
CONGRATULATIONS AND WELCOME to our NEW MEMBERS as of June 30, 2021

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 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 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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10599 Dr. Michael Lawrence Faulkner, Plainfield, NJ .................................................. Walter Chiles, I
10600 Mrs. Cindy Shelton Wallace, Madison, AL ....................................................... Peter Montague
10601 Ms. Genevieve Haven Chin, Weston, MA ............................................................ John Wilkins
10602 Mr. Theodore Spence Chin, Weston, MA ............................................................. John Wilkins
10603 Mr. Michael Lynn Pitzer, Fisherville, KY ............................................................. John Chew
10604 Mr. Alan Nicholas DeCarlo, Oak Island, NC ...................................................... John Haynie
10605 Mr. Ronald Gene Whatley, Houston, TX ............................................................. Richard Pace
10606 Mrs. I. Jo Norris Carlson, Fort Myers, FL ............................................................ Sarah Woodson
10607 Mrs. Lydia Dickson Wright, Dallas, TX ............................................................... William Ball, I
10608 Mrs. S. Elaine Conwell Baldasare, Chapel Hill, NC ............................................ Thomas Gray
10609 Mrs. Janice Yeates Beatty, Franklin, TN ............................................................. Abraham Peirsey
10610 Mr. James Curtiss Winston, Baytown, TX ............................................................ John Woodson
10611 Mr. Peter McDearmon Witt, Richmond, VA .......................................................... Raleigh Croshaw/Crashaw
10612 Mr. Larry Allen Young, Charlotte, NC ............................................................... Peter Montague
10613 Mr. McKie Massenburg Trotter, II, Atlanta, GA ................................................... Richard Coxe
10614 Mr. Howard Phelps Born, Beaufort, SC ................................................................. John Chew
10615 Mrs. Anne Short Born, Beaufort, SC ............................................................... Raleigh Croshaw/Crashaw
10616 Mr. Rolift Holmes Purrington, Jr., Houston, TX ................................................... Gideon Macon
10617 Mr. Christopher Allen Long, Parker, CO ............................................................. Henry Soane
10618 Mr. Dennis Evans Bradshaw, Alexandria, VA ..................................................... John George
10619 Mrs. Margaret Wolfe Stackler, San Marcos, CA .................................................... Walter Chiles, I
10620 Mr. John Douglas Burleson, Thomasville, NC ...................................................... Temperance Baley
10621 Mrs. Beth McLaughlin Higgins, Chapel Hill, NC ................................................ John George
10622 Mr. Parkman Blake Moore, Jr., Aiken, SC ............................................................ Richard Pace
10623 Mrs. Jeanette Purrington Twomey, Vienna, VA ................................................ Gideon Macon
10624 Mr. Gerald Crumly Lemongello, West Palm Beach, FL .................................... Robert Bracewell/Braswell
10625 Mr. Jaiden Crumly Lemongello, West Palm Beach, FL ....................................... Robert Bracewell/Braswell
10626 Mr. Tristan Crumly Lemongello, West Palm Beach, FL ....................................... Robert Bracewell/Braswell
10627 Mrs. Pauline Bettsendorf Reale, Milan, IN ............................................................ John Chew
10628 Ms. Pamela Hull Jones, Brooksville, FL ............................................................. Walter Chiles, I
10629 Mr. Willaim Jeftery Milholen, Siler City, NC ....................................................... Thomas Ligon/Lygon
10630 Mrs. Anna Jordan Ellerbee, Thomaston, GA ....................................................... Robert Bracewell/Braswell
10631 Miss Ella Claiborne Williams, Mechanicsville, VA ............................................... William Claiborne
NEW SUPPLEMENTALS as of June 30, 2021

Member Ancestor
Deborah Longaker Shea ........................................... Mary Bayly
Deborah Longaker Shea ........................................... Randall Holt
Linda Faye Sorrells ............................................. Samuel Macocke/Maycocke
Eugene Granville Christman, Jr. ....................... Henry Fleet
Deborah Longaker Shea ........................................... William Rookings
Catherine McCready Strauch ................................... William Denham
Suzanne Bedford Leif ........................................... Adria Hoare
Rebekah Hughes Unger ........................................... David Crawford
Larry Ray Alexander ........................................... Christopher Branch
Rebekah Hughes Unger ........................................... Richard Johnson
John W. Grimes, Jr. ............................................... Raleigh Croshaw
Leo Carl Forrest, Jr. ............................................... Thomas Purefoy
Catherine McCready Strauch ................................... Lawrence Smith
Elizabeth Ensey West ........................................... William Byrd, I
Laurie Byers Weitzel ........................................... George Fawdon/Fowden
Rebecca Phillips Christmas .................................... Thomas Purefoy
Sandra Hall Diggs .............................................. William Cole, II

Angela Josephine Hakinson .................................... William Byrd, I
Jan Davis Broadway ............................................. Robert Beathlete
Patricia Powell McCullers .................................... Gerard Fowke
Linda Faye Sorrells ............................................ Isabella Smyth/Smith
Anita Kay Spedale ............................................. Isabella Smyth/Smith
Anita Kay Spedale ............................................. Samuel Macocke/Maycocke
Billy Gene Whatley ............................................. Isabella Smyth/Smith
Billy Gene Whatley ............................................. Samuel Maycocke/Maycocke
Norma Storrs Keating ......................................... Cicely Balev
Norma Storrs Keating ......................................... Joseph Royall
Catherine Hart Liddle ........................................... John Hodsoll
Barbara Louise Albrecht ..................................... Thomas Gray
Robert Wiggins Johnson, Jr. .................................. James Bray
Laura Ann Smith ................................................ Robert Hicks
Katherine Reese Douglass .................................... Richard Kennon
Donald Louis Lefebvre ......................................... Pocahontas/Matoaka
Kathy Cave Wells ............................................... Cornelius Dabney
Jennifer Swisher McStravick ................................ Cornelius Dabney
Elizabeth Hoffmaster Ornelas ................................ Jane Barkley-Martiau

DOROTHY LANDES HOFMEYER .......... Charles City, VA
PATRICIA LARKIN HORTON ............... Lee's Summit, MO
BEVERLY KENNON HUGHINS ............... Houston, TX
JOHN LEWIS HUGHES, SR. ....................... Williamsburg, VA
ROGER PRYOR JONES, JR. ......................... Sutherland, VA
ALLAN O. KOWNSLAR .......................... San Antonio, TX
CHARLOTTE HARDIN LESAN ............... Madera, CA
ARNOLD RODOLPH LOGAN, III .......... N Richland Hills, TX
DR. J. PHILIP LONDON .......................... Arlington, VA
JOSEPHINE ANN MATHIAS ................. Virginia Beach, VA
MARGARET GEORGE MOBLEY .................. Downing, MO
CATHERINE ANN MCCOTTER POULS ...... Rochester Hills, MI
GLORIA FISHER ROBERTSON ................. Avon, IN
MARY MAKIMA ROSS ............................ Huntsville, AL
JUDITH WISE ROSSON ............................ Charlottesville, VA
MARK DAVID SHERRON ........................... LaPorte, TX
DOUGLAS MITCHELL SMITH ..................... Winter Haven, FL
RODNEY JOE STORY ............................... Luther, OK
DR. DENNIS E. WARD, SR. ......................... Beech Bluff, TN
DAYLE DUNCAN WHITE ......................... Salt Lake City, UT
DR. MERVYN WALLER WINGFIELD ............. Richmond, VA
CHARLES R. HOOF, III ............................ Lorton, VA

NANCY BRANN ALEXANDER ................. Danville, CA
PATRICIA BRAKE BOALS ....................... Paris, TN
JOYCE MCGEEHE Bockemuehl ............. Cape Coral, FL
SHIRLEY O'NEAL CAMPBELL ..................... Kansas City, KS
ELMO GRAHAM CHANDLER ................. South Hill, VA
BETTY KETTERBAUGH CHILDRES .......... Macon, GA
RACHEL COLE COLBERT ......................... Fayetteville, GA
JUDGE LEIGH MOORE DUPRE ............... Atlanta, GA
GRESHAM TALMAGE FARRAR, JR. .......... Gretna, LA
DOROTHY CULPEPPER GOODSON .......... Macon, GA
CAROL MILLER GRAYBEA ..................... Meadowview, VA
HONTAS FARRAR HINES ......................... Colorado City, TX
SONJA ALEXANDER HOFFMAN ............... Whitewright, TX

“Twilight and evening bell,
And after that the dark!
And may there be no sadness of farewell,
When I embark.”

-Lord Alfred Tennyson

PLEASE REMEMBER TO REPORT ANY DEATHS IN THE MEMBERSHIP TO THE RICHMOND HEADQUARTERS
Address Service Requested

Has your address changed?
Jamestowne Society has to pay for each magazine returned or forwarded by the Post Office. If your magazine is returned and we are unable to contact you, your membership status changes to inactive, and your name is removed from our mailing list. We want you to receive your magazine on time. Please notify us of any permanent change of address as soon as it occurs by emailing the business office.

-THANK YOU

SUBSCRIPTION RATES
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 Pages 20 and 21 for Fall Meeting Reservations Forms

JAMESTOWNE SOCIETY MEMBERSHIP NEW CERTIFICATE NOW AVAILABLE

The new certificate is now available for the purchase price of $75.00 and includes postage 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 conservation 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