Forensic Science Reveals Many Stories
BURIED BENEATH THE GROUND

Lead Cloth Seals Used in Marking Textiles
WELCOME AIDS TO THE CHALLENGE
OF RECLOTHING JAMESTOWN’S PAST

DIGGING BEYOND THE PALE

Through a Glass Darkly:
Sights, Scents, Sounds
and Life at Jamestown
Every shovel of soil excavated on Jamestown Island has produced clay tobacco smoking pipe fragments. Of English, Dutch, local, and even Turkish manufacture, tens of thousands of pipe fragments have been recovered since excavations on 22-1/2 acres of Jamestown Island by the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities (Preservation Virginia) began in the 1890s. All are housed by the Jamestown Rediscovery Foundation in the collections storage area in the Yeardley House known as the Vault.

In the mid-20th century, National Park Service Archaeologist J. C. Harrington was the first to recognize that the pinkish-brown clay pipes he excavated at Jamestown were not from Europe, but that they were made in the Chesapeake region of local clay. Since that revelation, local pipes are recognized on almost all 17th-century archaeological sites excavated in Virginia and Maryland. Questions, however, are still asked about them. Were they made by Native Virginian Indians, English colonists, enslaved Africans, or all of the above? And for whom were they made? Judging from archaeological evidence, it seems that probably all three populations were making pipes. Some were manufactured for a very localized market and others were sold over a wide area.

Archaeological excavations of the ca. 1607-1624 James Fort on Jamestown Island—and one document—provide an answer, and also the name of the first English settler who made pipes in the New World. Robert Cotton, who apprenticed with The Stationer’s Guild of London, arrived at Jamestown on the Phoenix in April, 1608. In the ship’s manifest, he was listed as a “tobacco-pipe-maker.” Thousands of Cotton pipe stems, bowls, and saggar fragments have been recovered from contexts. Examples made by his hand are rare in later contexts, thus it is believed Cotton died during the “starving time” of 1609-1610.

Using clay from Jamestown, Cotton hand formed his pipes like those made by the native Algonquian Indians and gifted to Jamestown’s earliest settlers. Numerous Cotton stems were marked with various bookbinding tools, including fleur-de-lis and seal matrices. Some stems were carved lengthwise to form facets, and most were burnished to produce a smooth, shiny appearance. When the pipes were completely dry, they were fired in saggars, the containers that protected them from the flames.

Using lead printer’s type, names of high-profile Englishmen and some Virginia Company investors and colonists were stamped into some of the stems. The names include Sir Charles Howard; Sir Walter Raleigh; Earl of Southampton (Henry Wriothesley); Lord De La Warre; Captain Samuel; William Faldoo; Captain Samuel Argall; and Captain Francis Nelson. Two other stems are marked, one with the initials of a Sir “W C,” probably for Sir Walter Cope; the other “Robert…,” likely for Robert Cecil, Lord Salisbury. These and other Cotton pipes and tools are on display in the Voorhees Archaearium Archaeology Museum on Jamestown Island.

Questions about these artifact or others in the collection at the Archaearium?
Contact Merry Outlaw at moutlaw@preservationvirginia.org
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About the cover:
Jamestown never became the great city that John Smith envisioned. The first English settlement in the New World at Virginia, along the banks of the James River, is brought to life in this Keith Rocco Print, “The Great Citi” and depicts its zenith in the 1600’s.
IMAGE COURTESYKEITH ROCCEO AND NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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Society Members Enjoyed Three Zoom Meetings During the Latter Part of 2020 Hosted by Society’s Executive Director Bonnie Hofmeyer and the Staff at Jamestown Rediscovery as Part of a Continuing Virtual Meeting Series for All Members as Announced Prior to Airing on Our Facebook Page

Send All Magazine Materials To
Susan McCrobie, Magazine Editor
at jamestownesocietypublications@gmail.com
and jamestowne.society@verizon.net

Deadlines: December 15 and June 15

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

No E-mail? You can always submit via the postal service at
Jamestowne Society
P. O. Box 6845
Richmond, VA 23230
THE YEAR IN REVIEW

This past year will be remembered for the COVID-19 pandemic. The pandemic changed the way that Americans live. For more than a year, the Nation could not gather safely. On a much smaller scale, that was certainly true for the Jamestowne Society. The Society was forced to postpone its Spring and Fall Membership Meetings, and most Jamestowne Companies were forced to postpone their meetings.

To a great extent, nevertheless, we were able to take advantage of technology to stay connected. Beginning last fall, Executive Director Bonnie Hofmeyer hosted a series of Zoom “virtual” meetings that allowed members to attend from the comfort of their homes with just two clicks of their laptops. Each Zoom meeting was designed to showcase a particular subject and, accompanied by videotape and expert commentary, members were presented outstanding programs on seventeenth-century blacksmithing, the Vault, and the Barracks. We will post information about upcoming events on Facebook. Some Companies took advantage of Zoom technology to hold local “virtual” meetings. So did the Council and the Executive Committee, which met on schedule, thanks to Zoom.

Annual Giving, which is critical to our charitable mission, was a success. The major charitable project last year was the reconstruction of the Barracks on Jamestown Island. Thanks to the generosity of our members, it was fully funded, and a sign in front of the Barracks gives the Society full credit. 2017 was the first year that the Society had a formal annual giving campaign. Since that time we have donated over $500,000.00 to projects. There are many more projects on the drawing board, so please stay tuned for more news on this front.

As many of you know, the Society underwent a three-year review and revision of its governing documents (the Articles of Incorporation and Bylaws), and adopted a Policies and Procedures Manual. These documents have been peer-reviewed, and are now fully operational. It was a massive project, but necessary and well worth it. These documents will instill confidence in each member that the Society has a working blueprint to guide us as we apply our annual donations, and our lifetime and testamentary legacies, to our charitable work, and in accordance with the wishes of each donor.

We are growing. By early 2021, the Society will have grown by 3,000 members in the last ten years. That is remarkable growth in the Heritage Community, by any standard. The quality of the Society’s Magazine is outstanding. The Society’s website continues to offer a great deal of information, as well as a nice selection of jewelry and other items, so each member is encouraged to look.

We expect to be fully open for business this year, as soon as it is safe. Mark your calendar, and meet us in Jamestowne.

Respectfully,

- Thomas B. Leitch, Governor
Jamestowne Society

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

Jamestowne Society 2020 - 2021 Officers and Council Members

### Officers

- **Governor:** Thomas Bouldin Leitch, Greensboro, NC
- **Lt. Governor:** Richard Holmes Knight, Jr., Nashville, TN
- **Secretary of State:** Nancy Redman Hill, Alexandria, VA
- **Secretary of the Treasury:** John Shelton, MD, Roanoke, VA
- **Attorney-General:** Carter B. S. Furr, Norfolk, VA
- **Auditor-General:** Pamela Henry Pate, Chapel Hill, NC
- **Registrar:** Jane Cralle Congdon, Fort Lauderdale, FL
- **Historian:** James H. McCall, Solana Beach, CA
- **Chaplain:** Rev. James Wilbur Browder, III, Courtland VA

**Past Governors**

- Joseph Holleman Barlow
- Michael David Frost
- Carter Braham Snow Furr, Esquire
- Rev. Dr. Roy Abbott Martin, Jr.
- Edward Barry Wright, Jr.
- Jerry William Zillion

**Governor Emerita:** DeEtte DuPree Nesbitt, Houston, TX

**Treasurer Emeritus:** Harrison Ruffin Tyler, Charles City, VA

**Genealogist**

- Lyndon Hobbs Hart, III

### Councilors

**Terms Expire 2020-Extended through 2021/COVID-19**

- Jerry MacLean Crumley, Pensacola, FL
- John Bond Gilliam, III, Nago Head, NC
- Virginia Mooerman Goettler, Sherman Oaks, CA
- Nancy Redman Hill, Alexandria, VA

**Terms Expire 2021**

- John Moseley Southall Bowles, Richmond, VA
- Frances Harrington Davis, Popsonson, VA
- George Lee Parsons, Esquire, Atlanta, GA
- Lowry Rush Watkins, Jr., Louisville, KY

**Terms Expire 2022**

- Linda Whitlow Knight, Esq., Nashville, TN
- Patricia Porter Kryder, Esq., Nashville, TN
- Michael Walters, Warner Robins, GA
- Sharon Rennard Sowders, Roswell, GA

**Executive Director**

- Bonnie Hofmeyer
**Administrative Assistant**

- Robin Ellis

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2020 has not been the year we thought it would be; events that were planned had to be cancelled and rescheduled, and then cancelled again. We had to turn to technology to have meetings since in-person gatherings were not safe. We stepped out of our comfort zones to learn how to navigate Zoom to meet virtually. We learned about gallery views, unmuting ourselves, and using video so other could see us.

The Society held three Zoom meetings in the fall. With the help of the Jamestown Rediscovery team, we visited the Barracks Project, took a tour of the Vault, and visited the Blacksmith Shop. Members who had never attended a national meeting were able to attend for the first time. We watched video presentations together and then archaeologists, the Vault Curator, and blacksmiths were available for questions from our members. These presentations were stellar and thanks to their expertise we had educational and informative meetings. A few companies used the videos for presentations in their company meetings.

2021 still has us looming in a pandemic. We will continue to use Zoom meetings with presentations about being an archaeologist on an archaeology dig, learning how to mud and stud, and glass blowing. These meetings will be held once a month beginning in late February. We will watch the video presentations together and have the experts on hand for questions from our members.

I look forward to welcoming you to Jamestown Island as we learn more about our ancestors and how they lived and worked. Visit our website at www.jamestowne.org to find dates and times of these Zoom meetings. Consider joining our Facebook group to receive Zoom meeting links and announcements from National.

- Bonnie Hofmeyer, Executive Director
Jamestowne Society

BOOK CLUB ANNOUNCEMENT
The Jamestowne Society is planning to host an online book club for all members. Books to be discussed will be chosen from among those that have a Jamestown topic or them, both fiction and non-fiction. We welcome suggestions for titles from members; please include the exact title, author, publisher and copyright date, plus reasons for your recommendations. We hope that you will consider readability and availability when making your suggestion.

Our discussion medium will likely be Zoom, and we also want to know when and at what time intervals you would like to hold these meetings.

We are also looking for volunteers to lead and moderate the discussions, asking that they submit their formats and outlines for how they would conduct the programs.

Please submit your suggestions, recommendations, and ideas by March 15, 2021 to:

jamestownesocietybookclub@gmail.com

We will advise of our progress in the next issue of the magazine and post meeting notices on the Jamestowne Society Facebook page.

Jamestowne Society 2020 - 2021 Committee Members

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Executive Committee

The Executive Committee consists of the Elected Officers, the immediate Past Governor, and the following 3, appointed by the Governor:
Linda Whitlow Knight, Susan McCrobie & Michael Walters.

JAMESTOWNE SOCIETY ANCESTORS
A9740: Gibbes, John [Resident of 1624/5 Muster, Jordans Journey, liv. 1632]
A9741: Pierce, Richard [d. by 1636, Resident of 1624/5 Muster, James City]

LEGAL NOTICE
The Members will vote on proposed amendments to the Society’s Bylaws at the next Membership Meeting.

The Council has adopted a resolution approving the proposed amendments and recommending that the Members adopt them at the next Membership Meeting.

A copy of the proposed amendments will be available for review on the Jamestowne Society website at least 15 days before the Meeting.

Please check the website and review the document when it is posted. Go to “About Us” and then “Mission.”

Jamestowne Society Members Please Take Note of the Following:
Heritage Week Luncheon has been cancelled for 2021.

There are no registration forms for the May 2021 Annual Membership Meeting included in this magazine issue due to COVID-19.

Please refer to the Jamestowne Society website for updates on meeting details and reservation forms after February 1, 2021.

NEW ANCESTORS ADDED TO THE LIST OF QUALIFYING
JAMESTOWNE SOCIETY ANCESTORS
A9740: Gibbes, John [Resident of 1624/5 Muster, Jordans Journey, liv. 1632]
A9741: Pierce, Richard [d. by 1636, Resident of 1624/5 Muster, James City]
“...Upon her backe she wore  
A Fustian wastcoate white, 
Her Bodyes and her Stomacher,  
Were fasned very tite. 
Her Neckenger of Holland sure,  
Her voice was shrill and very pure:  
Her Ware she opened straight  
To any that would buy. 
I have fresh Cheese and Creame…”

Excerpt from A new Ballad intituled, I have fresh Cheese and Creame, Imprinted at London by W.W. (c.1610)

Though fresh cheese and cream would have been scarce in early Jamestown, fustian waistcoats and holland neckercchiefs may have been present in abundance, as revealed by lead seal evidence from the collections at Jamestown Rediscovery. While working with these collections this past year in to better organize the impressive range and number of lead seals unearthed at the site, I have had the privilege of “meeting” many seals with incredible stories to tell. This collection, one previously consulted by a noted seal expert and one of my academic inspirations, the late Geoff Egan of the Museum of London, still holds many mysteries, but this article will place a few notable lead cloth seals in the spotlight while discussing these little known artifacts as a means of understanding the fabric of the past.

A Very Brief Introduction to Historic Lead Seals

Lead seals are a strange sort of artifact, as enigmatic as they are common at North American colonial sites. First used in ancient Greece, they have evolved alongside the rest of Western civilization. They have often been relegated to the obscure corners of our lives, and have over the centuries escaped the plumes and parchment of all but the trained bureaucrat, merchant or clerk. Throughout time, lead seals have been used to record and track information in myriad ways; they have marked bales and crates of goods, furs, true Persian rugs, sacks of fertilizer and seeds, orphaned children, amphorae, reproduction tourist trinkets, bottles of alcohol, luggage, and crucially, textiles.

Textiles are often not very well preserved at archaeological sites, and represent an important lacuna in our understanding of the past. The market for textiles was one of the most important European markets in the early modern period. The clothed person, after all, was civilization elevating the natural and reclaiming the wild. The importance of clothing in distinguishing the “civilized” European from the indigenous tribes they encountered in their colonial projects is seen again and again in the imposition of European clothing on captives or converts, perhaps most famously in the case of Matoaka/Rebecca Rolfe. Throughout history and certainly in the 17th century, clothing and textiles among most cultures functioned as potent non-verbal communicators of status, occupation, religion, and more. As Shakespeare adroitly penned, “the apparel doth oft proclaim the man” (Hamlet: 1.3.71-75). Fortunately for archaeologists, we don’t have to confront an entirely naked past, since the seals doth oft proclaim the cloth.

Lead cloth seals, those lead seals specifically used to mark textiles, came into use in the late medieval period (1200-1400 AD) and were in vigorous use in most Western European textile centers by the 17th century. Their use declined during the first quarter of the 19th century, making seals useful in the assessment of a site’s temporal designation. Lead cloth seals usually measure between 1 to 3 centimeters in diameter, and though their form can vary, they generally consist of two or more thin disks, with a connecting strip, that are closed together in the sealing process. The malleability and relative durability of lead made it an ideal choice of material for a secure but temporary tag to record many of the same things we still see on clothing tags today.

Figure 1. Anatomy of a Series A Type 1 Seal blank. Illustration C. Davis

The most common type of cloth seal at Jamestown and elsewhere in North America includes two disks connected by a thin strip. One disk, traditionally called the rove disk, has a hole at its center, while the opposite disk, the rivet disk, has a raised spike at its center (fig. 1). To attach a seal to cloth, the rivet spike was forced through the weave of a textile, likely with the help of an awl or stiletto, so as not to cut or damage the weave of the textile. The connecting strip was then bent over the edge of the selvage of the cloth, and the seal was folded in half until the rivet nested within the
hole on the rove disk. The seal would then have been struck by a die and coin with designs engraved into them, leaving a raised impression on one or both sides and locking the rove and rivet plates together securely. The coin was generally set into an anvil or stand, while the die was a short, thick iron rod with a steel striking face. Extant examples of coins, dies (complete with mallet wear from repeated striking), and seals in place on textile scraps can be found at the Museum De Lakenhal in Leiden, in the Netherlands. The museum building, once the sealing hall for the lakens (woolen broadcloths) produced in Leiden, also sports period bas reliefs of the clothmaking and sealing process about its exterior, showing these instruments in action.

The tag on any given t-shirt in one’s wardrobe today likely includes at least information on the size of the item, its country of manufacture, its fiber content, importation information, and a company or brand name. Likewise, place of manufacture, proof of inspection, proof of customs payment, as well as merchant, maker, and dyer information are prevalent on historic lead cloth seals (those dating from the 16th to 19th centuries). In the 17th century, the implementation of mercantilist ideology necessitated strict regulations to protect and promote domestic textile manufacturing in various countries. Seals recorded information about a piece that could be verified as it moved through the manufacturing process and the market. Here piece is the unit term for a length of textile roughly similar to the textile bolts used today. A piece generally had a specific length and width measure in ells; one ell is roughly equivalent to 45 inches. The presence of seals on a piece ensured that the final product sold to consumers at home and abroad met quality standards imposed by guilds, manufacturing centers, and the government—and facilitated the partition of makers or purveyors of faulty textiles.

Many pieces boasted a collection of lead seals along their selvage by the time they reached a consumer, making any archaeological quantitative analysis of seals a dubious undertaking. The number of seals excavated from a site does not necessarily correspond to the quantity of textiles imported. Constructed or completed clothing was not usually marked with seals, though knitted hosiery and caps appear to be the occasional exception to this rule, as demonstrated by the existence of French seals for silk stockings and bonneterie. Rather, lead cloth seals marked raw cloth to be bought by consumers and, more often than not, passed on to tailors for transformation into wearable garments. Therefore seals can speak to the types of textiles in use, but not the manner of their use, which must be assessed and estimated based on historical records of clothing styles found in probate inventories, extant clothing examples, and the like. Once the piece was in the hands of the consumer, seals attached to it became complete refuse, their purpose fulfilled. They were laboriously pried off or cut from the rest of the piece, melted down to serve a new purpose, or simply thrown in the nearest midden. The potential reusability of lead from faulty textiles.

Other seals in the collection also disclose continental origins. Seals from Haarlem, located in the region of Holland in the Netherlands, are also relatively commonplace in the collections. Haarlem was a producer of some linens, but was much more well known for the bleaching and finishing of linens from elsewhere in the surrounding country. The fine white linen that hailed from Haarlem and its sister cities was known as holland cloth or simply hollands in England, where it was used to construct underclothes such as shirts, caps, aprons, household linens, and as worn by the tightly-laced street vendor in our starting ballad, “neckengers” (neckercloths). Haarlem’s geology made it uniquely suited to the process of bleaching linens, which often involved spreading lengths of cloth out over the grassy bleaching fields (bleekvelden) to whiten in the sun, a process aided by the chlorophyll present in grass. Seals from Haarlem in the collections at Jamestown include impressions with elements of the city’s coat of arms, an upturned sword crowned by a Maltese cross (a cross pattée), surrounded by mules (six-pointed stars), sometimes accompanied by supporting lions and a...
dead tree with dangling bells (the damiaatjes) on its branches (fig. 3). Many of these heraldic symbols date back to Haarlem’s implication in the crusades, particularly the damiaatjes of St. Bavochurch which ring each night between nine and nine thirty to mark the city’s historic curfew, while also commemorating the fall of Damietta in 1218.

There are also, predictably, a multitude of British seals in the collection, too numerous and as yet too puzzling to do justice to here. Seals from Angel Alley, a long forgotten wharfside London byway on the north bank of the Thames, once home to a dyer’s hall, bear impressions of the alley’s winged namesake. At least one Angel Alley seal from Jamestown has a stylized madder bag motif on its obverse (fig. 4). Madder root (Rubia tinctorum) was a common dyestuff used in England until the 18th century when widespread access to cochineal beetles permitted the confection of a more vibrant red. A tantalizing glimpse back to some long lost bright red pop of London color once worn along the James, this seal shows us that home, for many of these colonists, came in packed bales.

Bright woolen cloth and bleached linens comforted weary bodies and reinforced European identities in a land fraught with uncertainty. Even at its inception, Jamestown was not entirely new, nor were the waistcoats, aprons, and doublets that enveloped its inhabitants. It was tied to the rest of the known world by the material trappings of its colonists, and over time would become increasingly involved in global trade, exchanging tobacco for yet more elaborate trappings of its colonists, and over time would become increasingly involved in global trade, exchanging tobacco for yet more elaborate.

Sources:


For more on seals at Jamestown and the sealing process, see Jamestown Rediscovery’s collections page on lead seals at: https://historicjamestowne.org/collections/artifacts/lead-seals/

Cathrine Davis is a historic sigillographer and PhD student in Anthropology at William & Mary, under the direction of Audrey Horning. A Michigan native, she holds a BA in Anthropology and French from Western Michigan University (Kalamazoo, MI) and an MA in History from Université Laval (Québec, QC). One of few scholars focused on lead cloth seals in North America, she has spent the past decade researching seals from French colonial sites in the US and Canada. Her research seeks to surpass the identification of seals and draw meaning from the rich historical contexts and global networks that seals represent.

Cathrine is delighted to field inquiries from readers, and can be reached at cmdavis03@email.wm.edu.

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During the mid-1620s, if you were to approach Jamestown Island by land, you’d walk by the recently abandoned glasshouse at the mainland’s edge and then traverse the narrow, sandy isthmus that terminated at the island’s westernmost end. You’d then set foot upon the 6 acres owned by Thomas Sully, an “ancient planter,” that is, someone who had come to the colony prior to May 1616. As you continued on, you might notice a gentle rise of land overlooking the Back River, which defined the upper side of Jamestown Island. Sully’s patent identifies that elevated area as “the blocke house field Cleared in the time of the Government of St. Thomas Gates,” 1611-1614.

If you were to arrive at the capital city by ship, you’d come ashore on the dock built during Sir George Yeardley’s governorship, 1619-1621. As you approached the old fort, your attention probably would be drawn to the new gun platform, outfitted with four pieces of mounted ordnance, and you might see the court of guard. Upon entering the old marketplace in the middle of the fort, you’d notice a pillory and whipping post and catch sight of some large storehouses, a few timber-framed buildings, and perhaps some smaller structures. You’d also see the wood-framed church that Sir Samuel Argall built while he was deputy governor, 1617-1618. It probably still accommodated the colony’s assembly meetings and regular court sessions. You might catch a glimpse of the old governor’s house, built more than a decade earlier, and the storehouse of the colony’s “cape merchant” or official storekeeper, Abraham Peirsey, whose personal residence may have been close-by.

Exploring the New Towne

If you began meandering in an easterly direction, you’d follow a well-trodden path that traced the upper bank of the James River and led to the New Towne. At first glance, the small community wasn’t very impressive, for it consisted of a sprawling, nondescript assortment of cottages and timber-framed houses of various sizes, a veritable hodge-podge of buildings that had been erected quickly and cheaply. Wattle-and-daub chimneys emitted smoke from fires used for cooking and in winter, for warmth. Small patches of tobacco were planted here and there and most households had garden plots where vegetables and herbs were grown. Some people had small outbuildings, such as tobacco barns and animal sheds, and had erected fences to control their livestock or to protect their gardens.

The Pitch and Tar Swamp, where Jamestown’s gallows stood, cut a broad swath through the New Towne. Its grasses were good for grazing livestock, but pools of stagnant water provided a breeding ground for mosquitoes and other insect pests. Also, moist, low-lying soil trapped the contaminants generated by a settlement whose wells were shallow and sanitation practices were primitive. Marsh land, prime mosquito habitat, bordered the Back River.

Men, women, and children of all ages lived close together in the New Towne. However, the colony’s population was largely male and early on, men and boys outnumbered women and girls by a hefty ratio. Jamestown households often included indentured servants, that is, contract workers who agreed to serve for a specified amount of time in exchange for transportation to the colony. Although many servants were from the English middle class, at least initially, lawbreakers and homeless children also were shipped to the colony in significant numbers. Sometimes, households took in people who simply needed a place to live or a chance to work off debt.

The westernmost portion of the New Towne seems to have been inhabited by a substantial number of people of middling means, who
rented the land they occupied or stayed briefly. Here, you might find the home of provost marshal Randall Smallwood and his neighbor, George Grave, who shared a house with his wife, Elinor; his son, John; and Elinor’s daughters from a former marriage, Rebecca and Sara Snow. The all-male household of Nathaniel Jeffreys and Edward Cadge, and that Walgrave Marks and ancient planter John Jefferson, may have been located in this part of the New Towne, along with the homes occupied by James Hickmott and Indian interpreter-and-trader Robert Poole.

If you continued strolling along the riverfront, you’d soon come to what we might call “merchants row,” Jamestown’s equivalent of Boardwalk and Park Place. Here were lots owned and occupied by prominent government officials, who combined public service with lucrative moneymaking activities. Some of these men had storehouses on their property and there probably were docks where small watercrafts could land. Council members George Menefie, Ralph Hamor, and Richard Stephens occupied waterfront lots in this area. The Stephens household included Wassill Rayner, a distiller, whose beverages may have been offered for sale. Hog Island merchant John Chew’s tiny lot, which contained a storehouse, adjoined the landward side of the Stephens property and gunsmith John Jackson had a home and workshop to Stephens’ west. In 1625 Jackson’s household included his son and 9-year-old Gercian Buck, one of the Rev. Richard Buck’s orphans. All of the lots in this part of the New Towne were irregularly shaped, varied in size, and were defined by shallow boundary ditches. They may have been developed during the 16-teens, when settlers first moved out of the fort and before the arrival of the Virginia Company’s official surveyor, William Claiborne in October 1621.

To the east of this cluster of lots and bordering Orchard Run was a large riverfront parcel that John Harvey, a sea captain, patented in 1624. Harvey seems to have had a contentious disposition, for his arrival in the colony heralded a succession of lawsuits. One was initiated by William Mutch, an indentured servant who had fulfilled his contract and was ready to move on. In fact, when Mutch demanded his pay, Harvey ended the discussion by clubbing him over the head with his truncheon. Despite his many shortcomings, John Harvey undertook a number of entrepreneurial endeavors while he lived at Jamestown. There is archaeological evidence that someone in Harvey’s employ undertook tobacco pipe-making on his waterfront lot. Later on, when Harvey occupied a home close to Pitch and Tar Swamp, he invested in the manufacture of pottery, lime, pot ashes, and soap ashes. He also sent samples of salt peter, rape seed oil, and iron ore back to England and purchased ironware for resale in Virginia. Harvey apparently did not mellow with age and continued to be volatile and cantankerous. In 1635, while he was serving as governor, he lost his temper and attacked counselor Richard Stephens violently and knocked out some of his teeth. In time, Governor John Harvey alienated his council to the point that they forcefully removed him from office and then packed him off to England.

Dr. John Pott, the colony’s physician-general, owned and occupied a 3-acre lot that opened onto the Back Street, which lay behind the merchants’ row of waterfront lots. Treasurer George Sandys described Pott as a “pitiful counselor” and “cipher” and claimed that he enjoyed the company of his inferiors “who hung upon him while his good liquor lasted.” Richard Townsend, one of Pott’s indentured servants, sued him for reneging on his promise to teach him the apothecary’s art and Jane Dickinson, a widow captured during the 1622 Indian attack, also brought suit. She admitted that Pott had obtained her freedom by paying ransom to the Indians, but said that serving him was worse than the slavery she had experienced in captivity. Pott shed his own reputation by becoming involved in a plot to poison some Indians who were in the process of negotiating a peace treaty.

Captain William Peirce’s 3- or 4-acre lot, which extended across the Back Street, could be accessed by means of a short “highway” that ran toward the waterfront. Peirce, who came to Virginia in 1609 with Sir Thomas Gates, served as cape merchant and in 1623 he was appointed lieutenant governor and commander of Jamestown Island. He also was captain of the governor’s guard and was responsible for both of Jamestown Island’s block houses. When the colony’s treasurer, George Sandys, arrived in Virginia, he lived in the Peirce home and reportedly raised silkworms in one of its rooms. Peirce’s lot, on which his wife’s large fig garden was located, accommodated a storehouse in which he kept the tobacco
he collected as tax revenue. During the early 1620s, the Peirce household included four servants. One was Angelo, an African woman who had arrived aboard the ship *Treasurer* in late summer 1619, a vessel that Peirce and his son-in-law John Rolfe went to meet. In 1629 Peirce and his wife, Joan, occupied a dwelling that reputedly was “one of the fairest in Virginia.” The couple’s near neighbor may have been Edward Blaney, a young merchant who married Captain William Powell’s widow, Margaret. Widows, especially those of means, seldom remained single for long and after Blaney’s death, Margaret remarried again.

Captain Roger Smith, who wed John Rolfe’s widow in 1623, owned a 4-acre lot that was located just south of Sir George Yeardley’s personal residence. In 1625 the Smiths shared a home with her 4-year-old daughter, Jane Rolfe, and two young orphans: 7-year-old Elizabeth Salter, and the late Rev. Samuel Macock’s little daughter, Sara. The 7-acre lot that Sir George Yeardley owned abutted the Back River and accommodated three houses. The Yeardley and his wife shared a home with their three children and they had 24 servants, eight of whom were of African descent. Near the Yeardley and Smith properties was a fence-enclosed area known as the Governor’s Garden or “the Parke.” It probably was close to Pitch and Tar Swamp, Governor Francis Wyatt and his household seem to have lived in this vicinity.

Thomas and Joane Allnutt, Peter and Mary Langman, and John and Bridgett Burrowes, like gunsmith John Jackson, opened their homes to some of the Rev. Richard Buck’s orphans. The Burrowes couple, who lived in the New Towne, had custody of her sister, Mara Buck, and they also had possession of Bridgett’s late father’s property in the eastern end of Jamestown Island. In 1624 a rumor associated with the Burrowes household gained so much traction that it attracted the attention of the governor and his council. That’s because the Rev. David Sandys, Treasurer George Sandys’ brother, had purportedly shown a romantic interest in young Mara, presumably because she was a 12-year-old heiress. Thomas Allnutt’s lot probably was close to a navigable waterway, as the 1625 muster indicates that he had a boat. Richard Kingsmill owned an 80-acre tract overlooking the Back River, on the west side of Kingsmill Creek’s mouth. However, during the mid-1620s he and his wife, Jane, occupied the late Rev. Buck’s much larger property on the upper side of the Back River, in the nearby Neck O’Land. Edward, an African, was then a member of the Kingsmill household.

In 1625 the muster-taker listed Mrs. Elizabeth Soothe and her daughter, Ann, as New Towne residents; it is likely that they were renting the land they occupied. The Soothe family originally included Elizabeth’s husband, Henry, and their six children. Henry’s plans to establish a privately-owned plantation were foiled by the 1622 Indian attack and then his illness and death. By 1627 Mrs. Soothe, who outlived all but one of her six children, had received a patent for some rural land in the northeastern part of Jamestown Island.

During the mid-1620s, Jamestown was home to many of the colony’s highest ranking public officials. The community also accommodated a provost marshal, a doctor, clergy, several merchants, mariners, two gunsmiths, carpenters, sawyers, apothecaries, one or two Indian interpreters, boat builders, at least two brewers or distillers, a pipe-maker, a caulker, and several yeomen farmers. Some New Towne residents, especially merchants and important public officials, owned plantations that were located a considerable distance from the capital city. The community was young but had taken on permanency.

**Jamestown Island’s “Outback”**

The men who compiled the 1624 census and 1625 muster listed Jamestown’s households in the order of their rank in the community. They also made a distinction between what they considered the urban and rural portions of Jamestown Island. To their way of thinking, the island’s “outback” was the area on the east of Kingsmill Creek and Orchard Run, a relatively large expanse of marshy terrain that was nearly bisected by Passmore Creek.

During the mid-1620s, much of the arable acreage in the eastern end of Jamestown Island was attributed to ancient planters. Many of this area’s male heads of household were described as farmers, although quite a few had specialized skills. On the upper side of Passmore Creek were the tracts of land that had been assigned to ancient planters Joachim Andrews, the Rev. Richard Buck, William Fairfax, Nathaniel Hutt, John Jefferson, John Johnson, Thomas Passmore, William Pinke alias Jonas, Ensign William Spence, Thomas Sully, and Mary Bailey and her late John. Six of the parcels owned by these people were laid out regularly in a checkerboard pattern, which suggests that each tract’s boundary lines had been surveyed.

Mary Bailey and gunsmith John Jefferson owned land on the east side of Kingsmill Creek’s head and to their east was a 12-acre tract that had been acquired by yeoman William Fairfax. According to Captain John Smith, one Sunday in 1617, some Indians slipped onto Jamestown Island and killed four members of the Fairfax household: three children and a youth. Fairfax and his wife, Mercy, who were away from home at the time, escaped harm. In December 1620, William Fairfax sold his 12-acre homestead to the Rev. Richard Buck, rector of the church at Jamestown. Less than two years later, Fairfax was killed by attacking Indians while visiting a household in nearby Archer’s Hope. Mrs. Elizabeth Soothe’s land lay to the east of the Fairfax property and Joachim Andrews and John Grubb shared some acreage to the Fairfax patent’s south.

John Southern, a skillful ironworker, was sent to Virginia to erect ironworks, but the 1622 Indian attack and the Virginia Company’s demise brought his project to an end. Southern moved to
urban Jamestown but laid claim to two 12-acre parcels in the eastern end of the island. One of his patents abutted the Back River and the other lay to the southeast. Yeoman John Johnson and his wife, Ann, possessed a 15-acre patent that was located to John Southern’s east and also abutted the Back River. To the Johnsons’ east was a large tract owned by Ensign William Spence, whose land lay between Back River and Black Point. Spence, who had been in Virginia since 1608, acquired land in Archer’s Hope, but continued to reside in the eastern end of Jamestown Island. In 1625 the muster-taker described Spence and his wife as “lost,” but gave no explanation.

Thomas Passmore, a carpenter and ancient planter, laid claim to two parcels on the upper side of Passmore Creek, where John Senior and John Hall were his near neighbors. Close-by was the leasehold that Thomas Grubb, a joiner, shared with Robert Marshall, who had property of his own. Ancient planter Nathaniel Hutt had a patent near Black Point but by January 1625 it was in the hands of Percival Wood, who conveyed it to Sir George Yeardley. Gabriel Holland, a yeoman, who married Mary, the widow of ancient planter William Pinke alias Jonas, became her heir. The property Holland inherited was close to Black Point, where yeoman Thomas Sully, feather-maker John Radish, and a Lieutenant Batters also owned parcels.

At least five ancient planters had acreage on the lower side of Passmore Creek. Each of these men owned a narrow finger of land that abutted the James River and was bordered by marshy ground. These landholders were Edward Grendon, Robert Wright, John Lightfoot, William Spencer, Thomas Delamajor, and Sir Thomas Dale’s heirs. Grendon, who had a plantation on the lower side of the James River, took an active role in public life and may have been a Virginia Company employee. His Jamestown Island neighbor, Robert Wright, a sawyer who came to the colony in 1609, seems to have been habitually encumbered by debt. Robert and his wife, Joan, a lefthanded midwife and Virginia’s first accused witch, occupied his 12-acre patent, “Labour in Vain.” Next door and to the Wrights’ east was John Lightfoot, a yeoman, who had survived being shipwrecked in Bermuda. William Spencer, Lightfoot’s easterly neighbor, also was a yeoman and in time, became quite successful. Thomas Delamajor, a joiner and a former member of Sir George Yeardley’s household, owned some acreage abutting the James River and the estate of Sir Thomas Dale. In 1629 Delamajor was awarded a 3-acre leasehold at nearby Goose Hill. Others who headed households in the eastern end of the island were ancient planter Robert Fitts, carpenter Thomas Gray, John Grevett, William Jones, George Onion, former cow-keeper John Osborne, and John Stokes. Many of these men were married and some had children and servants. Unfortunately, surviving land records fail to reveal where their homesteads were located.

Jamestown’s Sights, Scents, and Sounds

Jamestown probably was a relatively noisy community, for whenever ships arrived, the waterfront would have bustled with activity. Seamen probably disembarked and eagerly clambered ashore and often there was an influx of sea-wearied immigrants, eager to start a new life. Some of the newly arrived people were indentured servants whose contracts were to be sold. There also might be some Africans, whose opportunities were much more limited. Imported goods and other commodities would have been offloaded under the watchful eyes of customs officials and hogheads of tobacco would have been put aboard outbound ships.

Commercial transactions sometimes resulted in disagreements that were aired before the governor and his council, who convened as a General Court. The judiciary’s docket was very full, especially before the formation of county government in 1634, for the General Court’s justices were obliged to oversee the probate process and address a broad variety of legal issues. The cases the justices heard ranged from suits against debtors to heinous crimes and infractions of church law. Slanderous statements, especially if directed toward a high-ranking official by someone of lesser status, could result in harsh punishment or a hefty fine. Theft also was taken very seriously. Daniel Franck, a laborer with a criminal history, stole and butchered one of Sir George Yeardley’s calves and he also took several items from provost marshal Randall Smallwood. Upon being apprehended, Franck was tried and convicted for thievery and then executed. In contrast, Dr. John Pott, who stole livestock on more than one occasion, was granted a pardon, probably on account of his status and useful medical skills.

Church law was enforceable and support of the church and clergy was obligatory. Settlers could be punished for failing to attend worship services and in 1626 Thomas Farley was fined for hunting on the Sabbath. Breach-of-promise was considered a church-related offence and when Eleanor Sprad, a maid servant in merchant Edward Blaney’s household, became engaged to two men at the same time, she was made to publicly apologize. The governor and his council occasionally tried cases that involved serious sexual offences, such as rape, but those found guilty of casual incontinence or adultery also were punished. Historical records suggest that Jamestown’s gallows was reserved for the most egregious offenders, but lesser wrongdoers could be sentenced to a brutal whipping or another harsh form of corporal punishment. Sometimes, offenders were subjected to public ridicule, like being placed in the pillory or stocks. Habitual gossips, or physically abusive women, could be sentenced to a ride in a ducking chair or received more severe treatment. For example, a scold named Margaret Jones, who had beaten and berated her neighbor, John Butterfield, was towed behind a ship across the James River and back. On the other hand, Amy Hall, who came to blows with her husband’s business partner, also was towed and ducked. Domestic violence sometimes reared its ugly
head and in 1625 Thomas Bransby, who had broken up a fight between Joseph Johnson and his wife, Margaret, declared that he was tired of separating “Newgate birds and Bridewell whores.” His statement suggests that they were former jailbirds.

An ample supply of alcoholic beverages was available on Jamestown Island and from time to time, people were hauled into court for public inebriation. For instance, in 1624 John Rowe, James Hickmote, and Nathaniel Jeffreys were fined for being drunk and “riotous.” Court testimony also reveals that one evening when John Southern and Goodwife Fisher were out late drinking, she was so tipsy that when she returned home, she tripped over a cow or sheep. Thomas Jones, Richard Hutchinson, and John Osborne were fined for excessive drinking and quarreling “at unlawfull and unseasonable howers of the night” whereas Thomas Gates, Henry Bradford, Henry Ganey, and Robert Adams were chastised for common drunkenness. Perhaps some of these people were trying to drown the sorrows of everyday life.

The Texture of Life

Life on Jamestown Island was hard, especially for anyone dealing with poverty, age, or some sort of serious infirmity. Men were expected to defend the colony and their households and they also planted and tended crops, chopped wood, foraged for fish and game, and constructed buildings. Some were able to make economic progress by pursuing a craft or trade. It is likely that male household heads usually took the lead in bartering for servants or purchasing goods for their families. Only free white adult males could hold public office, but free adults of either sex could testify in court or settle an estate. Free men of more modest means might be asked to serve on a jury or as an orphan’s guardian.

Women’s lives were difficult, too. They not only endured pregnancy and childbirth, they tended to the needs of young children, cared for the sick, planted gardens, fetched water, washed clothes, and prepared meals. They also tended poultry and livestock and butchered the meat that became table fare. Ordinarily sewing skills were important, for clothing had to be mended or perhaps fabricated. Women and children had to fetch water but it is unclear whether the well in the old fort still served as the New Towne’s main source of drinking water. An inquest held in 1624 reveals that those men who lived in the eastern end of Jamestown Island had access to water drawn from a shallow well. The arrival of marriageable young women in 1620 and 1621 fostered the development of family life and stability, but the death rate was still alarmingly high, especially during the summer months when the river’s brackish water trapped contaminants and potentially deadly diseases. Also, incoming ships brought malnourished people who arrived sick or weak. Personal hygiene was primitive and sickness often culminated in death. Many of the sights, scents, and sounds that could be found in early seventeenth century Jamestown almost certainly would offend our modern sensibilities.

During the mid-1620s Jamestown, as a settlement, though largely English, included French, Germans, Irish, Italians, Poles, Dutch, Spaniards, Indians, Indians, Africans, and at least one Persian. Prior to the March 1622 attack, Indians could be seen at Jamestown, but afterward they would have been viewed with fear and suspicion. In 1625 a substantial number of Africans lived on Jamestown Island. They included Angelo, one of Captain William Peirce’s maidservants, and Sir George Yeardley’s household included eight Africans whose names aren’t listed in surviving records. In 1625 an African man named Brass, who was living on Jamestown Island and employed by Lady Temperance Yeardley, went to court to negotiate the conditions of his service. Nearby, on the Neck O’Land was Edward, a Black manservant in Richard Kingsmill’s household. In 1628, the ship Fortune, which had captured a Spanish slaver with approximately 100 Africans aboard, brought them to Virginia where they were promptly sold. Seventeenth century society was as complex as it is today, and it’s always risky to assume that we know what life was like. Even so, historical records and archaeological evidence provide us with fleeting glimpses of the past.

Don’t belong to the Jamestowne Society Facebook Group? It’s an excellent place to learn about what is happening at James Fort, current happenings with the Jamestowne Society and to share photos and history.

Speaking of history, did you know that Richard D. Moore, Administrator of the Jamestowne Society Facebook Group, has posted several videos from the “Dig Deeper” series for members to learn more from the good folks at Jamestown Rediscovery from the comfort of their homes? One click and you are on your way to a personal discovery.

If you are not currently a member of the Facebook Group, email jamestowne.society@verizon.net and ask for a special invitation to join.

Jamestowne Society
Zoom Meetings &
Virtual Opportunities

Heard about the recent Zoom meetings hosted for members by Jamestowne Society Executive Director Bonnie Hofmeyer? There are more in the works and you can learn when they will happen on the Society’s Facebook Group in time to be a part of the next presentation and great discussion. Haven’t been to Jamestown? Now you can visit and learn about recent activities without leaving your home.

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Surrounded by water-
**PRECIOUS LITTLE TO SAFELY DRINK AT JAMESTOWN**

By John Thomas Trussell, First Georgia Company

Jamestown settlers were in a constant struggle for survival when they arrived in the new world. They had to locate fresh drinking water, find food to eat and build roofs over their heads to protect them from the harsh outside elements in a strange, new environment.

Every day the settlers had to focus on where their next meal was coming from and cope with the death around them, as many died from disease, unexplained reasons and hostile natives. Of the 500 early settlers arriving at Jamestown, only 60 were still alive after the starving time during the winter of 1609-1610.

A human can go without food for about three weeks, but could only typically survive three to four days without water. It is reasonable to assume that our ancestors first drank water from the James river or collected rain water to meet their needs. Soon after arrival the settlers set about to dig a well within the fort that was under construction for daily usage; however, Dave Givens, Jamestown Rediscovery’s Director of Archaeology, says that the settlers often preferred beer over water, when it was available for consumption.

According to records a well, located near the geographic center of James Fort and connected to the storehouse was in a large rectangular cellar. It was barrel-lined in the cellar’s floor. Wooden barrels were readily available from the ship, and once the top and bottom sections were removed, they were placed on top of each other to provide an open channel deep into the ground that was dug with shovels. The barrels also prevented the dirt from the well sides from caving in and filling the well. The structure served concurrently as a cellar and a well prior to being abandoned and backfilled with rubbish sometime before 1611.

The early date of this feature suggests that this well is a strong candidate for James Fort’s first well dug in late 1608 or early 1609 when John Smith wrote, “we digged a faire Well of fresh water in the Fort of excellent, sweet water which till then was wanting.” The location of this well in the fort also suggests the first well because it was centrally adjacent to the storehouse, the first structure the colonists were ordered to build in the fort. The cellar component was only about five feet deep, but the well extended to a total depth of 14 feet. The cellar/well was likely part of an addition to the storehouse to which it was physically tied by a timber structure, which restricted access and protected the cellar and well from the elements, according to Givens.

The artifacts from the well number in the tens of thousands, and the dateable objects all pre-date 1611. Numerous butchered dog and horse remains were found in the rubbish layers in the pit along with rat and turtle bones. These animal remains suggest that the trash in the feature was from the “Starving Time” winter of 1609–1610. Other interesting faunal remains found in the well included a 4-foot-diameter sea turtle carapace, shark bones and teeth, a whale vertebra, and numerous bottlenose dolphin bones with butcher marks. Many of these artifacts, and thousands more, may be seen in the Jamestown Museum, expertly managed by Mary Outlaw.

Secretary of the colony William Strauchley likely refers to this well over a year after its construction in May of 1610 when he finds the well going bad. “James Town . . . hath no fresh water springs serving town but what we drew from a well six or seven fathom deep, fed by the brackish river oozing into it; from whence I verily believe the chief causes have proceeded of many diseases and sicknesses which have happened to our people” Strauchley was wise to link the poor quality of the water to the health of the Jamestown settlers. Due to the aforementioned problems with the well at this time, the cellar/well likely was abandoned in 1610.

Many researchers have speculated about the contaminated water and its unfortunate impact on the settlers, but recent studies at William and Mary have shed much modern light on the situation. Two principal researchers there at the college, Dr Greg Hancock, Professor of Geology and Dr James Kaste, Associate Professor of Geology, along with Givens share their insights as they have collaborated on researching the Jamestown water wells since 2007 and all known wells at the Fort have been excavated. In addition, 14 shallow modern wells, varying from 2 to 5 feet deep, have been spotted around the Jamestown fort area by researchers to monitor and test the water on a year-round basis.

Hancock and Kaste determined that saltwater from the James River and a nearby swamp seeps into Jamestown’s aquifer, pushing salinity levels past the safety zone for human consumption. They say that Jamestown is on a saltwater aquifer and the density of the saline is displacing the fresh water so that it is higher in the water column. When the colonists excavated their wells into the aquifer, eventually they would be drinking salty water which is certainly not good for your health, says Givens.

This problem would have been even more pronounced during the 17th century because of low rainfalls, said Kaste. Unfortunately, the Jamestown settlement happened during an extreme drought of seven years duration. Kaste and Hancock say that the drought was the worst in 770 years as indicated by tree ring growth rings from...
Eventually, you die of dehydration even as you become thirstier. Seawater, you have to urinate more water than you drank. Therefore, to get rid of all the excess salt taken in by drinking seawater, your body would have to excrete more water than you drink. Additional to this, every time you breathe or sweat, you lose a lot of salt. As a result, after a few days, you would be dehydrated. This is only the beginning of your troubles with salt water. Seawater contains salt. When humans drink seawater, their cells are thus taking in water and salt. While humans can safely ingest small amounts of salt, the salt content in seawater is much higher than what can be processed by the human body. Additionally, when we consume salt as part of our daily diets, we also drink liquids, which help to dilute the salt and keep it at a healthy level. Living cells do depend on sodium chloride (salt) to maintain the body’s chemical balances and reactions; however, too much sodium can be deadly.

Human kidneys can only make urine that is less salty than salt water. Therefore, to get rid of all the excess salt taken in by drinking seawater, you have to urinate more water than you drank. Eventually, you die of dehydration even as you become thirstier. Kaste, Hancock, and Givens say that the well water at Jamestown may have approached the salinity of seawater due to the drought and climatic conditions at the time. Colonial accounts of life at Jamestown mention symptoms consistent with salt toxicity, such as lethargy and irritability.

The Jamestown Fort was located next to the James River which is greatly influenced by tidal action of the nearby ocean with a constant mixing of fresh and saltwater occurring. We commonly refer to this as “brackish water”. To make the water more unsavory, it is often infused with high levels of Sulphur, giving it a very undesirable taste.

Salt poisoning was only one price Jamestown’s settlers likely paid for poor water quality, according to the researchers. Human waste from the colonists’ chamber pots probably percolated down into their water supply, Kaste said, and human bodies were buried within the fort. Even today, E coli from ground contamination is often found in the test wells after a rain event due to the abundant geese and goose dropping on the ground. Today’s goose droppings are a similar substitute for the waste of the settlers in the early 1600’s. This type of contamination allowed diseases like dysentery and typhoid to spread quickly through the colony and continue circulating. This contamination, coupled with saltwater consumption, would have been devastating to the Jamestonians says Givens.

Dehydration caused by these diseases and salt water in the well greatly contributed to the poor health of the settlers that could have led to untimely deaths from dehydration and disease spread through the water. Our Jamestown Ancestors knew they were sick, but did not understand why they were sick, due to the poor state of medical knowledge at the time. Dysentery is most often caused by shigella bacteria (shigellosis) or an amoeba. Dysentery is often spread through contaminated food or water. A key symptom is bloody diarrhea. There may also be abdominal pain, cramps, fever, and malaise. Prompt medical care is needed for bloody diarrhea, commonly referred to as “bloody fluxes” at Jamestown. Today’s treatment may include increased fluid intake, rehydration solutions, IV fluids, and antibiotics, none of which were available to Jamestown settlers. They could only drink more contaminated water, which only compounded their problems, especially during the winter of 1609-10 when they were mainly confined to the fort area due to threats from the Powhatans tribe.

The grey outline of the historic John Smith well and fill dirt from 1619 are clearly visible at the bottom of the dig.

To further compromise the Jamestown water quality, the researchers detected arsenic at trace to low levels in groundwater near the fort, say Kaste, Hancock and Givens. They add that the arsenic concentrations and the seasonal cycling of iron and arsenic measured so far are very consistent with what they would expect from natural processes. Symptoms of arsenic poisoning are vomiting, abdominal pain and watery diarrhea. These symptoms are often shared with other likely diseases at Jamestown. The researchers say that the trace to low level of arsenic was probably not an immediate threat and was overshadowed by salt water and E coli concerns that could bring death within a few days.

The Jamestown settlers were also a product of their times and often hygiene in England was poor. Many English homes had outhouses or privies, but it was not unusual for human waste to be collected in chamber pots and be thrown into the street, especially if the resident lived in a multi-layer city dwelling. It has been theorized that the term Loo for a toilet is derived from the French “gardez l’eau, which means “Look out for the water.”

Our ancestors faced immense problems when they landed at Jamestown. They were plagued by native populations, lack of food and drinkable water, too many diseases and internal insurrections and discord. However, the truth is that they overcame monumental handicaps and were eventually successful.

They invented ingenuity to survive and cope with adverse circumstances, here in America, which is a hallmark of our national spirit.
Stories Buried
BENEATH THE GROUND

By Bonnie Hofmeyer, Jamestowne Society Executive Director

Many times in my own genealogical research and in helping others I have encountered “people” who I wanted to know more about. I had questions that I wanted answered, stories that I wanted validated, and naming the nameless in my family tree. These questions gnaw at you and drive you to look for answers. How can we learn more about our ancestors when written records are silent on so much of their daily lives? With advancements in science, DNA, and archaeology; we can now answer many questions and fill in the gaps of what we knew about our Jamestown ancestors.

The Jamestowne Society funds projects every year because of the generosity of our members and companies. Past projects have funded archaeological digs at James Fort, church tower restoration, and recently the Barracks Project rebuild. These projects have developed programs, established exhibits, and amassed much data.

Now the Society is embarking upon a unique opportunity to support the Smithsonian on the publication of a book by Dr. Douglas Owsley that will bring to light buried stories of 17th and 18th century early settlers.

Douglas W. Owsley, Ph.D. is an anthropologist, who is the Curator of Biological Anthropology, National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian. He completed his master’s degree and his Ph.D. in physical anthropology at the University of Tennessee. He is a prominent forensic anthropologist and has worked with government agencies, medical examiners, and archaeologists on the excavation and identification of thousands of skeletal remains. Dr. Owsley was our guest speaker in 2016 at the Cosmos Club during Heritage Week. He lectured on the exhumation and examination of the chancel burials from the 1608 Church at James Fort. He is a recent member of the Jamestowne Society as a descendant of Thomas Ousley/Owsley who served as a Burgess from Stafford County in 1693, 1695, and 1698.

Dr. Owsley became involved with the forensic analysis at Jamestown when he was introduced to Jamestown Rediscovery’s head archaeologist Dr. William “Bill” Kelso. He had been following the work Dr. Owsley had been doing at Historic St. Mary’s City with recently discovered 17th century lead coffins. “I knew Henry Miller, the St. Mary’s head archaeologist, and I was following the story of the three unknown lead coffins that were found in the chapel field, and what was learned about their identities. I knew he (Owsley) was the best there was when it comes to looking at burials.”

Kelso and Owsley began working together in 1997. Their first burial excavation was on “JR102C” the field name for a young man who died due to a gunshot to his leg. This burial was discovered when the Jamestown Rediscovery archaeologists were trying to firmly locate the Barracks and yard perimeter. The skeletal remains revealed he was in his late teens based on the development of his wisdom teeth and lack of complete fusion of his bones at certain joints. He was moderately muscular. The force of the gunshot caused a massive fracture of the two lower leg bones just below the knee, a severe injury which caused him to bleed to death.

By excavating burials archaeologists are able to learn so much
Dr. Douglas W. Owsley (right) and Dr. William M. Kelso (left) have much of interest to discuss while watching progress on an archaeological excavation underway inside the James Fort Pallisade. Owsley has made a number of trips to Jamestown, with his team, to provide forensic assistance on finds.

Over the years as other burials were discovered, such as the starving time burials, 1608 chancel burials, and recently the Memorial Church burials, Dr. Owsley has returned to Jamestown with his team to interpret the bones.

Each bone tells a story and there are many to tell at Jamestown... science can link us to our past in tangible ways both educates and inspires.

Over 23 years, every time Jamestown Rediscovery needed forensic analysis, Dr. Owsley and his team came to Jamestown. “They never charged us when they came, they just came. We were lucky he did because everybody calls him. He is so committed to his science. You just stand in awe at the information that he gives you.” - Dr. Bill Kelso

Dr. Owsley helped identify the remains of Captain Bartholomew Gosnold, and the four chancel burials from the 1608 church. Because of archaeology and bone analysis we can be almost certain the men buried in the chancel were Reverent Robert Hunt, Captain Gabriel Archer, Captain William West, and Sir Ferdinando Wainman. Through genetic testing Owsley’s team has worked with the Ancient DNA Lab at Harvard University to define a genetic relationship between Wainman and William West. Information will be presented at an upcoming scientific conference. Significantly Owsley’s team has helped in the facial reconstruction of early settlers using skull morphology and interpreting the story their bones tell. Owsley was one of the experts who was involved with creating the appearance for “Jane”. She was a fourteen-year-old girl who died during the starving time. He also determined that her remains were “processed” for food. Her story, though dark, would not have been known without her bone biography.

There are few written records of daily life of the early colonists at Jamestown. Excavating these burials involves a lot of interest and respect. Buried beneath the ground are unrecorded stories. By reading the bones they can learn what the settlers were eating, and what they died from. This information is not found in any book. Virginia had high mortality rates for the colonists. By studying burial remains they can learn about the colonists’ diet, what diseases they had, their health, and what their burial practices were. Each bone tells a story and there are many to tell at Jamestown.

Dr. Owsley is compiling over three decades of research for his book “Life and Death in the Chesapeake, 1607-1800: Bone Biographies of” Becoming American”. This book will tell the untold stories learned from Jamestown, and Historic St. Mary’s City in Maryland.

“These bone biographies of not only men, but of also under-represented women and children, provide evidence for the power of human remains to unravel clues of early American’s occupations, physical activities, healthcare, diets, and disease, and burial practices…. Understanding their lives and deaths by learning about burials and seeing skeletal markers provides unique insight and perspective into our own American identities and experiences. Learning how science can link us to our past in tangible ways both educates and inspires.”

The Jamestowne Society will be funding the three year book project with the Smithsonian. Thanks to Jamestowne Society member and donor Cecil Stanford Harrell for helping us begin this project. Together with your help we can give voice to our ancestors buried stories. Support the telling of our ancestors’ stories by making a gift to the Jamestowne Society.

Sources:
Interview with Dr. Douglas W. Owsley and Dr. William M. Kelso

Written In Bone: Buried Lives of Jamestownse and Colonial Maryland by Sally M. Walker
Jane: Starvation, Cannibalism, and Endurance at Jamestown by Jamestown Rediscovery
Holy Ground: Archaeology, Religion, and the First Founders of Jamestown by Jamestown Rediscovery
Grant Proposal from the National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian
BEYOND THE PALE

Story By:
David Givens (Director of Archaeology, Jamestown Rediscovery)
Sean Romo (Senior Staff Archaeologist, Jamestown Rediscovery)
Mary Anna Hartley (Senior Staff Archaeologist, Jamestown Rediscovery)

Photos Courtesy: Jamestown Rediscovery

For a quarter of a century now, the Jamestown Rediscovery team has been lucky enough to find thousands of archaeological features and millions of artifacts. Many of our discoveries have made international headlines and won widespread acclaim. So much has been uncovered that it is often hard to fathom that there is still a great deal of archaeology left to do. A glance at the reconstructed palisades and buildings at the James Fort site or a trip through the Archaearium might cause the casual visitor to conclude that archaeologists have explored every corner of Historic Jamestowne, unearthing all that was left to find— a vast misconception. As yet, several areas remain— both figuratively and literally— unexplored.

While the majority of the Jamestown Rediscovery archaeology has focused on finding the 1607 fortification and interior structures, at times the excavations have taken the team outside the fort walls or “pale.” Specifically, we know that the James Fort expanded eastward in 1608, enclosing nearly two acres of land, essentially doubling the fortification’s size. Since 2007 the archaeologists have found most of the palisade associated with this early expansion, a garden, and some compelling evidence of structures located outside the initial fortification. However, some unanswered questions about this area remain.

One question the Jamestown Rediscovery team has long pondered is precisely where the early colonists lived. Surely some dwelt inside the Fort, but there was only so much space there. Furthermore, before James Fort became “James Cittie” there must have been an emerging townscape. To date, only a handful of potential domestic structures have been located by archaeologists. The absence of houses in the archaeological record stands in stark contrast to John Smith’s descriptions of the town after the January 1608 fire as containing “…fortie or fiftie several houses to keepe us warme and dry…”

Similarly, by 1609, between 300 or 400 people were dwelling at Jamestown, suggesting that most of the population must have lived outside the Fort walls or “beyond the pale.” Recent excavations inside the Memorial Church found the foundations of the 1617 Church and furrows from the 1608 garden and the cellar and posts to a structure post-dating the garden but pre-dating the 1617 Church. These finds— still extant despite centuries of activity around them— suggest that other early buildings and features may survive nearby.

With much of the area between the eastern wall of James Fort and the 1907 obelisk unexplored, the focus of the excavations in the next few years holds promise to answer questions about this emerging, early colonial landscape. The potential and vastness of future archaeology are humbling to the team.

NORTH OF THE TOWER

Two of the most notable locations—and ones which we are very keen to excavate—are directly in front of and north of the historic Church Tower. In the past, the archaeologists were hesitant to conduct excavations in these locations because it would mean impacting the current path into the Fort and temporarily blocking access to the Tower’s west entrance. However, both of these sites— north and west of the Tower— will be feature areas and the focal points of archaeology starting in 2021.

In 2016 the Jamestown Rediscovery Field School focused on excavations on the north side of the Memorial Church. The students found planting furrows (ca. 1608), post-in-ground structures (ca. 1609 – 1617), and graves associated with the many iterations of churches located under the Memorial Church. One of the squares excavated by the students was only a few feet from the eastern palisade wall. Towards the bottom of that unit the students uncovered part of a large pit just east of the palisade, which was filled with brigandine armor and Native American ceramics. After a quarter-century of work at Jamestown, the archaeological team has come to understand that these types of artifacts— especially when found together— often date to before the First Anglo-Powhatan War (ca. 1607-1610). The team preserved the feature in place for future archaeology when the full pit could be uncovered and properly excavated.

The pit feature was filled with trash from the very beginning of European settlement on Jamestown Island. Although not all of the pit was uncovered in 2016, the exposed portion looked like some of the English colonists’ early cellars. The evidence suggests that the early feature may be part of a larger structure located just outside the
Tower excavations.

Figure 2. Staff archaeologists Ryan Krank (left) and Nicole Roenicke stand in the location of the 2021 north Tower excavations.

The archaeological team is equally intrigued by the potential for discovery west of the Tower as well. The space just west of the Tower has never been fully excavated, although limited digging in the summer of 2019 uncovered some exciting finds.

Installation of ground-set lights to illuminate the iconic brick Tower at night was initiated in the summer of 2019. To mitigate the impact from the electrical work and the below-ground lighting, the Rediscovery team dug four small, circular holes around the Tower’s west side. The team expected to find 20th-century fill layers, given the past improvements to the area and an old road that cut through the nearby area. In addition, a brick path, concrete curb, and steps leading down to the old roadbed extended west out of the Tower entrance.

Once digging started, the archaeologists did encounter 20th-century fill, but exciting finds lay beneath. Under the modern layer was a pulverized shell mortar deposit, which sat over buried historic topsoil. The proximity of the excavation would suggest the mortar is likely from the construction of the Tower or repointing after it was constructed. Even more intriguing was a layer of ash- and charcoal-rich soil found under the old topsoil. This material was atop a thin layer of fire-reddened earth.

The evidence, when taken together, suggests that a large fire took place near the Tower. The most famous fire to impact the area occurred in 1676 during Bacon’s Rebellion, when the rebels burned the Brick Church. The burned deposits may represent remains of this event—perhaps the burning of a nearby building, or something associated with the Brick Church but pre-dating the Tower. Jamestown’s only standing, 17th-century structure. There is no doubt that a structure was located in this space; part of a post hole was found beneath the burned layers.

Another exciting possibility is that the post belongs to a structure found during past excavations. In 2002 the archaeologists excavated a domestic building located parallel to the east palisade wall and northwest of the Tower. The building was interpreted as a domestic structure and referred to as the “Quarter.” Like many other early James Fort buildings, it contained a small, square cellar filled with alternating clay and ash bands, suggesting the building may have burned—a casualty of the January 1608 fire. The feature’s floor contained several artifacts that appear to have been a preserved “moment in time” as the artifacts were whole and in situ. These included, among other things, an articulated turtle skeleton, an iron dagger, and a Virginia Indian ceramic cooking pot, all of which are featured parts of the World of Pocahontas Unearthed exhibit in the Archaearium.

Architecturally, the Quarter was similar to Structure 160; a mud-a-stud building recently reconstructed with funding from the Jamestowne Society. Structure 160—also known as the “Barracks”—dates to ca. 1608. The southern end of the Quarter has yet to be found, and the newly discovered post hole appears to be in line with the existing posts for that building. The planned excavations west of the Tower will undoubtedly answer these suppositions.

Regardless of the historical context, the team is very excited as there are intact historic soils and archaeological features...
west of the Tower. Excavating here should help the Jamestown Rediscovery team understand not only how the interior of the Fort was arranged—an ongoing project—but possibly later events, including the growth of the Fort into James Cittie, and Bacon’s Rebellion.

SHARING IN THE EXCITEMENT

Both areas scheduled for excavation—west and north of the Church Tower—are situated in the most visible, high-traffic locations at Historic Jamestowne. The prominence of these sites will allow the visiting public to experience the thrill of discovery firsthand. Unlike other archaeological sites in Virginia, which are often hidden from view in undeveloped areas, Jamestown provides a unique opportunity for visitors to learn about our shared history alongside the team. These new excavations will be a large part of this incredible experience.

In recent years, the team has been excavating in temporary structures that allow the archaeology to be protected from the elements while simultaneously drawing the public into the ongoing and exciting archaeology. The current plan is to enclose portions of the excavation areas but allow the public to “walk through” the dig site. The archaeological finds—and the public—will be protected from inclement weather, and the excavations can also be supplemented with temporary signage that will interpret the dig site, explain its history, and highlight the significance of the ongoing work. This will provide an amazing visitor experience, combining the ongoing archaeological work with an informative exhibit.

Since the Jamestown Rediscovery project began in 1994, the goal of the excavations has been to illuminate our understanding of America’s Birthplace. The artifacts, features, and even the colonists’ remains have told a story of struggle, perseverance, and adaptation to the challenging New World environment. Undoubtedly, archaeology has always found the “buried truth,” revealing a richer story than what the historical narrative could ever offer. As the excavations proceed, the Jamestown Rediscovery team looks forward, with the Jamestowne Society’s help, to continuing to excavate, disseminate, and preserve this important site, our Nation’s Birthplace.

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WASHINGTON & NORTHERN VIRGINIA COMPANY - The Washington & Northern Virginia Company hosted a summer gathering meeting on August 30, 2020 via Zoom with 33 people in attendance. Our guest speaker was Ann Bay. Ann Bay Goddin, is former Vice President for Education at Mr. Vernon, and graciously offered to speak about Ann Pamela Cunningham, Founder of the Mt. Vernon Ladies’ Association. As you may know, the Mt. Vernon Ladies’ Association, founded in 1859, continues to preserve and protect Mt. Vernon today. Many thanks to our Lt Governor, Ann Webb and our webmaster, Richard Lum, for making this event possible.

Ann Bay Goddin is a 2019/2020 Research Fellow at the Fred W. Smith Library for the Study of George Washington. Her research focuses on the papers of Ann Pamela Cunningham, of whom she is writing a biography. Her career began in 1972 when she was awarded an NEH grant to conduct a study of education programs in American humanities museums. She then worked at the Smithsonian for twenty-seven years as both a writer and administrator, including as Executive Director of the Institution’s Center for Education and Museum Studies. In 2000 she became Mount Vernon’s first Vice-President for Education, a position she held until her retirement at the end of 2010. She holds a B.A. from Arcadia University in Glenside, PA, and a M.Ed. with Distinction from the University of Virginia.

FIRST MISSISSIPPI COMPANY - The fall meeting of the First Mississippi Company was held at the Country Club of Jackson on October 31, 2020, with lunch tables decorated with sunflowers, fall leaves, pumpkins, and gourds. The fall program built on the Company’s June program that detailed Governor Sir Thomas Dale’s infamous criminal Code implemented between 1611 and 1619, where his cruel treatment of settlers motivated their petition for self-government. Governor Sandra Ford described the transition from the Crown’s control of the settlement to the London Company’s series of Governors to the Burgesses’ first meeting in July 1619. The video of the re-enactment of the 1619 General Assembly filmed in the Memorial Church on Jamestown Island was shown to illustrate the beginning of democracy in the New World.

Governor Ford showed members professionally designed bookplates, placed on the inside covers of two copies of Church and State, that say the books are a gift from the First Mississippi Company of the Jamestowne Society; the Council placed these books in the Mississippi Department of Archives and History and the Mitchell Library at Mississippi State University. The third copy is available for members to check out from the Company’s Historian, Dr. Michael Davis. Governor Ford encouraged individual members to make donations to the Barracks project before the end of December. Genealogist Suzie Walters reported two new members and donations to the Barracks project before the end of December. Genealogist Suzie Walters reported two new members and donations to the Barracks project before the end of December.

TENNESSEE VALLEY COMPANY - The Tennessee Valley Company continues to weather the pandemic. Parts of Nashville and its surrounding counties are in COVID “red zones,” and all areas have instances of the virus, which makes meeting in person too risky a proposition. Consequently, both our spring and fall meetings were postponed. However, we now have offers to host a virtual meeting via Zoom, so that now seems likely.

Middle Tennessee experienced strong membership growth last year. We are looking forward to meeting our new members, and getting everyone together in person, sometime in the spring or early summer – as soon as it is safe.

Please visit us here in The Music City, and let us know when you are arriving.

GREAT NORTHWEST COMPANY - Members of the Great Northwest Company gathered via Zoom in October for their Autumn Meeting. Linda Rae Lind presented past Governor Laura Isdins with the Governor’s Medallion in recognition of her leadership and service to the Company. Members discussed how the coronavirus pandemic has caused them to reflect on our Jamestown ancestors’ struggles with famine and disease.

FIRST TEXAS COMPANY - The Company conducted their Fall Business Meeting online (via the Zoom platform) on Saturday, November 14. It was our honor to welcome the Governor General and Executive Director of the Jamestowne Society, Mr. Thomas B. Leitch and Ms. Bonnie Hofmeyer, as our featured speakers. They shared a program on the “State of the Society’ and included a video update on the James Fort Barracks Rebuild Project with the membership. The Company made a donation in their honor to the Jamestowne Society’s Barracks Fund. As our meeting took place just after Veterans Day, the Company was pleased to recognize one of our new members, Mr. Wayne A. Courreges, Jr. with a pin from the Jamestowne Society Veteran Recognition Program due to his past military service. First Texas Company is a large Company that plans interesting meetings (twice a year, in normal, non-pandemic times) and has been experiencing ongoing growth in our membership over the past several years. The Company welcomes members throughout the greater Southeast Texas area, and it was a pleasure to induct seven new members into the First Texas Company in 2020.

NEW YORK COMPANY - In the past six months we have had to modify our plans continually as we are not able to resume in-person gatherings. We have focused on what we can still do, so have continued to be productive in service of our mission. During the early summer, we prepared and distributed our latest Yearbook to all Jamestowne Society members residing within our jurisdiction, whether New York Company members or not. It is hoped that the Yearbook will help us to stay connected during this time of forced separation. Also, one of our members, Peyton Carter, created a Facebook page for our company which can be found at https://www.facebook.com/Jamestowne-Society-New-York-Company-112114850606529/?modal=admin_todo-tour.

We were able to have a meeting and book discussion on September 9 by videoconference, which enables some members who are unable to attend physical meetings or live farther away from New Your city to participate. The meeting was well attended. We were able to report that membership in the Company and the enthusiasm of its members continue to grow. The business meeting was followed by a vibrant discussion of Love and Hate in Jamestown: John Smith, Pocahontas and the Start of a New Nation by David A. Price. Dana Gumb, a member of our Council, recommended the book, served as discussion leader and presented us with a list of 18 discussion questions which enhanced the level of discussion. This was the first time we have had a book discussion and the success of this one has generated support for including book discussions amount the various formats for our meetings.

We look forward to a Spring Meeting, by videoconference if necessary, and are eagerly awaiting the day when we will be able to meet again in person.

We encourage all members of the Society to visit our website, https://www.newyorkjamestowne.org or our new Facebook page to stay current with activities.

Jamestowne Society Magazine | Vol. 45, No. 1 Spring 2021
SPECIAL PROJECT ANNOUNCEMENT

Updating the History of The Jamestowne Society®

CONTRIBUTING WRITERS NEEDED FROM WITHIN THE SOCIETY’S MEMBERSHIP FOR THIS PUBLICATION’S REVISED CONTENT

Qualifications:
• Knowledge about and Genuine Interest in the Society
• A Clear and Readable Writing Style

Essay Topics to be Developed (Pick One!)
1. The Origins and History of the Society’s Development: 1936-2020
2. The Society’s Governing Structure
3. The Society’s Mission and Organizational Partnerships
4. Major Celebrations and Events
5. Ways the Society Connects with Members
6. Companies and Their Achievements
7. Genealogy
8. Impact of the Funded Projects

Interested Writers Should Contact historian.jamestowne.society@gmail.com by March 15th.

Please include a CV, plus your topic of interest or a request for a more detailed topical outline.

Jamestown Rediscovery is proud to announce the arrival of their new book Church & State, a summary of the excavations in the Memorial Chruch 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.

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CHIRURGIAN, PHISIQUE and the SICKE
The Art and History of Jamestown Medicine

By: Susan Evans McCrobie, Jamestowne Society Magazine Editor

Who would have thought that 2020 would have the people living in Virginia, America and even the world faced with a shared health crisis? The concerns with danger from disease, and its spread, became as real for today’s global community as it was in 1609 Jamestown; need for physician and hygienic precautions necessary as the scale between life and death tipped in great numbers.

The daily news reports since March 2020 that describe “the virus” and the conditions causing its spread along with great numbers falling prey has called for much reflection on ‘the one-half of the original settlers that perished during the summer of 1607’ and even the epidemics of the seventeenth century, once judged the most severe in history. Instructions given to today’s citizens regarding ‘containing spread’ reflect the general concerns of modern government, much like that of the London Company for a healthy colony, and perhaps of particular interest regarding necessity of a working healthcare network of physicians essential to promoting good health and proper care of citizens to keep a thriving economy.

For months, daily, we have been apprised by Dr. Anthony Fauci and Dr. Deborah L. Birx on the Coronavirus Response. They have become household names as healthcare providers destine for history. Let’s look back at some of the first prominent healthcare persons known to the residents of Jamestown/James Cittie, whether they be labeled in history as Surgeon (chirurgian) or Physician (phisique).

The first medical professional to set foot in Virginia while visiting the Chesapeake Bay in 1603 was Henry Kenton, a surgeon who lost his life at the hands of the Natives.

The next, both practicing surgeons, Thomas Wotton, a gentleman and Will Wilkinson, a laboror/craftsman, arrived in 1607. While Captain John Smith complimented Wotton’s care, Governor Edward Maria Wingfield criticized his efforts as too little and would have authorized funds to purchase drugs and supplies for his use in the care of the colony’s residents.

Thanks to Captain John Smith’s records the names and deeds of other surgeons and physicians who came to Virginia before 1609 are safeguarded for posterity.

Dr. Walter Russell, the first physician in the Colony, arrived with a group of new settlers and supplies in January 1608. Post Ginnat, a surgeon and two apothecaries, Thomas Field and John Hartord, accompanied Russell as well as another surgeon, Anthony Bagnall. Of the men only the actions of Russell are truly well preserved in the written record related to his services in the treating of Captain Smith. Smith, when gravely injured by a stingray and expected to die within hours, his men digging his grave, later recovered and wrote of his ordeal, “Yet by the helpe of a precious oile, Doctor Russel applyed, ere night his tormenting paine was so wel asswaged that he eate the fish to his supper.”

Bagnal is also somewhat memorialized in history when Smith speaks of the surgeon accompanying him for the care of the stingray wound and having another patient, “our chirurgian...so dressed this salvage that within an hour he looked somewhat chearfully and did eate and speake.”

One of the fullest accounts of early Jamestown medical practice is that of Dr. Lawrence Bohum, professionally trained in the Netherlands as a physician, and in the company of Lord De la Warr. A letter from the governor and the council to the London Company dated July 7, 1610 describes problems and doctoring in the Colony.

“Mr. Dr. Boone [Bohun] whose care and industrie for the preservation of our men’s lives (assaulted with strange fluxes and agues); we have just cause to commend unto your noble favours; nor let it, I beseech yee, be passed over as a motion slight and of no moment to furnish us with these things...since we have true experience how many men’s lives these pysicke helps have preserved since our coming, God so blessing the practise and diligence of our doctor, whose store has nowe growne hereby to se low an ebb, as we have not above 3 weckes phisicall provisions; if our men continew still thus visited with the sickness of the country, of the which every season hath his particular infirmities reignin in it, as we have it related into us by the old inhabitant; and since our owne arrivall, have cause to feare it to be true, who have had 150 at a time much afflicted, and I am perswaded had lost the greatest part of them if we had not brought these helps with us.”

Jamestown lost Bohum’s services when he accompanied Lord De la Warr onto the West Indies. The London Company later appointed the good doctor as physician-general for the colony in December 1620, but he was mortally wounded enroute as his ship
engaged in battle with two Spanish men-of-war.

Doctor John Potts was the next medical man of stature or reputation comparable to Bohum at Jamestown. Potts was a Cambridge Master of Arts with much experience in the practice of surgery and “phuisine,” with an expertise in the distilling of water. The London Company allowed Potts a chest of medical supplies, a small library of medical books, and provisions for the free passage of one or more surgeons in his employ if they could be secured. As physician-general for the colony he was to receive 500 acres of land and ten servants, William Bennett built Potts a boat as not only did he have Jamestown’s population to tend but, also had a relatively large area to cover as most of the outlying plantations stood on the surrounding rivers and creeks and her citizens in need of his services.

Potts served the colony as its doctor for twenty years and also a brief period as a temporary governor. During his years as healer, Potts was recognized by Governor Harvey as skilled in the diagnosis and therapy of epidemic diseases. He was the only man in the colony with the capability of treating epidemic diseases, and a court sentence against him for cattle theft stood suspended early in the 1630s and clemency sought on his behalf as his services as a free man were of great value.

The housing of the sick is not without 17th century origins in Virginia. While the colony was still under the administration of the London Company, a structure was erected in 1612 near the present site of Dutch Gap on the James River to house the sick. The hospital, referred to as a “retreat” or “guest house for sick people,” provided for medical and surgical patients and stood opposite Henrico, an outpost settlement of Jamestown. This is the recorded beginning of institutionalized care for the sick in America.

While epidemic disease, such as typhoid, played a major part in determining the course of events during the first two decades of the Colony’s life and near extinction, the London Company took care to provide surgeons and physicians to meet anticipated demand in care while colonist learned to cope with various health conditions and emerging crisis.

Four centuries later, descendants of the Jamestown Colonists are also learning to cope with life during a pandemic; we too shall prevail yet be sorely subjected to the experience of profound sorrow in the loss of countless lives that even modern health care and numerous doctors can not address.

EDITOR’S NOTE: The Jamestowne Society has lost numerous members to COVID-19 in recent months. In our heart is where their story must now live. The next chapter of Jamestown’s history is shaped by today’s members; please remember those lives lost to this pandemic in your annual giving. Through love and memories, they are immortal and your gift in their name writes their sequel as a legacy of their life’s passionate work as a member of the Jamestown Society.

For more information on the featured subject please refer to Medicine in Virginia, 1607-1669 by Thomas P. Hughes Assistant Professor of History, Washington and Lee University. The findings of his research, written in 1957 for Virginia’s 350th Anniversary Celebration Corporation, Williamsburg, Virginia, can be found as a Project Guttenburg eBook.
The Roll of Honor includes Jamestowne Society donors. Levels of giving are cumulative. Cumulative donations include deposits made between January 1, 1998 and December 31, 2020. The Roll of Honor will be amended to reflect revised giving levels. *Deceased.

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Linda Sue Knight Wilson, Ph.D.  
Tony Kay Lowe Wirth  
Cheyanne Britt Zink

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Richard Line Abbott  
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Randal Thomas Allen  
Marvin Hauser Anderson  
Edgar M. Barber  
Bailey Family Foundation  
Sharron Hailey Baird  
John H. Baker, Jr.  
Zandra Erwin Baker  
Mary Redmayn Barng  
James Manuel Bayne  
Sidney Sable Bland  
John Garland Pollard Boatwright, USN  
Elizabeth Lee Boyd  
John Robert Bradshaw  
James Albert Bridger, Jr.  
Martha Wren Briggs  
James Gill Brockenhurst  
James Marshall Buck, II  
Robin Barnes Campbell  
Judith Lyman Cardinal  
Bruce Thomas Carter  
Chesapeake Bay Company  
Community Foundation  
Bruce Elliott Covill  
Christy Cheuvront Crigler  
J. B. & Valerie Crowther  
Jo Anna Dale  
Dorothy Jolly Deane  
Julia Virginia Trent Elliott  
Phillip Allen Ellis  
Lindsey Family  
First Longing Company  
First Maryland Company  
First Ohio Company  
Patrick D. Foley

Carolyn Douglass Fortier  
Leo Carl Forrest, Jr.  
The Galloway School  
Linda Eastin Giffen  
Marilyn Harvey Gilmer  
Golden State Company  
Elizabeth Ann Goode, Ph.D.  
Dean Hopkins Goossen  
Virginia Moorman Gottlieb  
Virginia Ann Warfield Graffius  
Byron Wesley Graves, III  
Kathryn Dean Greenwood*  
Harriet R. Hale  
William N. Harrison  
Laura Sherling Hicks  
Nancy Marie Redman Hill  
Charles Raperly Hooff, III  
Severine Brown Howell  
Caroline Darden Hurt  
Charla Ann Houston-Collins  
Michael Steven Jeffrey  
Ellie Carl Johnson  
Martha Stephens Johnson  
Miles Cary Johnston, Jr.  
Wayne Lawson Joy  
Katherine Bransford Knight  
R. Bruce Warden Laubach  
Elizabeth Denson Lipscomb  
Henry "Hank" Mackall*  
Margaret Drummond MacKenzie  
Chevron Matching  
Rev. Dr. Roy A. Martin, Jr.  
Mary Montgomery McClurg  
Susan Evans McRobbie  
John L. McHale*  
Mary Proctor Menzel

Joanne Mary Cronin Adams  
Barbara Carol Ady  
Jane "Xan" Alicia Alexander  
Lucy Bruce Alexander  
Anne Trent Alford  
Sally Burch Allsup  
Lisa Neurohr Meadows Ambrose  
Richard Michael Arrington  
Daniel Parker Ashley  
Louvette Simpson Aspiotis  
Robert Gene Bailey  
Mary Anne Baring  
Ann Yancy Bausersfield  
Joanna Roden Bergstrom  
Ronald & Bonnie Bew  
Claire Barkdale Moore Blancher  
John Goodwin Bland  
Gina Chapman Bouchard  
Christopher Fleet Bowen  
Richard Bartholomew Bradford  
James Ronald Bramley  
Kay Gnapy Briski  
Anne Land Jackson Bristow

Dianne Johnson Forsythe  
Carter Heyward Morris Fougerousse  
Joanne Clarke Fox  
Ruth Taber Johnson Fox  
Jennifer Knight Fries  
James Nowell Ganey  
William R. Gann  
Carole Lea Gefvert  
Thomas Jefferson Gephart  
Carey Parks Gilbert, II  
Thomas Hayes Goodrich  
Wells Fargo Grant  
M. Lynn Morris Gray  
Robie Willard Greene  
William Allen Gregory*  
Virginia Soth Griffith  
David Phillip Halle, Jr.  
Michael Glenn Harlow  
Elizabeth Carter Stoll Harrington  
Margaret Louise Harris  
Judith Norris Hart  
Carolyn Moss Hartz  
Susan L. Hasleton-Barr

Alice Leona Sparacino Murray  
Hunter Colman Murray, Jr.  
Jimmie Lynn Myers  
Nancy Allen Myers  
Dr. Anne Shelton Tyler Netick*  
John Haynes Newman, Jr.  
Elizabeth Ann Nicholson  
Elizabeth Anne Owen Noakes  
Margaret Prince Carr Norfleet  
M. Isabelle Board Obert  
Collis McCrum Ormsby  
Walter Bryan Parrish  
Courtney Gibson Presti  
Ann Bagby Pettersen  
Elizabeth Campbell Duerson Poston  
Paul H. Prehn, Jr.  
Virginia Schroeder Presti  
Robin Boyd Rawles  
Raymond James Charitable Trust  
Melanie Krein Remple  
Gail Rhee  
Janet Stone Rice  
Marian Dee White Rief*

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Barbara Carol Ady  
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Lucy Bruce Alexander  
Anne Trent Alford  
Sally Burch Allsup  
Lisa Neurohr Meadows Ambrose  
Richard Michael Arrington  
Daniel Parker Ashley  
Louvette Simpson Aspiotis  
Robert Gene Bailey  
Mary Anne Baring  
Ann Yancy Bausersfield  
Joanna Roden Bergstrom  
Ronald & Bonnie Bew  
Claire Barkdale Moore Blancher  
John Goodwin Bland  
Gina Chapman Bouchard  
Christopher Fleet Bowen  
Richard Bartholomew Bradford  
James Ronald Bramley  
Kay Gnapy Briski  
Anne Land Jackson Bristow  
Dianne Johnson Forsythe  
Carter Heyward Morris Fougerousse  
Joanne Clarke Fox  
Ruth Taber Johnson Fox  
Jennifer Knight Fries  
James Nowell Ganey  
William R. Gann  
Carole Lea Gefvert  
Thomas Jefferson Gephart  
Carey Parks Gilbert, II  
Thomas Hayes Goodrich  
Wells Fargo Grant  
M. Lynn Morris Gray  
Robie Willard Greene  
William Allen Gregory*  
Virginia Soth Griffith  
David Phillip Halle, Jr.  
Michael Glenn Harlow  
Elizabeth Carter Stoll Harrington  
Margaret Louise Harris  
Judith Norris Hart  
Carolyn Moss Hartz  
Susan L. Hasleton-Barr

Alice Leona Sparacino Murray  
Hunter Colman Murray, Jr.  
Jimmie Lynn Myers  
Nancy Allen Myers  
Dr. Anne Shelton Tyler Netick*  
John Haynes Newman, Jr.  
Elizabeth Ann Nicholson  
Elizabeth Anne Owen Noakes  
Margaret Prince Carr Norfleet  
M. Isabelle Board Obert  
Collis McCrum Ormsby  
Walter Bryan Parrish  
Courtney Gibson Presti  
Ann Bagby Pettersen  
Elizabeth Campbell Duerson Poston  
Paul H. Prehn, Jr.  
Virginia Schroeder Presti  
Robin Boyd Rawles  
Raymond James Charitable Trust  
Melanie Krein Remple  
Gail Rhee  
Janet Stone Rice  
Marian Dee White Rief*
COLONIST Giving Level of $250 - $499

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Gerald LaVonne Brown
Melodey Gwynne Brown
Sally Napier Bueno
Clayton Mansfield Bull
Marshall Armistead Burke
Sara Douglas Burns
Dessa Jane Burrell
Edwin Dudley Burwell, III
Nathan Bushnell, III
Alexander Cabot
George Edward Calvert, Jr.
J. Made Clark Campbell
Carlo Capomazza di Campolattaro
Leslie D. Carter, Jr. USA Ret.
Renaisance Charitable
Katherine Harding Chase
Katherine Jordan Harding Chase
Langdon T. Christian, III
John Cutchin Clarke
Bernice Elizabeth Clay
Terri Graves Cordle
Susan Cox
Randa Fuller Crisler
Germaine Calhoun Colbertson
Victoria Baylor Daly
Terrance Lee Dausman-Neal
Carlisle Ragland Davis, Jr.
Fran Harrington Davis
Wyatt Stapleton Davis
Jane Burdeshaw Decker
Theresa Stockhorst Denby
Paul Mattingly Dickinson, Jr.
Alex Sparacio Dickman
James & Sandra Diggs
Ann Garnett Thomas Donohue
Sandra Irwin Driskill
Eleanor Rogers Edmondson
Kathryn Oaks Edwards
Michael James Elston
Martha Ann Brigman Enyeart
Carolyn Kendrick Farmer
Cape Fear Company
John Richard Ferris
Emma “Lu” DouDean Burton Fischer
Sandra Kay Sartor Ford
Randolph J. Hayes, Jr.
Martha H. Hirch
Harry Harley Holgate
Heyward Carithers Hosch, III
Evelyn Harrison Hoskins
Marie Mae McKnight Huber
John M. Russell Jackson
Mary Jamia Jasper Jacobsen
Jamie Christine Jasper
Ethleen Babb Johnson
Helen Oxley Johnson
F. Claiborne Johnston
Marietta Barnes Jones
Horace Richard Jordan
Thomas M. Katheder
Velda Colleen Moore Kenyon
Emily Randolph Harrison Kinnier
Elizabeth Buffalo Korbus
Robert Alexander Barrett Leitch
Judith Phelps Letchworth
Nimrod Denson Lipscomb, Sr.
Pamela Norvell Lyford
John Blount Macleod
Michael Thomas Mangum
David Clyde Marx
David H. Mathews
Emmett Carlisle Mathews, Jr.
Edgar Royce McCain
Martha Margaret McDermott
Frances McLellan McFarland
Janelle Via McKown
Teresa Carroll Medinsky
SunTrust Merchant
John Henning Meriwether
Jean Carroll Perkins Miles
Joyce Thomas Miller
Patricia McNew Millsbaugh
Robert Latane Montague, III
Thomas Dru Montague
Charles Edward Moore, Sr.
Donald Wayne Moore
John Rixey Moore
Richard Davis Moore
Barbara Ann Bean Morgan
Betty Jean Forrest Morgan
Paula Perkins Mortensen
Richard C. Riemenschneider
Edward Maurice Rogers
William Shepard Rose, Jr.
Mary Makima Ross
Carolyn Maples Ruegger
Sylvia Gilbert Ryder
Maria Richardson Saunders
Phyllis Gerhold Scanlan
Ransom Bennett Schwerzler
Dell Dickins Scooper
Shenandoah Valley Company
Elizabeth Jane Sherman
Jonathan Stewart Shouse
Michael Kirby Smeltzer
Gloria Jean Haralson Smith
John Alonzo Smith
Lawrence Norfleet Smith
William Dean Smith
William Francis Smith, Sr.
Cornelia Covington Smithwhich
James Ewell Brown (JEB) Stuart, IV
Harry Marshall Stover, Jr.
Rachel Deon Smith Sykes
Alease Osborne Fisher Tallman
Randal Cornell Teague
Sylvia Alleen Summer Thorp
Paula Johnson Tibbetts
Courtney Sheffield Tierney
Kathleen Pugh Titus
Heber Venable Traywick, Jr.
D. Katherine Spangler Tucker
Moses Wright Turner, III
Emily W. Walker
Anne Moncure Wall
Denise Duvall West
Thomas Blair West
Dustin Snow Whittenburg
Kennon Caithness Whittle, Jr.
Katherine Brown Wiegmann
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Christina Wolfenden Woods
Charter Fitzhugh Yeatman
Anne Kendig Young
Armistead Churchill Young, III
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Betty L. Graves
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Carolyn Moss Hartz
Thomas B. Kellam, Sr.
Diane Yancey King
Robert Barrett Leitch
Eddie R. Lowry, Jr.
Susan Evans McCrobie
William T. McDaniel  In honor of Helen Jordan Mahone
William A. McGinnis
Rebecca Moran
Patricia Gann Mortimer  In memory of Benjamin Doggett
Leslie Betty Olejnik  In memory of Frances Brewer
Joan Luck Russ
Thomas A. Saunders, III
Rae Sawyer
Janice H. Shanks
John A. Smith
Gwen Solyom
Martha B. Stokes
Ashley Kendall Sydnor, Jr.
Col. Michael L. Walters
Margaret D. Whitten
Martha Woods

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Helen Anne Trent Alford
Judy Allen
Mark Allison
David Anderson
Grady Andrews
Ray Mills Antley, Jr.
Dawn T. Arrington  In honor of Larry & Barry Arrington
Edgar Baber, Jr.
Nancy H. Bale
Joseph Barlow
Betty Emmons Barrett
Robert S. Bass
A. Chandler Battaile, Jr.
Judith Baxter
Susan Elba Campbell Bell
Dr. Mark Berry
Laura Bettison
Claire Blancher  In memory of Sara Burwell Moore
Jane Carrison Bockel
William T. Bonfield
Elizabeth Boyd
Patricia Bracy
Robert D. Bradley
Anne Jackson Bristow
David T. Brown
Mary Louisa U. Bryant
Jonnie Burch
Marshall A. Burke
Stuart L. Butler
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Sandra Harris Carney
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Suzetta M. Chambers
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Terri Cordle
Lucy B. Cornett
Samuel Cothran, Jr.
Thomas Cothran  In memory of Samuel Cothran
Celeste Craig
Jo Anna Dale
Mary W. Daley
Victoria Daly  In honor of Timothy Baylor Raube
Wyatt Stapleton Davis  In memory of Gordon Wise Jones
Dorothy H. Deaneer

Vaden and Brenda DeJarnette
Max Dooley
Welba Dorsey
Ruth Thaxton Douglas
Teresa C. Dunn
S. Yvonne P. Edwards
Phillip Ellis
Martha Eaveart
Priscilla M. Eikes
Lana Henslee Filgo
First California Company  In memory of MaryKay Burch
First Colorado Company
First Louisiana Company
First North Carolina Company  In memory of Carl Moore Jordan, Jr.
First South Carolina Company
First Texas Company  In honor of Governor Tom Leitch and Bonnie Hofmeyer
Sara Mathews Fisher
Susie B. Folds
Ruth Johnson Fox
Carolyn Garrison
Carole L. Gefvert
Bradley Gilsstrap
Patricia M. Given
Constance Godsey
Thomas H Goodrich  In memory of Marion G. Williams
Victoria Warfield Graffius
Pamela Mewborn Gragg  In honor of J. Robert (Bobby) Boykins, LLL
Douglas M. Graces
Great Northwest Company  In memory of Mary Lou Ann Schneider Moon
Great Northwest Company  In honor of Mike Waring
Robb Greene
John C. Grout, Jr.
Phyllis Pond Haden  In memory of Holcott T. Haden, MD
Harriet R. Hale
Jerry Halstead
Karen Paul Hamilton
Elizabeth S. Harrington
Margaret L. Harris
Frances Newton Harwood
Betty A. Hayes  In memory of Ellen M. Armistead
Anne C. Henninger
Laura Sherling Hicks
Nancy M. Hill
Robert Burgess Hitchings
Gwynn Henderson
Jean Bull Hilton
Tom Mord
Evelyn Hoskins
John L. Hughes
Richard Edward Hunter, Jr.
Edward Silverstein & Jamia Jasper
Charles T. Jefferson
Martha H. Johnson
Sean & Susan Johnson  In memory of Albert G. B. Quelch
Matt Ransom Johnston
Elizabeth L. Julian
Katherine Bliss Joyner Kaye
Katherine Axson Keel  In honor of James B. Cook, Jr.
Kentucky Trace Company
Anne Sutton King
Diane Klarich
Elizabeth Davis Knight  In memory of Frances D. & Richard H. Knight
Katherine Bransford Knight  In memory of Frances D. & Richard H. Knight
Vaughn Koga
Sandra Krutilek
Lois Davis LaGruth  In honor of Louis J. Davis
Barbara Lenart
Janet Linhmerry
Prescott M. Little, Jr.  In honor of Elizabeth H. Little
Lone Star Company
Sallie Loop
Judith Walton Lynch
David C. Marx
James McCall
Wynn McDaniel  In memory of Elizabeth Randolph McDaniel
Katherine Michalowicz
Susan Evans McCrobie
John McKelvey, Jr.
William A. McGinnis
Nancy T. McNurdo
Rebecca McNair

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BARRACKS BUILDERS cont.
Carol C. McNamara
Joy Meriwether In memory of John Meriwether
Jenelle Green Moore
Barbara B. Morgan
Carter H. Morris
Louise H. Moss
Margaret Pretlows Munsch
Julianne Murphy
Rebecca & Forest Myers
Laurie Neshitt
Major Charles Newson, III
Alice Lee Nicholson
Margaret Jones O’Grady
Maureen Oliver
Roswell Page, III
Walter Parrish
Pamela Henry Pate In memory of Jane Epps Henry
Elizabeth D. Poston
Florence Annette Powell
Paul H. Prehn
Russell Proctor, III
William Sims Propst, Jr. In honor of Adelaide L. Propst
Edward Rianhard
Janet Walden Stone Rice
Claude Richard Robertson
Susan Newcomb Rock
Jennifer Romano
Judy Dudley Romeo
Laura Ross-Dedloff
Sylvia Gilbert Ryder
Valerie Sandoval
Allison B. Sands
Nancy Saul
Rae Sawyer
Doris Johnson Schuck
Ransom Schwertzer
Lois Segal
Janice H. Shanks
Susan Flythe Siddon In memory of Medora Bailey Flythe
Janie Baugh Singletary In honor of Emerson Daniel Baugh, Jr.
Emily Smith In memory of Frances Delk
Gloria Harabon Smith
John A. Smith
Mary S. Smith
Sandra H. Staley
Cindy Henslee Stamps In honor of Lama Henslee Filgo
Page Thompson Steele
Sharon Stoe
Harry M. Stover
A. Garry Sullivan
Sandra S. Summers
Alese Osborne Tallman
Katharine Metz Terrill In memory of Dr. & Mrs Tom Sale
James J. Thweatt
Carol Tucker
Robert M. Turnbull
Robin Turpin
Jan Tyler
Katharine Ullman
Christopher Vance
Vanguard Charitable
Dona Diggs VanHise
Zaranda Wynelle Eskridge Wagnon In honor of Alexander Gilbert Eskridge
James Otey Walker, III
Susan Woodward Walker
James Waller
Janice Jones Walling In honor of Raymond Anthony Jones
Betty Waltman
William Michael Waring
Washington & Northern Virginia Company
Sandra Wegner
James West
James Odell West, Jr.
Vicki Stevins Whitaker
Willard E. White, Ph.D.
Dustin Whittenburg
James Wicker
Ann Wilkerson
Cranston Williams, Jr.
Glenn Williams
Dr. Linda Knight Wilson
Maud Ann Sharp Wilson
Carol S. Wiltbank
Donis R. Wolfe
Kim H. Woodford
Frances R. Woods
Martha Woods
Anne Young
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Randal Allen In honor of Frances Sanderfer-Allen
Grady Andrews
Jennifer Baker
Lois Bonwell
Nancy Brennan
David T. Brown
Ann Cheney In memory of Robert M. Cheney, Sr.
Sharon K. Denny
Phillip Ellis
First Illinois Company
First Indiana Company
First Louisiana Company
Pamela Mewborn Gragg In honor of J. Robert (Bobby) Baykins, III
Douglas M. Graves
John Grout, Jr.
Constance Grund
Little Rock Company In memory of Robert Lowell Terrell, Sr. & Jean Sanders Pollard
Donald W. Moore
Patricia Gunn Mortimer In memory of Benjamin Doggett
Sylvia Gilbert Ryder
Brooke Smith, Jr.
Brooke B. Smith, Jr. In memory of Margaret Clare Smith Deaver
John A. Smith
Miller Gaffney Thomas
James J. Thweatt
Jane Johnson Waddell In honor of Jane Lee Parker Johnson
Cranston Williams, Jr.
Jeffrey K. Windland
Martha Woods
Frances Ann Wyatt
HARRISON RUFFIN TYLER (UNRESTRICTED FUND)
Glenda Allen
Marvin Hauser Anderson
Marem Androzzi
Grady Andrews
Anonymous
Charles L. Baker
Nancy H. Bale
Frances K. Barr
Leslie Barry
Rev. H. Farrar Bentley
Lt. Col. S. Woodruff Bentley, Sr.
John Moseley Southall Bowles
Anne Brockenbrough
Brockenbrough Family Trust
Rev. James W. Browder, III
Brockenbrough Family Fund
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Matthew James Calvert
Sandra Harris Carney
Rev. Dr. Joseph Collier, Jr.
Ruth Crittenden
Cpt. Jerry M. Crumly, USN (Ret)
Jo Anna Dale
Rebecca Darlington
Terry Dausman-Neal
Grady C. Davies
Fran Harrington Davis
Terry Davis, III
Dominion Energy Charitable Foundation
Dominion Energy Employee Matching
Carolyn P. Drennen
Joye & Al Duke
Ann B. Eggers In memory of Joseph Royall
Phillip Ellis
ANNUAL GIVING CAMPAIGN DONATIONS

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(UNRESTRICTED FUND) cont.

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First Georgia Company
First Illinois Company
First Indiana Company
First Louisiana Company
Patsy Fish
Florida Panhandle Company
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John Peter Springer Ford
Mark Douglas Ford
Sandra Sartor Ford
Carter B.S. Furr
Patricia Gann-Mortimer In memory of Donald & Peggy Freeman Gann
John B. Gillam, III
Vernal Gillum
Dr. John Godsey In honor of Dr. Shirley Godsey
Dr. Shirley Godsey
Judge James C. Godwin
Anne Golden
Byron Wesley Graves, III In honor of Byron W. Graves, Jr. and Byron W. Graves, Sr.
Douglas M. Graves
Nancy L. Gray
Gail R. Gremse
Bill Griffith, Jr.
Cecil Stanford Harrell
Lyndon Hobbs Hart, III
Mary Belle T. Harwich
Robert Hendrickson
B. F. Hicks
Bonnie Hofmeyer
Norman & Dottie Hofmeyer
Charles Hooff, III
Caroline Darden Hurt
John M. Jackson
Vaughn Jordan
Katherine Axson Keel In honor of James R. Cook, Jr.
John W. Knapp
Clifton Knox
Curtis Jefferson Jenkins
Elizabeth L. Julian
Virginia Kitchin
R. Bruce W. Laubach
Robert Det. Lawrence, IV
Thomas B. Leitch
Nimrod D. Lipscomb
Amy Lawson
Edwin Robeson Mackethan, III
D. Anne Macon
Rev. Dr. Roy A. Martin
Dr. Emmett Mathews
Rev. Theodore H. McConnell
Janet McElroy
John McElvey, Jr.
Frances McFarland
Kirin H. Mehta
Thomas Oru Montague
John S. Neild, Jr.
Richard A. Noegel
Marianne Okal
William S. Oliver
Tommy Aldine Owen
George Lee Parson
Pamela Henry Pate
Sharon Pember
Elizabeth D. Poston
Anne Powell
Anne N. Price
Louise R. Price
Patricia Price
Brenda Elizabeth Raws
Ann Rea
Harry C. Redd, III
Lois Segal
Cathy Sherman
Mary Jane Simpson
Brooke B. Smith
John A. Smith
Mary Smith
Malcolm H. Squires, Jr. In memory of Malcolm H. Squires
Corinne Cowan Staacke
Betty D. Stewart
Judith K. Suor
Miller Gaffney Thomas
Sylvia Thorp
Jan Tyler
Rawley Vaughan
Col. Michael L. Walters
Suzanne Worthington Walters
Leslie Ann Strickland Watkins
Peter Watson
Sara Before Wegner
Minor Weisiger
Denise Duvall West
Mary S. Whitt
Dustin Whittemore
Lisa Wichterman
Cranston Williams, Jr.
Gary M. Williams In memory of Anne Tyler Netick
Martha Woods
BUILDING & GROUNDS
First Illinois Company
First Louisiana Company
Heyward Morris Fougerousse
North Florida Company

Login on AmazonSmile with your Amazon login/password and then select/save Jamestowne Society as your charity. The next time you shop Amazon use AmazonSmile and .05% of your purchase price will be donated to the Society.

Dr. Anne Tyler Netick
Remembering Visionary Leadership...

Dr. Netick served two terms as National Governor, 1985-1987 and 2004-2006. During her first term as Governor she encouraged adding Burgesses to qualifying criteria for ancestors to grow the membership of the Society. Companies began forming in North Carolina, South Carolina, Alabama, and New York.

In her second term as Governor the Society purchased the current building and she oversaw the plans to celebrate Jamestown's 400th anniversary in 2007. Anne was also active with the Scholarship Committee (as it was called then) and chaired it for many years. Dr. Netick died on December 7, 2020.

Photo courtesy
DeEtte Nesbitt
Left to right: Maj. Jocelyn R. Wingfield, DeEtte DuPree Nesbitt, Dr. Anne Tyler Netick and Dr. Joe Netick in May 2000 at Woodburne Plantation, Charles City, VA. The house, built in 1815 by John Tyler, Anne’s great-grandfather, was lovingly restored by the Neticks.
Lights and Shadows

It's hard to describe how paramount light is. Ultimately, it is the only thing we see. But just as important the presence of light is, so its absence. Here at the corner of the Church Tower we see Captain John Smith, or his shadow cast upon the bricks, as the sun lowers into the western sky.

Photos Courtesy Jamestown Rediscovery
Photographer Chuck Dufor

As Storm Clouds Gather

We are seeing something of a perfect storm of factors that will strengthen understanding of life at the James Fort with the rebuilding of the barracks and interpretation of life there in the early days of the First English Settlement in America.
CONGRATULATIONS AND WELCOME to our NEW MEMBERS as of December 31, 2020

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

How to sponsor an applicant

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

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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NEW MEMBERS as of December 31, 2020 CONTINUED

10356 Mrs. Norma Taylor Biggers, Winona, MS.................................Thomas Ousley/Owsley
10357 Mr. David Henry Burkholder, Rock Hill, SC.................................Thomas Gray
10358 Mrs. Kathy Hubbard Hanlon, Granbury, TX............................Thomas Gaskins/Gascoigne
10359 Ms. Lora Sue McDaniel, Kentwood, LA................................Alice ( ) Pierce Bennett
10360 Ms. Jean Markham Stallard, Virginia Beach, VA..........................Edward Dale
10361 Mr. William Sutton Oliver, Axton, VA.................................................Walter Chiles, I
10362 Mr. James Edward Carlton, Douglasville, GA..............................Robert Booth
10363 Mrs. Jennie O’Connor Magan, Lee’s Summit, MO.........................Thomas Ligon/Lynggon
10364 Mr. James Otey Walker, III, Franklin, TN.......................................Thomas Adams
10365 Mr. Glenn Scott Williams, McLean, VA...............................................Stephen Hopkins
10366 Mrs. Ann Wilson Maxwell, Durham, NC.........................................John Woodson
10367 Ms. Ardelie Chappelle Price, Charleston, SC.................................William Farrar, I
10368 Mrs. Christine Brooks Bosworth, Mt. Pleasant, SC.........................Richard Walthall
10369 Mr. Ronald Leo Zell, Santa Maria, CA..............................................Walter Chiles, I
10370 Mrs. Betty Sorrells George, Grand Prairie, TX.................................John Woodson
10371 Mrs. Sheridan Hale Aibstock, Church Road, VA.............................Christopher Branch
10372 Mrs. Elizabeth Fitzgerald Wallace, Williamsburg, VA....................Thomas Jordan, I
10373 Mrs. Leslie Betty Oljnik, Canton, GA..............................................Francis Brewster
10374 Mr. Erik James Dupourque, Coronado, CA....................................Thomas Swann
10375 Mr. Jack Dylan Dupourque, Coronado, CA....................................Thomas Swann
10376 Mrs. Ashlie Johnson Robertson, Schertz, TX.................................William Hampton
10377 Mrs. Lisa Carr George, Springfield, MO............................................Thomas Grendon
10378 Mr. Charles Richard Woodson, Aptos, CA......................................John Woodson
10379 Dr. Marion James Lane, Doylestown, PA........................................Pocahontas/Matoaka
10380 Mr. Karl Warner Blackmun, Temecula, CA..................................John Talliaferro
10381 Mrs. Marian Jackson Bliss, Danville, CA.........................................Nicholas Martiau
10382 Mrs. Wanda Edwards Anthony, Starkville, MS.........................John George
10383 Mrs. Susan Trammell Patterson, Memphis, TN..............................John George
10384 Mrs. Ruth Hembree Barnett, Florence, SC.....................................Haute Wyatt
10385 Mr. Stuart Lee Butler, Williamsburg, VA.........................................Joseph Royall
10386 Mrs. Jennifer Cline Romano, Williamsburg, VA............................Gideon Macon
10387 Mr. Peter Anthony Miller, West Palm Beach, FL.........................Thomas Osborne
10388 Mrs. Mary Killian Dohrman, Huntsville, AL.................................Adria Hoare
10389 Ms. Stephanie Paige Shoemaker, Beaumont, TX.........................Henry Duke
10390 Mr. John Cameron Stutts, Raleigh, NC...........................................William Strachey
10391 Mr. Anderson Ruffin Stutts, Raleigh, NC.......................................William Strachey
10392 Mrs. Lois Crawford Bonwell, Cape Coral, FL.................................Thomas Gascoigne/Gaskins
10393 Mrs. Susan Krach Hegge, Henderson, NV......................................Stephan Hopkins
10394 Mr. Kenneth Robert Strassberg, Boulder, CO..............................Stephen Hopkins
10395 Mr. Scott Andrew Jones, Fresno, CA..................................................Abraham Peirsey
10396 Mrs. Ann Stephens Sarpy, New Orleans, LA.................................Robert Be Heathland
10397 Ms. Jeanne-Marie McCaleb, Mansfield, LA.....................................Abraham Peirsey
10398 Mr. Donis Rainey Wolfe, Sr., Huntsville, AL.................................John Woodson
10399 Mr. Chase MacPherson Walker, Cortland, OH...............................Richard Church
10400 Mrs. Laura Nelson Lennox, Richmond, VA.......................................John Woodson
10401 Mr. Luther Jarvis Upton, III, Portsmouth, VA.................................Henry Woodhouse, I
10402 Mrs. Jean Harrelson Allen, Papillion, NE......................................Richard Pierce
10403 Mrs. Catherine Mellick Lewis, Arlington, VA.................................Pocahontas/Matoaka
10404 Mrs. Ellen Wright Tozer, North Potomac, MD................................Thomas Ligon/Lynggon
10405 Mr. Mark VanBuren Cleveland, Norwell, MA...................................Mordecai Cooke
10406 Mr. Robert Edgar Bruce, IV, Norfolk, VA.......................................Robert “King” Carter
10407 Ms. Roberta Schofield, Tampa, FL.....................................................William Ball
10408 Ms. Kerry Lynn Reeder, Kodak, TN..................................................Robert Ellyson
10409 Mrs. Margaret Mahan McCurdy, Smyrna, GA...............................Richard Pace
10410 Mr. Ellis Jackson McCarthy, McFarland, FL....................................John Woodson
10411 Mrs. Theresa Spigener Demoran, Ocean Springs, MS....................Peter Montague
10412 Mr. Michael Scott Kerns, Alexandria, VA.........................................William Angell
10413 Mrs. Lisa Chrisley Burch, Greenwood, SC......................................Robert Bracewell/Braswell
**NEW MEMBERS as of December 31, 2020 CONTINUED**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>City, State</th>
<th>Contact Person</th>
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<tr>
<td>10414</td>
<td>Mrs. Linda Thomson Jones</td>
<td>Valley Head, AL</td>
<td>John Woodson</td>
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<tr>
<td>10415</td>
<td>Mr. Joseph Hamilton Bowman V</td>
<td>College Grove, TN</td>
<td>Raleigh Croshaw</td>
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<tr>
<td>10416</td>
<td>Mr. Jacob Weston Mapstone</td>
<td>Waynesboro, VA</td>
<td>William Woodward</td>
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<td>10417</td>
<td>Mr. Grady Clay Davies, Sr.</td>
<td>Thomasville, GA</td>
<td>William Brodnax</td>
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<td>10418</td>
<td>Mrs. Betty McMillan Morris</td>
<td>Elkton, MD</td>
<td>Edward Burwell</td>
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<td>10419</td>
<td>Mrs. Danielle Hynson Smith</td>
<td>Ruther Glen, VA</td>
<td>John Woodson</td>
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<td>10420</td>
<td>Mrs. Frances Rowes Woods</td>
<td>Chambersburg, PA</td>
<td>John Robbins</td>
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<td>10421</td>
<td>Ms. Eli Blee-Goldman</td>
<td>Milwaukee, WI</td>
<td>William Cox</td>
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<td>10422</td>
<td>Ms. Stephanie Daye Dearing</td>
<td>Natchez, MS</td>
<td>Richard Cocke</td>
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<td>10423</td>
<td>Mrs. Alice Umer Nicholson</td>
<td>Hinsdale, IL</td>
<td>William Farrar, I</td>
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<td>10424</td>
<td>Mrs. Priscella Wilkerson Novell</td>
<td>Greenville, MS</td>
<td>William Randolph</td>
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<td>10425</td>
<td>Mr. Norman Edward Tadlock</td>
<td>Lancaster, VA</td>
<td>Richard Lee</td>
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<td>10426</td>
<td>Mr. John Samuel Braswell, IV</td>
<td>North Myrtle Beach, SC</td>
<td>Robert Bracewell/Braswell</td>
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<td>10427</td>
<td>Mr. Arthur Gary Sullivan</td>
<td>Miami, FL</td>
<td>Anthony Hoskins</td>
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<td>10428</td>
<td>Mrs. Janet Looney Whittington</td>
<td>Bentonia, MS</td>
<td>Nathaniel Tatum</td>
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<td>10429</td>
<td>Mr. Timothy Michael Schannep</td>
<td>Tucson, AZ</td>
<td>William Randolph</td>
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<td>10430</td>
<td>Mrs. Mrs. Linda Parker Sorrells</td>
<td>Fulshear, TX</td>
<td>Richard Pace</td>
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<td>10431</td>
<td>Mrs. Valinda Nickerson Bilbrey</td>
<td>Marco Island, FL</td>
<td>Stephen Hopkins</td>
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<td>Mrs. Marietta Perkins Choyce</td>
<td>Big Canoe, GA</td>
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<td>Mrs. Lynn Winkles Kimler</td>
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<td>10434</td>
<td>Mrs. Miralyn Brock Meeks</td>
<td>Augusta, GA</td>
<td>Francis Epes, I</td>
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<td>10435</td>
<td>Mr. Marvin Andrew Peercy</td>
<td>Franklin, TN</td>
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<td>10436</td>
<td>Mrs. Mary Breese Brendel</td>
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<td>Richard Bennett</td>
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<td>10437</td>
<td>Mr. Raymond Earl Bonwell, III</td>
<td>Philadelphia, PA</td>
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<td>10438</td>
<td>Mr. Matthew Glenn Bonwell, Tom's River, NJ</td>
<td>Thomas Gascoigne/Gaskins</td>
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<td>10439</td>
<td>Mrs. Shirley Claypool Cochran</td>
<td>San Jose, CA</td>
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<td>10440</td>
<td>Mrs. Amy Whorf McGuigan</td>
<td>Hingham, MA</td>
<td>Stephen Hopkins</td>
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<td>10441</td>
<td>Mrs. Toni Lassiter Layer</td>
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<td>10442</td>
<td>Mr. Thomas Reuben Bowen</td>
<td>Front Royal, VA</td>
<td>Thomas Meares</td>
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<td>10443</td>
<td>Mr. Jonathan Townley Crane</td>
<td>Madison, GA</td>
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<td>Mr. Stuart Withrow Wier</td>
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<td>Dr. Douglas William Owsley</td>
<td>Jeffersonston, VA</td>
<td>Thomas Ousley/Owesley</td>
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<td>10446</td>
<td>Mrs. Michelle Napier Belanger</td>
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<td>Joseph Royall</td>
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<td>10447</td>
<td>Mrs. Jeannine Tussey Preston</td>
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<td>10448</td>
<td>Ms. Alice Jo Preston</td>
<td>Princeton, NJ</td>
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<td>10449</td>
<td>Mrs. Cynthia Preston Schillizzi</td>
<td>Greer, SC</td>
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<td>Mrs. Anita James Spedale</td>
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<td>10451</td>
<td>Dr. Lynnell Major Edwards</td>
<td>Louisville, KY</td>
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<td>Mrs. Judith Rowe Mays</td>
<td>Williamsburg, VA</td>
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<td>Mrs. Nicole Renzt Bergman</td>
<td>Virginia Beach, VA</td>
<td>Edmund Scarborough, II</td>
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<td>10454</td>
<td>Mrs. Judy Timberlake Lawler</td>
<td>Munfordville, KY</td>
<td>Christopher Branch</td>
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<td>10455</td>
<td>Mrs. Elizabeth Reeves Wilcox</td>
<td>Coppell, TX</td>
<td>Temperance Bale</td>
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<td>10456</td>
<td>Mr. Blaine Michael Barham</td>
<td>Alexandria, VA</td>
<td>Stephen Hopkins</td>
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<td>10457</td>
<td>Mrs. Susan Moore Teller</td>
<td>Sun City, AZ</td>
<td>John West, I</td>
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<td>10458</td>
<td>Mrs. Cheryl House Grace</td>
<td>Littleton, CO</td>
<td>Stephen Hopkins</td>
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<td>10459</td>
<td>Mr. George Robert House</td>
<td>Waukegan, IL</td>
<td>Stephen Hopkins</td>
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<td>10460</td>
<td>Mrs. Erika Lewis Forsythe</td>
<td>Fruitland, MD</td>
<td>Pocahontas/Matoaka</td>
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<td>10461</td>
<td>Mrs. E. Lovejoy Reeves Duryea</td>
<td>West Palm Beach, FL</td>
<td>Pocahontas/Matoaka</td>
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</table>

**ALICE MASSEY-NESBITT FELLOWSHIP**

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

Applicants may be candidates for graduate degrees in any relevant discipline such as History, American Studies, Literature, Archaeology, Anthropology, Fine Arts, etceteras, if their research is devoted either exclusively or very substantially to Colonial Virginia prior to 1700. Fellowship application deadline is April 15, 2021. For more information, please send an email to: Jamestowne.Society@verizon.net
NEW SUPPLEMENTALS as of December 31, 2020

Mary Ellen Ezzell Ahlstrom ........................................ Fort Walton Beach, FL
Billy Winston Aycock ................................................... San Marcos, TX
Ruth Billups Barden ...................................................... Richmond, VA
Olive Rankin Beach .......................................................... Columbia, MS
Judith Tyree Bean ............................................................. Hixson, TN
Waverly Lee Berkley, III ................................................... Virginia Beach, VA
Carol Pridgen Bickel ..................................................... Winterville, NC
Leslie Zura Blank ............................................................ Great River, NY
Lois Crawford Bonwell .......................................................... Cape Coral, FL
Mary Drummond Brandhorst ................................................ Houston, TX
Bynum Rhodes Brown ....................................................... Murfreesboro, NC
Rodrick Daw Brown .......................................................... Chesterfield, VA
MaryKay Jones Burch ............................................................. Rancho Santa Fe, CA
James Cage Cantrell, II ....................................................... Galveston, TX
Williamia Reed Carson ..................................................... North Chesterfield, VA
Harry Jackson Carter, Sr .................................................... Leesburg, VA
Jeanne Shaughnessy Clewis .................................................... Tampa, FL
Lawrence Dew Cook .............................................................. Lumberton, NC
Laurel Gray Craft ............................................................... Kennesaw, GA
BG Guy Keller Dean, III (RET) ............................................... Rocky Hill, NJ
Duane Henry Duff, Jr ......................................................... Denver, CO
Virginia Young Ellis .............................................................. Brunswick, ME
Kathryn Dein Greenwood .................................................... Benton, IL
Marion Hambrick Evens .......................................................... La Jolla, CA
Arthur Whitfield Fountain ..................................................... Tarboro, NC
Lillian Wingfield Frierson .................................................. Columbia, SC
Edwina Taylor Goddard .......................................................... San Diego, CA
Stephen G. Graves ........................................................... Newtown Square, PA
Margaret Braswell Griffin ...................................................... Greer, SC
Elaine Loizeaux Gulick .............................................................. Skillman, NJ
James Pryor Hancock ............................................................. Louisville, KY
Mildred Eason Harvey ......................................................... Deer Park, TX

Chase MacPherson Walker ................................................ Thomas Sawyer
Donald Loomis Webb, Jr .................................................. William Randolph
Deborah Longaker Shea ................................................... William Barrett
Deborah Longaker Shea ....................................................... John Bayly
Deborah Dew Wood ............................................................ Walter Chiles, I
Rebecca Phillips Christman ................................................ John Moore
Robert Van Blackwell ..................................................... William Farrar, II
Lewis Clayton Foster ......................................................... Thomas Sawyer
Marion James Lane ............................................................. John Rolfe
Suzanne Bedford Leif ........................................................... Sarah Woodson
Deborah Dew Wood ............................................................ Walter Chiles, II
Deborah Dew Wood ............................................................. Susanna Chiles
Donald Loomis Webb, Jr .................................................... William Buckner
Catherine McCready Strauch ................................................. Thomas Ballard, I
Robert Marsh Ray, III .......................................................... Edward Dale

John Richard Taylor, III .................................................... Thomas Taberer
Patricia Gann Mortimer .................................................... Benjamin Doggett
Lona Gilliam Burnett ........................................................... Christopher Branch
Jennifer Mcstravick ............................................................ William Woodward
Kathy Cave Wells ................................................................. William Woodward
Robert Van Blackwell .......................................................... Ann Price

John Lewis Hughes, Sr ....................................................... Williamsburg, VA
Howard William Ihrig ...................................................... Culver, OR
Jane Barner Johnson ......................................................... Williamsburg, VA
Levi Avery Jones ............................................................... Buda, TX
Marie Davidson Jordan .................................................... La Canada Flintridge, CA
Rev. Melissa Lee Keen ......................................................... Colorado Springs, CO
Elizabeth James Leney ..................................................... Spring, TX
Dudley Barksdale Lewis, Jr .................................................. Williamsburg, VA
Robert Koons Lewis ............................................................. Germantown, MD
Arnold Rodolph Logan, III ............................................... New Richland Hills, TX
Rose White Lotz ................................................................. Cloverdale, IN
Elizabeth White May .......................................................... Raleigh, NC
Page Cook Mcgaughy ......................................................... Norfolk, VA
Martha Miller McKinney ..................................................... Waco, TX
Wilburn Clifton Mewether ................................................. Sherwood, AR
Mary Schneider Moon ........................................................... Sequin, WA
Dr. Anne Tyler Netick ........................................................... Charles City, VA
Mary Terrell Osteen ............................................................ Lynchburg, VA
HeLEN Reichenau Ponder ................................................... Baytown, TX
Lebron Camp Preston ......................................................... Huntington Beach, CA
James Abel Ross ............................................................... Georgetown, SC
Nancy Ann Rupp ................................................................. Louisville, KY
Katherine Moon Sargeant ................................................... Charlottesville, VA
Ruth Price Sawyer ............................................................... Shiloh, NC
Carolyn Dale Scarborough .................................................. Raleigh, NC
Janice Harris Shanks .............................................................. Irvington, VA
Harris Goodall Squires .......................................................... Fairfax, VA
Diane Gordon Stephens .......................................................... Atlanta, GA
Richard Gaines Stokes, Jr .................................................... Bluemont, VA
Ann Roof Swanson .............................................................. Columbia, SC
Robert Lowell Terrell, Sr ..................................................... Batesville, AR
Nancy Elizabeth Tissot .......................................................... New Bern, NC
Vivian Kelly Travis, Ph.D ...................................................... Southern Pines, NC
Lydon Gardiner Tyler, Jr ..................................................... Franklin, TN
LaValon Collie Wall .............................................................. Bristol, VA
Irene Bowen Wendell .......................................................... Rosedale, VA
Sue Trammell Whitfield ....................................................... Houston, TX
Stuart Withrow Wier .......................................................... Saraland, AL
Jon Lee Wiggs ................................................................. Cary, NC
Virginia Temple Wrenn ...................................................... Franklin City, VA
Matha Logan Younger .......................................................... Richmond, VA

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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.

NEW MEMBERSHIP 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 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