Jamestowne Society Magazine

VOL 43 NO 1 SPRING 2019
ISSN 2471-6022 (print)
ISSN 2471-6030 (online)

Raising Voices
First African Site
Archaeological Remains
Pieces Together National Narrative

Her-Story
Women Who Transformed
Jamestown from Outpost to Permanent English Settlement

Indigenous Virginia
Home Life Influenced by the English

1619 Remembered
Ancestor’s Enduring Legacies Celebrated 400 Years Later

Eco-Facts
Reveal Jamestown’s Past

New Towne & Harvey
Population and Government Growth
Preservation Virginia (formerly known as the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities or APVA) excavations began at Jamestown in 1893, making 2018 the quasquicentennial of archaeological exploration on the island. Although excavations have occurred sporadically on Preservation Virginia’s grounds since that time, they have been ongoing continuously since the Jamestown Rediscovery Foundation began searching for the original James Fort site in 1994.

Approximately three million artifacts and ecofacts have been processed by Rediscovery’s curators, conservators, students, interns, and volunteers since 1994. Most of the archaeological collection is housed on Jamestown Island in the Vault, located in the Yeardley House Rediscovery Center, or in the Archaearium, our world-class museum. The collection contains remarkable objects of wide-ranging forms and materials, and it includes everything from arms and armor to zoological remains. Each and every artifact tells a story.

Among the artifacts that symbolically speak to us about our Jamestown ancestors are eight seventeenth-century seal matrices. A seal matrix is a small stemmed device with a flat, circular- or oval-shaped die face. The stem, or handle, terminates with a finial that is perforated for attachment to a ribbon or chain; the die face bears an incuse image in reverse that signified the owner. When pressed in sealing wax to authenticate or seal personal or official documents and letters, a positive imprint in relief resulted. Seal matrices have been used in England by official entities since the eleventh century, and the practice continues until this day as notary publics apply their official seals on certified documents.

One particularly outstanding seal matrix in Rediscovery’s collection is a copper alloy example that bears an incuse design of chains on either side of a portcullis. The design is encircled by a beaded border. Like the security gate at the entrance of the Tower of London, a portcullis is a heavy castle gate reinforced with a grill. The portcullis image was used as a heraldic device to signify power and strength. Having descended by his mother from John Beaufort, the portcullis was Henry VII’s favorite badge. It was used as a mint mark on coinage of Henry VIII, Elizabeth I, and Charles I, and since 1967 a “Royally crowned portcullis” appears on the reverse of the British penny. The Jamestown seal matrix is not inscribed with a name or legend; thus its ownership is impossible to determine. Nevertheless, it is compelling to contemplate its use as an official stamp to represent the authority of the crown in the Virginia colony.

References:
https://24carat.co.uk/frame.php?url=portcullisonenglishcoins.html
https://finds.org.uk/counties/findsrecordingguides/seal-matrices/
https://medievalondon.ace.fordham.edu/itms/browse?collection=91

Questions about this artifact or others in the collection at the Archaearium? Contact Merry Outlaw at moutlaw@preservationvirginia.org
Evidence of early English occupation on site... rim fragment of Jamestown-made pottery, likely thrown by Thomas Ward as early as the 1620s. Rim was finished with thumb impressions, often with visible fingerprints.

10 Raising Voices
Archaeological remains close the distance between forgotten and remembered; reconstruct the form and landscape of earlier life and give voice to residents of the past making their stories known to all.

16 Women Woven into History
Their impact is much greater than their numbers as women turn the colonial outpost at James Fort into a permanent English settlement with little fanfare and notice in the nation’s narrative.

6 Home Center of Native Life
Archaeological investigation and analysis suggests indigenous households surrounding Jamestown were political and economic centers of life influenced by accessibility to European goods and contact.

12 Seeds to Understanding
The analysis of recovered Eco-Facts and pollen help explain the influence of environment and colonist on the changing landscape and life at Jamestown Island across the centuries.

14 Enduring Legacies
After 400 years, we enjoy our ancestors’ legacies in our form of government, ownership of private property, rule of law, immigration and entrepreneurial economy; they are why Jamestown remains relevant.

About the cover:
Rare Documents such as the “Muster of the Inhabitants of Virginia” from 1624 to 1625, along with archaeological investigation and recovered artifacts give us a glimpse into the life and times of the Qualifying Ancestors of the Jamestowne Society and create the National Narrative of America’s Beginning.

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1619 was a pivotal year at Jamestown. A series of seemingly unimportant events took place that shaped the colony and set in motion the forging of our country.

Sir George Yeardley returned to Jamestown in April 1619 with instructions to implement the Great Charter. This began the head-right system. Colonists were offered land in exchange for their passage and a nominal yearly fee to the Virginia Company.

Governor, Yeardley presided over the first General Assembly which met July 30–August 4. This assembly consisted of the Governor, his council, and 22 representatives known as Burgesses, elected by the colonists living in their settlements. This assembly passed laws concerning idleness, gaming, drunkenness, trading, borrowing from your neighbors, church attendance, and consent for females to wed.

A few short weeks after the general assembly was convened the first Africans arrived in Jamestown. They had been taken from Angola, later stolen from a Portuguese slave ship, and traded for victuals upon arriving at Jamestown in late August. Of the 20 Africans only one is named. Angelo, a young girl was taken to William Pierce’s property in urban Jamestown. She was still listed there in the 1624 Muster.

Back in England Sir Edwin Sandys convinced the Virginia Company to recruit and sponsor single young women to send them to Jamestown as wives for the colonists. He felt their arrival would make the men more settled. 90 young women departed the year later that year. They were known as tobacco brides as their husbands paid 150 pounds of good leaf tobacco to the Virginia Company for their passage.

After safely making the voyage from England, 38 men landed on the banks of the James River in Virginia. They were given orders by the Virginia Company of London that when they arrived they were to give thanks to God. They were instructed to keep that day of thanksgiving for perpetuity. It was the first thanksgiving of its kind held on the 4th of December at Berkeley Hundred.

2019 celebrates and remembers these events of our ancestors. I hope to see you in July as we celebrate and remember together their legacy.

- Bonnie Hofmeyer, Executive Director Jamestowne Society
In 2018 we have received donations totaling $150,000! Your support has enabled Jamestowne Society to work closely with Jamestown Rediscovery and made it possible for us to play a major role in the events planned on Jamestown Island to celebrate the 400th anniversary of the First General Assembly.

I hope you will plan on attending all the events scheduled for the July 2019 celebration and experience firsthand how your donations support our mission. The complete schedule is detailed in this Magazine.

Here are how your donations have helped. In preparation of the 400th anniversary of the First General Assembly, the Society agreed to help Jamestown Rediscovery fund professional actors who will provide the living history interpretation for visitors coming to Jamestown Island. Those attending the events will be able to see what the General Assembly meeting was like. The Society again partnered with Jamestown Rediscovery to share in the expenses of a tent with A/C for events to be held for both organizations. This will provide a cool place for our members and guests to eat, experience programs, and hear updates from the archaeologists. And lastly the Society agreed to cover the printing costs for Jamestown Rediscovery’s next book focusing on archaeology, democracy and genealogy. This book will be available for the July 2019 events and will serve as an educational tool that companies and members can use.

Thank you for your donations and for your continued gifts to annual giving and helping to build a culture of support. By offering financial support you help sustain our mission.

In April we will kick off the 2019 annual giving campaign with a new and informative Brochure. 2019 promises to be an exciting and eventful year which makes it an ideal time to offer financial support you help sustain our mission.

At the November meeting Council passed that for Roll of Honor purposes, the donor will be credited for his or her gift, unless the donor notifies the Society that a company will receive Roll of Honor credit, instead. In this latter case, the donor’s name and ancestor will still be published, but the donor will not get Roll of Honor credit. Roll of Honor credit will only be given to the donor or the company they designate, not both. This gives members an option of helping move a company up in Roll of Honor, instead. Roll of Honor credit will only be given to annual giving and helping to build a culture of support.

I hope to see YOU there.

- Jane Crallé Congdon, Regional Director Coordinator
Jamestowne Society
The 17th century, a one-hundred year block of time highlighted by one of the most historically critical moments of American history, the establishment of England’s first sustained colony in the western hemisphere. Within the Commonwealth of Virginia, the modern day geographic home of this settlement, Jamestown Colony rests at the heart of local Euro-American understandings of personal identity, regional community, and nationhood. Tales surrounding the colony’s historical celebrities, such as John Smith and Pocahontas, the “Starving Times”, armed conflicts with the local Powhatan polity, and colonial expansion dominate regional historical and archaeological attention. Often times, studies of Jamestown Colony frame its history as a story of Old World entrepreneurs attempting to establish a new “home” - one that would later be named the United States of America.

The story that this article presents deviates slightly from the typical focus of Virginia’s 17th century historians. Instead of exploring the lives of popular historical personas, the severe drought that ravaged the English population during 1609-1610, or the history of colonial expansion, I want to bring more attention to the notion of “home” that Jamestown Colony elucidates. What is a home? Who lives in a home? What does a home provide? What role does the home play in a society’s history? All of these questions appear simple on the surface, yet answers to them are much more complex and situational.

Moreover, defining what a home is, who comprises it, what it does, and what its social significance is in the context of 17th century Native Virginia is an even more difficult task. The dearth of surviving historical accounts documenting Native American households in Virginia during this time make historically based analysis of the social unit almost impossible. For Post-Contact (ca. 1646 - 1720 A.D.) Native Rappahannock River communities, these circumstances are even worse due to an even greater shortage of documentary sources that describe indigenous houses or households from the region. Given these circumstances, the archaeological record becomes the primary source of historical information no longer extant in 17th century documentary archives.

Investigating the archaeological record for information pertaining to Post-Contact Native Rappahannock River households requires a careful consideration of three fundamental concepts: context, association, and change over time. Locating and excavating
the material remains of past Native domestic structures alone cannot provide meaningful insights into what a Post-Contact Rappahannock “home” is and why it is socially significant. Such efforts may tell us the form of the building, its construction method, and what types of materials comprise a domestic tool set, but they cannot reveal the social function of the household within its broader society. In order to achieve this goal, archaeology must associate the historical phenomena under investigation, in this case indigenous Rappahannock households, to similar historical context across both space and time. Associating a given context’s material culture, the remains of daily human activities, to like cases, both contemporary in time and to those before and after, illuminates evidence of social change and/or continuity that, when synthesized, reflect the historical evolution of a community through time.

In an effort to discover the form, function, and social significance of Post-Contact Native Rappahannock River households, the author and a small team of technicians carried out archaeological excavations at Camden Farm, a roughly 1,400-acre plantation. Located along the south bank of the Rappahannock River in Caroline County, Virginia, Camden is comprised of 96 distinct archaeological sites dating to the Archaic (8000 - 1200 B.C.), Woodland (1200 B.C. - 1500 A.D.), and Post-Contact periods. Archaeological surveys conducted by Howard MacCord (1969) during the 1960’s and the Virginia Division of Landmarks (Hodges 1986) from 1983 to 1984 discovered approximately 10,000 artifacts, of both indigenous and European origin, as well as intact subsurface domestic features, including storage pits, hearths, and postmolds. Based on the spatial patterning of archaeological materials, MacCord concluded that a Post-Contact Native house site, and likely an entire village, existed with Camden’s northeast agricultural field. Excavations uncovered a variety of archaeological materials, including flintlock firearms, European farming equipment, Native pottery, indigenous and European made tobacco pipes, projectile points fashioned from European bottle glass, and two silver medallions. MacCord (1969:29-31) identified the two medallions, one inscribed with “Ye King of Machotick” and another with “Ye King of Potomack”, as 17th century Indian Peace Medals produced by silversmiths in Jamestown. In addition to Post-Contact historic links with the Machotick and Potomac Tribes, documentary evidence (Hodges 1986:5-6; McIlwaine 1924:227) chronicling Camden’s property history suggests that the occupants of the Post-Contact village at Camden likely included members of the Algonquian speaking Rappahannock, Nanzattico, and Portobago Indians.

Archaeological excavations conducted during the summer of 2018 uncovered a second, previously unidentified house site within Camden’s northeast agricultural field. Artifacts recovered during excavations consisted predominately of Native-made materials, including pottery, stone tools, and tobacco pipes. The presence of temporally diagnostic artifacts, notably Potomac Creek and Camden Wares, indicate that a Native Rappahannock River family occupied the house sometime during the Post-Contact period, likely contemporaneously with the domestic context identified by MacCord in the same agricultural field. Further assessments of architectural remains, particularly postmold patterns, indicate the house was circular in shape and relatively large, covering approximately 64 square meters of area. Interestingly, very few European-made artifacts, with the exception of several specimens of iron fragments, were discovered within and around the perimeter of the domestic structure.

Analyses of the newly identified house site produced several interesting insights into the form, function, and social significance of households for Post-Contact Native communities residing along the Rappahannock River. When compared to each other and to other Native house sites throughout Virginia’s Coastal Plain, Camden’s domestic contexts appear to suggest an expansion of household productive capabilities and a shift towards individualized consumption practices. The sizes of each house site at Camden are significantly larger than many cases documented for temporal periods prior to the 1646 A.D., suggesting access to greater pools of human labor. Moreover, the annual rate of production (i.e. how much stuff is made in a given year) among Camden’s domestic sites is greater than many Contact-period Native households (with the exception of elite residences) from across the Coastal Plain. How people consumed what they made also seems to have followed a similar historical trajectory. In the case of subsistence, Camden’s families appear to have prioritized the demands and needs of their own membership over those of the broader village community. Ceramics recovered from both Post-Contact house sites at Camden suggest food consumption became an individual-oriented activity. This finding is significant given that Contact-period villages predominately consumed during group social events organized and controlled by village elites, such as feasts. The evidence from Camden suggests Rappahannock households likely limited or abandoned such practices entirely, choosing instead to concern themselves the needs and desires of their families over those of others, in particular the elite.

Interestingly, Camden’s Post-Contact house sites demonstrated evidence suggesting household exchange networks (i.e. accessibility to foreign goods) remained consistent following the transition from the Contact to Post-Contact period. When compared to the abundance of foreign goods (e.g. iron tools, cherts, flints, glass, tobacco pipes, Bellarmine Jars, and silver medallions) found at the domestic site excavated by MacCord during the 1960s, the occupants of the house site discovered during the Summer of 2018 appeared to have had less luck in obtaining non-local goods. The presence of the silver medallions and the comparative abundance of European and non-local lithic goods suggest that the MacCord-excavated house site likely belonged to an elite individual. During the Contact period, Algonquian werowances (i.e. chiefs) monopolized control of all exchange networks between their village and the outside world. Commoners obtained foreign goods in limited supplies, and when they did, they did so through significant personal achievements, such as winning a major military victory. The apparent inequality present between Camden’s two house sites suggest the Post-Contact occupants of the 2018 excavated house site likely helped maintain an elite class that continued to serve as cultural mediators between their community and outsiders.

In his study of James River Chiefdoms and the rise of social inequality among Native groups along the river, Martin Gallivan (2003) theorized that Native household production capacity, consumption behaviors, and exchange networks represent the three elements of domestic “funds of power.” A “fund of power” represents the political-economic might of a social unit (in this case the household) to impose its will within its historically situated society. Gallivan (2003, 2004) has argued that, within the Native Chesapeake world, control of these “funds” changed over time during the Late Woodland (900 A.D. - 1500 A.D.), Protohistoric (1500A.D. - 1607 A.D.), and Contact (1607 A.D. - 1646 A.D.) periods.
Periods. Originally controlled by autonomous households during the Late Woodland, domestic “funds of power” became the source of elite authority by the onset of the 17th century. Ancestors to historic period werowances (i.e. chiefs) and priests managed, over time, to subsume control of multiple “funds” through marriage, alliance, and personal achievement. With control over multiple “funds of power”, Protohistoric and Contact period elites fashioned a system of domestic entanglement, primarily through a system of tribute, which further aggrandized their control over the political and economic aspects of village management.

Along the Rappahannock River, the Post-Contact period ushered in significant alterations to the historical trajectory of indigenous Virginia households identified by Gallivan. Post-Contact Rappahannock households appeared to have regained greater control of their “funds of power.” Domestic activities relating to production and consumption began emphasizing the needs and desires of the co-residential group engaging in such tasks instead of the broader village community. Post-Contact Native residents of the Rappahannock River likely consolidated extended families into single households as a means of negotiating the hardships of English colonization, including heavy depopulation resulting from disease and violence, forced relocations, and constant land encroachment. Whether knowingly or not, Post-Contact Rappahannock households constructed bigger labor pools and abandoned village-oriented consumption practices. These social transformations re-situated political and economic decision making away from the hands of Contact period elites back to those of independent households. However, elites did not disappear during the Post-Contact period. While their power and authority generally waned, chiefs managed to maintain their positions as cultural mediators and exercise control over village exchange networks. Nonetheless, the Post-Contact reorganization of social relations among Rappahannock River Native communities, in particular those at residing at Camden, suggests that reorganization of social relations among Rappahannock River household exchange networks. Nonetheless, the Post-Contact period elites maintained their positions as cultural mediators and exercise control over multiple “funds of power”. When their power and authority generally waned, chiefs managed to further aggrandize their control over the political and economic aspects of village management.

EDITOR’S NOTE: The Camden archaeological site is located on the south side of the Rappahannock River approximately 2.5 miles east of Port Royal in Caroline County, VA. It was excavated in the 1960s, under the supervision of Howard A. MacCord (1969). The site, occupied by Virginia Indians from c. 1650 until c. 1690, was part of a much larger complex of Native American settlement that occurred in the area during the 17th century when the Virginia government set aside several tracts of land along the Rappahannock River as preserves for Natives in an effort to lessen tensions between them and increasing numbers of English planters moving into their homelands.

Some artifacts from excavations at Camden. On the left are ceramics, in the center is a native tobacco pipe stem, and on the right are lithic tools and flakes.

Photo Courtesy Josue Nieves

Some prominent artifacts recovered during MacCord’s excavating of the area was a well-worn silver medal or pendant. One side carried a floral design and the words, “Ye King of;” the other side has additional engravings and the word “Machotick.” The medal is similar to one in the collections of the Virginia Historical Society and recovered from the Camden property in 1832. That medal refers to the king of “Patomeck.” A 1662 Virginia law passed by the General Assembly during the March regular session, in an attempt to regulate various interactions colonists had with neighboring Virginia Indians, required that “badges (vizt) silver plates and copper plates with the name of the town graved upon them, be given to all adjacent kings within our protection.” These badges allowed for unhindered passage when the Indians came into areas settled predominantly by the Virginia English. The 1677 Treaty of Middle Plantation refers to the presentation of 20 badges to Indian kings.

Josue Nieves, winner of the 2018 Jamestowne Society Alice Massey Nesbitt Fellowship is exploring the evolution of Native American household social dynamics during Virginia’s Post-Contact Period (1650 A.D. - 1720 A.D.) along the Rappahannock River.

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The Jamestowne Society looks forward to Nieves’ discoveries and a more thorough understanding of indigenous Rappahannock home life and Colonial interactions in the rapidly changing social landscape of America’s Colonization.

Works Cited


Jamestowne Society Members are cordially invited to

A HERITAGE WEEK EVENT

at

THE ARMY AND NAVY CLUB

901 Seventeenth Street, NW, Washington, DC 20006

Tuesday, April 9, 2019

Social Hour - 6:15 PM  Dinner Served - 7:00 PM

$100.00 per person. No Cancellations or Changes after March 21, 2019

SPACE IS LIMITED. MAKE YOUR RESERVATIONS EARLY.

Mail reservation form and check, payable to Jamestowne Society, to P.O. Box 6845, Richmond, VA 23230

Enter number of dinners: _____ @ $100 each. Enter number of additional drink tickets: _____ @ $10 each.

Amt. enclosed: $_______

No cancellations or changes after March 21, 2019.

Member’s name (PLEASE PRINT): ___________________________ E-mail ___________________________

No name tags, tickets or confirmations will be mailed. Your canceled check is your receipt.

Preprinted entree cards and tickets will be available at the hospitality table beginning at 6 PM

We will notify you only if reservations exceed capacity. Make your reservations early!

PLEASE NOTE: White tie preferred or black tie, either with decorations.

Qualifying Ancestors Added

Two new Qualifying Ancestors have been added:

WILLIAM LEE  A9733 d. 1703 Northumberland, 1693 (Burgess)

CUTHBERT SPAN  A9734 b. 1651 d. 1696 Northumberland 1693 (Burgess)

Northumberland County was omitted from Leonard’s The General Assembly of Virginia 1619-1978 for the Fall session.
The present landscaped, park-like atmosphere that surrounds you, belies and conceals what remains beneath the soil of New Towne. A few hundred yards east of the palisade of James Fort stands the ruins of the once stately ca. 1750 Ambler Mansion. The ruins rise above and shadow the landscape of where Angela, the first named enslaved African in English America, lived and toiled in the household on the property of Captain William and Joan Pierce. The many structures of New Towne have come and gone over centuries, erased from the landscape, appearing much now as it did in 1619 when Angela dwelt here.

Jamestown has innumerable stories of diverse peoples of race, culture, social and economic standing, religion, and origin. Many of these stories of peoples and events have been well explored through centuries and retold and revised through time. There are stories yet to be fully told. The First Africans or Angela site is a unique opportunity raise voices that have been muted for centuries. Angela is representative of the beginnings of slavery in English America, the first chapter in the history of enslavement at Jamestown in particular.

The known story of Angela begins in 1619 in West Central Africa, one of the tens of thousands of Africans captured and enslaved in war-torn Portuguese Angola. Marched hundreds of miles from the interior to Sao Paulo de Loando (Luanda), the coastal capital of Angola, Angela was imprisoned aboard the Portuguese slaver St. John the Baptist, one of approximately 350 men, women, and children aboard. The ship then departed with its human cargo enroute to the port of Vera Cruz, New Spain (Mexico), beginning a horrific Atlantic passage of nearly three months resulting in the deaths of scores of the captives. Documented by shipping records, receipts, and account books in Spanish archives, the St. John the Baptist was attacked in the Gulf of Mexico by two English “Corsairs” (Man-o-War class ships), the privateers White Lion and Treasurer. Following a victorious sea battle, the English plundered the Portuguese slaver of 55-60 of the African captives, dividing them between the two ships. The White Lion and Treasurer then set sail eastward through the Florida straits and headed north to Virginia, arriving at the mouth of the James River by late August.

The Atlantic slave trade was a century old enterprise when Governor George Yeardley and London Company Cape merchant Abraham Piersey journeyed to meet the White Lion at Point Comfort in the summer of 1619. John Rolfe records that the ship’s captain “brought not anything but 20 and odd negroes, which the Governor and Cape Merchant bought for victuals (provisions)...at the best and easiest rates they could.” The Treasurer would arrive four days later, being met by Lieutenant (later Captain) William Pierce, John Rolfe, and a Mr. Ewens, by the request of the Governor. With the arrival of these captives, 32 Angolans were living in the colony of Virginia by early 1620. Five years later in the colony-wide muster (census), the household of Captain William Pierce, a planter and merchant of means in “James Cittye” included a “Negro woman, the Treasurer.” Her name was listed as “Angelo” (Angela.)

The First Africans project, an initial three year (2016-2019) archaeological investigation of the home lot of William Pierce and of enslaved “servant” Angela, is a collaborative effort between Jamestown Rediscovery and Colonial National Historical Park, National Park Service (NPS). According to research and existing records Pierce patented a parcel of several acres of land in 1619 on an elevated rise, (14 feet above sea level) a quarter mile east of James fort. Previous NPS excavations, on and/or near the site, occurred first with the Civilian Conservation Corps in 1934, ironically excavated by segregated African Americans. Earlier excavations focused on later 17th century brick foundations instead of the likely post in-ground construction indicative of Pierce’s time frame. The current NPS First Africans project can now build on the excavations of others: Cotter (NPS 1954-1956), the Jamestown Archaeological Assessment (NPS, College of William and Mary, Colonial Williamsburg Foundations 1992-19960, and Veech (NPS, 2005). From Fall 2016 through Spring 2017, the project focused on documentary and material culture/artifact research, field surveys, and the use of technology such as ground penetrating radar (GPR), on the Angela site. On 17 May, 2017, ground was broken on the First Africans site, in order to define a cultural landscape where the Africans, represented by Angela lived and worked.

Excavating in 10’x10’ units (plotted squares), soil layers are being reduced down to subsoil to discover features and artifacts. “Features” can potentially help archaeologists reconstruct the form and landscape of Angela’s world, and may include post holes, fence lines, trenches, palisades, trash pits/middens, boundary ditches, wells, cellars, and burials. Once found, these features may be mapped and excavated to assist interpretation. “Artifacts” are indicators of time frames, land usage, occupation, day-to-day activities, foodways, wealth, statues, etc. Soil is collected by careful
removal and screened through wire mesh to recover artifactual remains, which are then washed, conserved, sorted, and catalogued for analysis and interpretation.

What have we found? The Angela team has already discovered a great variety and large quantity of artifacts that span centuries of indigenous, European, and enslaved populations. These artifacts include those directly related to early 17th century Pierce occupation and the existence of enslaved people on site. Sherds of Surrey-Hampshire border ware, early Delft drug jars, Jamestown-produced redware, and early Wester Wald forms point to first-quarter 17th century English occupation. Pip bowls and stem fragments, along with an iron jack plate (a form of armor) also support early Pierce occupation. Colonware, slave made earthenware, and a rare beautiful cowrie shell, used for ornamentation, are artifacts associated with an enslaved Africans presence on site. Numerous features hold promise as the excavation expands. Public engagement and outreach to the African-American community will continue into 2019. Local schools such as Charles City Public Schools, are developing partnerships with the Angela project, both on and off-site in cooperation with Jamestown Rediscovery’s Education Department.

What do we know about Angela? What is her story? We have only fragments of that story surviving war and capture in Angola, enduring a march to the sea, and the unspeakable experience aboard a Portuguese slavery, sea battle, the voyage to Virginia, and years in captivity in a foreign land where her life was intertwined with that of the Pierce family. Yet, we do not know Angela’s age, family background, her view of the peoples and unfamiliar strange landscape of Jamestown-details of her daily life and how long did she survive? Her story is one of many that has been buried just like the features and artifacts, waiting to be raised and rediscovered, to complete historical memories and narratives that took place at the Angela site. It is through these untold stories, some of which have conveniently disappeared in the histories, that we can relate, visualize, and develop empathy.

Archaeological remains are the material traces of past buildings and landscapes, fragments of daily practices of eating, dressing, labor, and leisure. The soil contains the broken, discarded, and once worthless remnants that can close the distance between the forgotten and the remembered. This material culture can be rediscovered and help piece together the historical narrative, represented by Angela, that has been forgotten. Through the First Africans project, voices can be raised. Stories can be told.

SOURCES

The only constant on earth is change. Through the eyes of our short human existence, we often think that nature is static, but the world around us is always changing. Sometimes change occurs fast when hurricanes, earthquakes, floods, and volcanic eruptions occur. The impact of those events are usually local, until you consider that a major volcanic eruption wiped out the dinosaurs, created the Hawaiian Islands and devastated Santorini Island in ancient times.

Although we study the history and landscape of Jamestown, and rightly so because it was the first English settlement in North America, we must look far into the past to better comprehend the future. Fortunately, much knowledge has been locked into geology, historical artifacts, and eco-facts at Jamestown that can be interpreted. First, let's briefly look at geology around Jamestown.

Around 35 million years ago, a huge wall of water triggered by an asteroid strike washed over Virginia from its coast, to the foot of the inland Blue Ridge Mountains. The Virginia impact site, called the Chesapeake Bay Crater, is the largest known impact site in the United States and the sixth largest in the world, says Gerald Johnson, professor emeritus of geology at the College of William and Mary in Virginia. The effects of the asteroid impact can still be seen today, as tektites, which are molten sand pebbles created by the tremendous heat and explosion of the asteroid's impact. Tektites, found across the southern U.S., can also be found in the Chesapeake Bay.

Until 18,000 years ago, the Chesapeake Bay region was dry. Then, much of North America's water was tied up in the glaciers with a giant ice sheet covering one half of the continent. When the ice began melting an estimated 12,000 years ago, valleys flooded, including the depression formed by the crater. Global warming is not just a recent event and 12,000 years ago the shoreline of the Atlantic Ocean was 75 miles further out than today.

Man often debates the cause of global warming, but it is occurring. Water levels have risen about four feet since Jamestown was settled in 1607. The rising water level is of great concern to archeologists working on the island today. It is a race to explore and understand the more recent history associated with the First English Colony in America found buried on Jamestown Island as nature takes its course.

We are familiar with geology and artifacts, but what are eco-facts? In archaeology, an eco-fact (or biofact) is organic material found at an archaeological site that helps the archaeologist understand past human occupation. Biofacts are natural objects found alongside artifacts or features, such as animal bones, charcoal, plants, and pollen. A common type of eco-fact is a plant seed and thousands of various types of seeds have been found at Jamestown by the two organizations that co-operate Jamestown Island, the National Park Service and Jamestown Rediscovery.

Looking back in recent time, in preparation for the 400th anniversary (2007) of the founding of Jamestown, the National Park Service signed a cooperative agreement with the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation (CWF) and the College of William and Mary (W&M) to conduct a five-year archeological assessment of Jamestown Island. This project brought together a multidisciplinary team of archeologists, historians, geologists, geophysicists, computer scientists, librarians, and environmental specialists to develop a revised understanding of the entire human history of the island.

Andrew Edwards and Audrey Horning from CWF supervised the fieldwork in the “New Towne” area. They investigated various sites previously excavated in the 1930s and 1950s to answer specific questions dealing with structures’ appearances, functions, and use. They also dug test pits to search for new features such as a possible brewhouse. Another important part of the fieldwork was to obtain previously uncollected “eco-facts” from seeds and pollen that explained changes in the environment and how the colonists altered the landscape of the island.

According to Leah Stricker, Associate Curator at Jamestown Rediscovery, more than 500,000 items, from the very small to large, have been found in the Jamestown water wells. These artifacts, both organic and inorganic objects were well preserved, thanks to the anaerobic (Oxygen-free) environment of the well. The bottom of a well is an excellent place to preserve all types of artifacts and eco-facts. Mixed in with the abundant metal and ceramic type artifacts in the water wells were thousands of eco-facts in the form of seeds, pollen, nut shells, and other plant remains.

A well-preserved and moderately abundant archeobotanical assemblage was recovered through soil flotation of over 150 liters of cultural fill from three features excavated within James Fort that date to the early years spanning 1607-1624, which we refer to as the James Fort Period. A variety of economically important wild and
cultivated plant foods were documented that directly linked to the domestic and military focus of the Fort during these early years.

Analysis of this preliminary collection of flotation samples reveals a plant-derived subsistence base focused on the cultivation of crops (Native maize and beans as well as wheat or oats introduced by the colonists) and the collection of wild nuts and fleshy fruits. Stricker says that old world grains residues and plant furrows were located inside the five-sided fort that was active after 1608. Prior to this time, the fort was three-sided. Wood charcoal identified from the sampled features reveals a predominance of oak and hickory species that were undoubtedly important as a building material as well as fuel for fires.

The recovered archeobotanical remains contribute baseline information about plant artifacts preserved within James Fort. In addition, the new data set bolsters a growing archeobotanical database from the site. This data contributes to our understanding of how the early colonists used, adapted to, and influenced the tidewater landscape. The archeobotanical record from James Fort also informs our understanding of interactions between the early colonists and the Powhatan.

The archaeobotanical analysis of material from early James Fort contexts is helping Jamestown archaeologists build a growing database of materials excavated from the site and contributing to our understanding of how early colonists used, adapted to, and influenced the tidewater landscape. The archeobotanical record from James Fort also informs our understanding of interactions between the early colonists and the Powhatan. The new data provides an opportunity to more thoroughly contrast the archeological record with the rich archival history from the Fort and the early Virginia colony.

Food featured prominently in the initial years of James Fort, and collaboration with and coercion of Native peoples was closely tied to the Colony’s survival during the early years. The presence of indigenous plant foods – both wild and cultivated – within features from the first years of Fort occupation attest to the importance of Native Virginia Indians and their knowledge of local plant resources in providing food to the English. More specifically, this preliminary data set provides important information about the “Starving Time” winter of 1609-1610.

During later times, the planting of food grains, corn, and tobacco would forever alter the Jamestowne landscape. Large trees were girded with saws and axes near the ground so they would die, by the hundreds of acres. Once dead and dried, they would be cut down and burned to clear the way for food crops and tobacco. Tobacco seeds are of special interest to archaeobotanists working on Jamestown Island because of the importance of tobacco to the Jamestowne colony. The leaves of the wild, native tobacco species growing in Virginia, *Nicotiana rustica*, have a nicotine content as high as 9%, whereas the leaves of tobacco brought to the James River region from the West Indies by John Rolfe, *Nicotiana tabacum*, contain about 1 to 3% nicotine content. The native tobacco with its high nicotine was bitter tasting and the West Indies tobacco later brought into Jamestown was more pleasant tasting, which gradually gave rise to the successful and profitable tobacco trade of the colonies.

Paleoethnobotanists tend to classify seeds from Eastern sites as *Nicotiana rustica* L. on the basis of size and distribution of tobacco species at contact. Measurements of archaeological tobacco seeds correspond well with modern *Nicotiana rustica*. According to Setchell, *Nicotiana rustica* is the only species reported to be in the eastern United States during early historic times. However, since no extensive examination of variability in tobacco seed size or surface patterning within and between species has been done, species-level identifications of archaeological tobacco are tentative.

One tobacco seed was found in the Jamestown well, as well as three other possible seeds. As this point in time, Jamestown archaeologists have been unable to determine the exact type of tobacco seed that was found at Jamestown in most part due to the condition of the outer shell. Only a few tobacco seeds were discovered because they are fragile and deteriorate in the soil. The continued analysis of recovered Eco-facts will aid in understanding the totality of the Jamestown experience and early life of the colonist as they adapted to life in America.

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A special thanks is extended to Leah Stricker at Preservation Virginia for her assistance in the research and writing of this feature article for the Jamestowne Society membership. Also, thanks to Merry Outlaw, Curator of Collections, Jamestown Rediscovery, for her assistance.
WHY JAMESTOWN IS RELEVANT

Jamestown’s Lasting Effect and Our Ancestors’ Enduring Legacies

By James H. McCall, Jamestowne Society Historian

Jamestown has a deeper meaning than being merely one of our national origins. It was the unique and seminal site of opportunities to innovate profound political, social, entrepreneurial and economic tenets that have come down to us. Their pervasive and lasting effects are what has differentiated Jamestown from all other English and European colonial settlements. Those effects are the best evidence of our ancestors’ legacies and contributions to our nation. Among them, though, are both bulwarks of our government and economy and darker shadows.

In addition to their attributes, faith, courage and determination, what our ancestors effected and implemented is as relevant and important as who they were and when they came. Their enterprise, especially the establishment of self-governance, resulted in what we are today. The General Assembly initially functioned from 1619 with limited political and legislative skills, but its members, particularly the elected ones, would master the mysteries of governance and a structured civil society.

While instructed to convene the first Assembly, our ancestors were also directed to adopt a legal code based on English common law that laid the foundation for our legal system. In ensuing years, they fashioned judicial procedures that often were simpler and more comprehensible than those followed in England.

Historian John Kukla tells us that, “Tobacco kept the General Assembly…alive after the dissolution of the [Virginia] company [in 1624]. By autumn 1628, [the king and his ministers]…accepted the General Assembly as a permanent feature of Virginia’s colonial government.”…On the other hand, the crown’s indecisive course [in making colonial policy] allowed [succeeding governors] to permit the continued operation of pre-dissolution institutions, and in the long term the colonists gained full sanction for them.”

In 1616, the Virginia Company of London began making land grants to its investors in lieu of a dividend that it was unable to pay from profits. They became the New World’s first private property owned by common citizens, instead of by the monarchy, aristocracy or Church, as had been the time immemorial practice in Europe and England. A year later, it began granting land to those settlers who had arrived before 1616, paid their own passage and remained for three years. It also defrayed its costs of colonial governance by granting land and tenants to its governor and local personages, which would germinate a nascent self-sufficient aristocracy.

Those who underwrote passage of more emigrants also received grants. Two years later, the Company sought to further induce emigration by offering grants known as “headrights” to anyone who would settle in the colony and pay a small annual fee. This practice would continue through 1779 (though used less in the 18th century); land grants were used to attract volunteers in the Revolutionary War and soon thereafter as a bonus to its veterans, and then again in the latter-19th century as homestead grants.

In 1639, after years of uncertainty, the crown confirmed the colonists’ private property rights and fixed their perpetual value by eliminating threats of royal encumbrances on land transactions. This enabled a functional market and fostered the genesis of our real estate industry.

With growing trading opportunities in the early years of increasing tobacco production, the limitations of requiring planters and merchants to trade exclusively through the Company became apparent. In 1620, the restrictions were eliminated, enabling them to trade for themselves and establishing free enterprise as the colony’s economic system. This helped the colony realize its economic potential and provided means to generate capital for growth.

Jamestown remained the colonial capital after 1624, but the life of the colony had begun flowing out into the ever-growing tobacco plantations owned by increasingly wealthy settler families. English gentry and aristocrats, who saw prospective new fortunes in the Tidewater, started joining them, producing a new colonial hierarchy that would become more dominant than that in England.

The combination of increased tobacco commerce and the first recorded arrival of “20. and odd Negroes” in August, 1619 opened an ominous chapter of Jamestown’s history. The rapidly increasing cultivation of tobacco required expansion of the labor force. The availability of headrights incentivized newly-wealthy planters to transport perceived “surplus” English to help satisfy that demand, which also enabled them to expand their land holdings.

Those Africans that landed in 1619 arrived as slaves, but many have believed that their status was unclear after they landed. They were initially bound by leading settlers to labor and service under terms similar to English servants’ contracts or indentures. While a few completed extended indentures to achieve freedom and the capacity to acquire land and property and others died before completing their terms, most found themselves indefinitely bound. Historian James Horn recently wrote that “the conditions of [those] Africans…was undoubtedly slavery.” Their number would increase from between thirty and fifty to about five to six hundred during the colony’s first four decades, while an English labor influx grew exponentially.

During the colony’s initial major growth, tens of thousands
indentured English were lured from an economically distressed and overpopulated mother country by demand for cheap labor and apparent opportunity. Others were brought involuntarily as transported convicts, orphans, vagrants, paupers and the kidnapped. Most of those so bonded soon died, but a few that survived and satisfied their contracts went on to play important roles in the colony.

Historian Edmund S. Morgan tells us that “…servitude in Virginia [was] more onerous than servitude in England.”11 Indentured laborers were not much better off than the enslaved. Most endured harsh and exploitative working conditions, repressive treatment and mortality rates that likely assured death before contract completion, which equated to virtual slavery.12

As Dr. Horn relates, “…about three-quarters of all English settlers arrived in Virginia as indentured servants…[who] (not enslaved Africans) would comprise the main source of labor in the tobacco fields during the entire century.”13 According to historian Martha W. McCartney, “It is estimated that 75,000 whites emigrated from the British Isles to the Chesapeake colonies between 1630 and 1680, when tobacco consumption was on the rise…. [P]lanters were especially eager to procure [young] male workers to work in their tobacco fields and during the 1630s, six times as many men as women became indentured servants.” However, she also notes that for several decades onward, “…approximately four out of five newly arrived immigrants still perished.”14

Virginia’s tobacco labor force was predominately composed of English indentured servants until the 1670s. Their unpaid labor enabled Jamestown and Virginia’s growth, but at the cost of extremely high mortality; the colony’s viability was built on their backs. That immigration flow slowed to a trickle as conditions in England improved, but more laborers were needed to work the colony’s tobacco fields. Those servants presaged the massive inflow of Africans who were also brought involuntarily in later decades and did not have even their limited opportunities.

Chattel and racially-based slavery was introduced in the 1650s following the leads of the Massachusetts and Connecticut colonies and took hold in Virginia at the approach of the 18th century. As Horn further tells us, “In practical terms, this means that by the mid-seventeenth century, the three essential components of Virginia’s…evolving plantation system were in place: a commercial crop, large landholdings in the hands of wealthy elites and, increasingly, an enslaved labor force.”15 That force would dramatically increase in the 1680s as facilitated by the crown’s Royal African Company, which became, for a short time, the main supplier of slaves to the New World, and rise of the slave trade.16

At the same time, the juxtaposition of growing economic and social disparity among planters, decreasing opportunities for bonded English who satisfied their contracts and conflict with indigenous people were among the roots of Bacon’s Rebellion in 1676. By the end of the century and into the following, disparity and better opportunity would motivate lesser planters and others to move on to new frontiers in Virginia and the newly-chartered Carolina colony, thus initiating what would become our nation’s westward movement. People would become Virginia’s most important export.17

With its deeper and more profound meaning, Jamestown stands out from among others of our national origins. Among our ancestors’ most important contributions were their success in learning to self-govern, cultivating the rule of law and civil society and blazing the trail for our entrepreneurial economy. They also introduced what became our nation’s social and racial trauma, which remain today.

Historian Jack P. Greene tells us, “Colonial history is not exclusively prenational,” and what our colonial ancestors effected in Jamestown’s first half century became fundamental to our nation building and continued long after its initial formation.18 The years when England neglected colonial oversight during its own civil strife provided the unique opportunity for our nation building to gain traction and momentum. It seems evident that, during the peak of that unrest, they first briefly realized the principles of independence and popular sovereignty, discomforting and unrecognized as they were for them.

The memory of that episode— their half-century of self-governance amid the absence of royal prescription— would become historical threads that continued from the 17th century on through the increasingly contentious political disputes among the British government and establishment and its American colonies until 1776.19

Today, Jamestown’s relevance— over 400 years later—is as a transformational episode and its most important lesson and our ancestors’ legacies are how and why a new people— we Americans— learned to govern ourselves and came to determine our destiny. The instruction of that lesson took well over a century and its result was our Revolution and the inception and continued enjoyment of our Constitution.

FOOTNOTES
1 See Karen Ordahl Kupperman’s The Jamestown Project. (Cambridge MA, 2007). 2
2 See Warren M. Billings’ A Little Parliament; The Virginia General Assembly in the Seventeenth Century; (Richmond. 2004) 150.
3 Excerpt from Jon Kukla’s: Political Institutions in Virginia 1619-1660; (New York, 1989). 77
4 Ibid. 71
5 Known as “Ancient Planters.” http://www.encyclopediavirginia.org/Instructions_to_George_Yeardley_by_the_Virginia_Company_of_London_November_18_1618
7 See James P. P. Horn’s 1619; Jamestown and the Forging of American Democracy; (New York, 2018) 109
8 Ibid. 111
9 See Morgan’s First American Boom, 195
10 Don Jordan and Michael Walsh reviewed who comprised and the treatment of indentured servants in White Cargo; The Forgotten History of Britain’s White Slaves in America (New York, 2008
11 Excerpt from Horn’s Leaving England: The Social Background of Indentured Servants in the Seventeenth Century: (Jamestown Interpretive Essays, Virtual Jamestown, Virginia Center for Digital History, U niversity of Virginia at www.virtualjamestown.org/essays/horn_essay.html)
12 Excerpts from Martha McCartney’s, A Study of the Africans and African Americans on Jamestown Island and at Green Spring, 1619-1803 (Williamsburg, 2003) 32
13 Excerpt from Horn, 1619, 112
15 The westward movement is documented by David Hackett Fischer and James C. Kelly in Round Away; Virginia and the Westward Movement (Charlottesville and London, 2000)
17 In his Peripheries and Center, Jack P. Greene recounts this thread and reviews and analyzes the colonial and imperial constitutional tensions that led to the American Revolution. 79-150. Also see his essay in Roundtable: Colonial History and National History: Reflections on a Continuing Problem in The William and Mary Quarterly, April 2007. ¶11
The establishment of James Fort brought 104 men and young boys to Virginia in 1607. English women were not a part of the first group of settlers. Establishing a colony in a strange land was a risky but adventurous journey into the unknown. It was thought better for women to remain back in England until the colony was established. But women were already living in this new land. Many Powhatan women were living around James Fort. These native women built their homes, made tools, pottery, beads, cooked the meals, and cared for their children. The settlers would have encountered some of these native women, and may have brought some to live and prepare food in James Fort during its nascent years.

English women slowly began arriving in 1608. Two women arrived with the second supply of settlers. They were Mistress Forrest and her 14-year old servant, Ann Burras. With the death of Mistress Forrest in October, Ann married John Laydon, a laborer in December 1608. Theirs was the first English marriage at Jamestown. When Thomas Dale was deputy governor, he instituted martial law which he enforced with harsh punishments. Ann Burras Laydon and Jane Wright were appointed to make shirts for the colony servants during this time. Their work was considered to be faulty and because of this they were whipped. Ann was with child and miscarried due to the beating. In the 1624 Muster Ann was living with John and their 4 daughters in Elizabeth City.

The third supply brought more women in 1609, including Joan Peirce who survived the Starving Time of 1609-1610. She lived in urban Jamestown with her husband William, who was on the Seaventure that wrecked in Bermuda on July 28, 1609, but arrived in May 1610. John Smith described Joan as “an honest and industrious woman”. She was said to have a large garden of figs, harvesting 100 bushels a year. She was still living in 1641 when Anthony Barham made a bequest in his will to her. Joan lived over 32 years in Virginia during Jamestown’s most challenging and darkest times.

Of most women who came to Virginia in the seventeenth-century, we know only fragments of their story- a name, a date, or a court case. The scant records of their lives offer us only a glimpse. Women’s stories were rarely recorded. Many of these women are completely lost to us now. We don’t even know their name.

Archaeological excavations at Jamestown uncover more of the women’s incomplete story. Without archaeological excavations, we would not know about “Jane”. During the excavation of a 1608 to 1610 cellar in the center of the fort, a skull and fragment of a leg bone were recovered. The cellar was most likely filled in when Lord De La Warr arrived in June 1610. The skull was determined to be of a 14-year old female whom the archaeologists gave the name Jane. By studying the isotopes levels in her teeth, they determined she was from Southern England and did not live long at Jamestown. Her skull had been cut open for food during Jamestown’s darkest period, the Starving Time of 1609-1610. Without the archaeological digs, we would not know about her. Though her identity is unknown we know she lived at Jamestown.

At least four women were on the Seaventure that wrecked in Bermuda in 1609 with 150 passengers. They included Elizabeth Parsons, and Mistresses Horton, Rolfe, and Eason. John Rolfe’s
first wife was pregnant during the voyage and she gave birth to a daughter named Bermuda. Both died and were buried in Bermuda.

Angelo was an African woman who lived in the Portuguese colony of Angola. She and many Africans were being taken by Portuguese slavers to New Spain (Mexico) when their vessel was captured by English privateers. They arrived in Jamestown in 1619. She and at least 19 other Africans were traded for supplies. Angelo is listed in the 1624 Muster living at the property of William and Joan Peirce.

English women became important agricultural workers at Jamestown. Their roles would often involve more than just the domestic work they were accustomed to in England. Women who arrived as indentured servants of wealthy settlers were expected to work in the tobacco fields for four to seven years. Once free of their contract, they were to receive three barrels of corn and clothes.

Men outnumbered women in Virginia six to one in the first few decades. Wanting the male settlers to make a permanent home in the colony, the Virginia Company recruited young single women from good families. In May 1620, 90 women arrived; 56 more arrived in 1621. These women lived with married couples until they found a husband. Women who found their marital prospects limited in England, found the option offered by the Virginia Company appealing. Most seventeenth century women considered the financial advantages that marriage could offer them. Many of the tobacco brides came from modest backgrounds. Virginia offered them opportunities they would not have in England. These women could own land, and they could choose whom they wanted to marry. It was risky to travel to Virginia but the rewards were greater.

Ann Jackson was one of the young women who arrived in 1621. She went to Martin’s Hundred where her brother John was living. When the Indians attacked in March of 1622, she was taken prisoner along with Sara Boyse and 17 other women to the Indians camp on the Pamunkey River. They were originally thought to be dead. A year later the Indians offered to return their prisoners if they were allowed to plant corn in peace. Sara was returned a week later dressed as an Indian Queen. Ann was eventually returned. These women experienced hardships while being held captive. Ann never fully recovered from her ordeal. She returned to Martin’s Hundred where her brother John was a bricklayer. She remained with him until she could travel back to England.

Jane Wright was a midwife and had made shirts with Ann Burras Laydon. She was the first person in Virginia to be accused of witchcraft in 1626. Because she was left-handed and thought to be clairvoyant, she was brought before the general assembly a few times by her neighbors. She was accused of placing curses on those she didn’t like and predicting people’s deaths. The last we hear of Jane is in 1627 when her husband acquired 12 acres on the southwestern part of Jamestown Island to build a house.

Hundreds of women lived in Virginia whose stories and fates are unknown to us. We find fragments of their life in minutes, letters, and court records. Some remain a mystery to us. Others reveal a name, or a circumstance, while others just appear with no hint to where they came from, or what was to happen to them. Their stories are woven in the stories of their fathers.
husbands, and masters. We want to unravel more of these fragments; we want to learn more of their story. But their stories have been lost to us. These women helped build the colony at Jamestown and later our nation. We can remember their sacrifices and their legacies without knowing their names.

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Buying a Bride by Marcia A. Zug
The Ferrar Papers edited by B. Blackstone
Jane - Starvation, Cannibalism, and Endurance at Jamestown by Jamestown Rediscovery
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Records of the Virginia Company of London edited by Susan Kingsbury
Virginia Immigrants and Adventurers 1607-1635 by Martha McCartney
Women of Jamestown Tour- Felicity Willis
Tenacity Exhibit at Jamestown Settlement

THOUGHTS BY THE AUTHOR- As I approached the entrance of the Tenacity Exhibit I paused at the base of a double staircase. My gaze slowly took in names of women. Each step bore a name of a woman written on them who had arrived at Jamestown. Some names I recognized and were familiar to me, others I did not know. I was overwhelmed at the rising staircase of names before me. As I climbed each step I thought about these women. What was their story, why did they come to Virginia, and how did they shape the settlement at Jamestown? As I reached the top of the staircase I realized how indebted to these women I was. I was determined to learn more of their stories.

Some of the names seen on the steps of the Tenacity: Women in Jamestown & Early Virginia exhibit. This exhibit runs November 10, 2018 to January 5, 2020 at the Jamestown Settlement on Route 31 just southwest of Williamsburg.

Photo Courtesy Bonnie Hofmeyer

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Dr. Jim Horn
Jamestown Rediscovery Foundation President & CEO
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1619 Jamestown and the Forging of American Democracy

~MENU~

Chicken Tuscany
Pan Seared Breast of Chicken Ragu of Baby Beans, Broccoli, Tomatoes Onions, Red Potatoes & Artichokes Olive Butter Sauce

OR

Pan Roasted Local Catch
Oven Roasted Southern Succotash Avery Island & Lemon Thyme Sauce

ABOVE ENTREES SERVED WITH Caesar Salad, House Rolls, Tea and Coffee.

DESSERT

Lemon & Berry Tart
raspberry sauce & grand marnier anglaise

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Please specify choice of entree.
For each entree, include the name of the individual.
Please print your name as you wish it to appear on your name tag along with your guests.

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NAME ___________________________
NAME ___________________________
NAME ___________________________

CHICKEN or FISH □ □ □ □

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No name tags, tickets or confirmations will be mailed.
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We will notify you only if reservations exceed capacity.
Make your reservations early!

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

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Make your reservations early!
Deadline: June 28, 2019.
Tour limited to first 110 registrants.
No refunds or changes after deadline.

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Herb Crusted Pork Tenderloin
Caramelized Onion & Apple Savory Bread Pudding
Demi-Glace
OR
Fried Chesapeake Crab Cakes
Pickled fennel slaw & citrus butter sauce
Basil Risotto

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Corn & Crab Chowder, House Rolls,
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restaurant sauce & grand marnier anglaise

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Cash bar during reception and dinner.
No Refunds or Changes after July 8, 2019.
Register early events do sell out.

Cocktail hour begins at 6:15 P.M.-Dinner service at 7:00 P.M.

PLEASE JOIN GOVERNOR MARTIN IN RAISING A GLASS TO TOAST
Our ancestors who founded the colony of Virginia and ultimately the United States of America, let us commemorate their deeds and celebrate their legacy.

400TH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION GOVERNOR’S DINNER

PLEASE INCLUDE THE NAMES OF INDIVIDUALS FOR WHOM YOU ARE REGISTERING,
CIRCLE SELECTION

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<th>Name</th>
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Member’s Name: ________________________________

Email: ________________________________

Mail form and check, payable to JAMESTOWNE SOCIETY, P. O. Box 6845, Richmond, VA 23230

Enter number of tour reservations/lunches: ___________ @ $75.00.

Amount enclosed: $__________
**JS/Wine & Cheese Reception**

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**JAMESTOWNE SOCIETY**

**WINE & CHEESE RECEPTION**

Monday, July 29, 2019

Buses will depart Kingsmill Resort at 4:20 P.M. for Island

1010 Kingsmill Road, Williamsburg, Virginia

THE RESORT IS A GATED COMMUNITY. PLEASE IDENTIFY YOURSELF AS BEING WITH THE JAMESTOWNE SOCIETY SO YOU CAN ADMITTANCE.

---

**Jamestown Island**

Wine and Cheese Reception

5 - 7 P.M.

RECEPTION INCLUDES:

*Barboursville Wines, soda & bottled water*

*Assortment of cheeses & fruit platters, vegetables, hummus, and h’ordoeuvers*

Please print your name as you wish it to appear on your name tag along with your guests.

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Mail reservation form and check, payable to
Jamestowne Society
to P.O. Box 6845, Richmond, VA 23230

Enter number of guests: ______@ $30.00 each.

Amount enclosed: $__________

Member’s name (PLEASE PRINT):______________________

Email: ______________________________________

No name tags, tickets or confirmations will be mailed.
Your cancelled check is your receipt.

Make your reservations early! No cancellations or changes after July 8, 2019.

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**IT’S AN ANCESTOR REUNION**

COME ENJOY FELLOWSHIP WITH DESCENDANTS OF

Governor

Sir George Yeardley

and

Thomas Graves

CELEBRATING THEIR PARTICIPATION IN THE FIRST GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF JULY 1619

Visit with Jamestowne Rediscovery archaeologists and a special appearance by Sir George Yeardley on Historic Jamestown Island

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**Jamestown Church Replica Bell Dedication**

This replica bell, commissioned by the Jamestowne Society and cast in July 2017 at the Sunderlin Bellfoundry in Ruther Glen, VA, for the Quadricentennial Anniversary of the 1619 First General Assembly held at the Jamestown church will be dedicated as a part of remembrance of a momentous event in the history of America and our ancestral ties that bind us to this place and time during the Monday evening reception on the Island.
The Presbyterian minister, a non-Sarah Winston Henry, who had him repeat everything he heard, especially when the Revival occurred. He attended meetings with his mother, the law and subject's rights above the king's arbitrary prerogatives. Petition of Rights of 1628. These elements once more included ideas and goals from the Magna Carta that had been included in the Declaration of Rights and a Constitution for Virginia. The draft included his statement "Give Me Liberty or Give Me Death." Cause against the Anglican clergy made Henry famous.

Beginning his law practice in 1760. His victory in the Parson's Cause against the Anglican preacher in Virginia, Samuel Davies, spoke. Henry's fiery rhetoric was used to oppose the Stamp Act of 1765. Henry opposed England imposing taxes on the colonies. Henry's fiery rhetoric was used to oppose the Stamp Act of 1765. His most famous speech made on March 23, 1775 included his statement 'Give Me Liberty or Give Me Death.'

In May 1776 Patrick Henry served on a committee to draft a Declaration of Rights and a Constitution for Virginia. The draft included ideas and goals from the Magna Carta that had been chosen by Sir Edward Coke in his contributions to the English Petition of Rights of 1628. These elements once more placed the law and subject's rights above the king's arbitrary prerogatives. Judge Winston read excerpts from the document of the Declaration of Rights written by the Committee.

Patrick Henry died June 6, 1799. He remained Anglican throughout his life even though religious liberty was very important to him. In June 1802 Dorothea Spotswood Dandridge married Edmund Winston who was a part of the caravan of 34 wagons from Virginia that came to Mississippi in the 1830s.

Indiana Company Members attend Fall Annual Meeting, University Club, Indianapolis, IN.

INDIANA COMPANY - The Indiana Company of the Jamestowne Society held its Annual Fall Meeting at the University Club in Indianapolis, IN, on October 13, 2018. There were 16 members, 2 company friends, and 4 guests in attendance. The Company elected its 2018-2020 board members at the meeting, which includes Jackie Murawski, Governor, Richard Griffin, Lt Governor, Dr. Laura Smith, Secretary of State, Chris Chambers, Secretary of Treasury, and Dr. Greg Smith, Chaplain. After the election and lunch, the members enjoyed a presentation on colonial Indian relations by Dr. David Nichols, Professor of History, at Indiana State University, and the author of several books on Native American history. The company also finalized plans to have a booth at the Genealogy Fair held at the Indiana State Library in Indianapolis on October 28, 2018. The fair was a successful event for the Company where several possible new members were identified. The Company's next event is a December holiday open house at the home of Governor Murawski.

First Arizona Company member Joyce Eller distributed pocket kerchiefs that her daughter had embroidered with the JS logo to members in attendance.

First Arizona Company of the Jamestowne Society held their Fall meeting on October 27, 2018 in conjunction with the Huguenot Society, Magna Charta, Lady Godiva, and Sons and Daughters of Pilgrims. New company member Jamie Mickalowski and 3 prospective members Kathy Machmer, Lee Thomasson Nelson, and Anne Enos were in attendance.

Our speaker was Debe Branning, a member of the Arizona Genealogical Advisory Board and published author of numerous books on haunted houses, restaurants, hotels, and even the Grand Canyon. Her topic was "Haunted Phoenix."

The next meeting is scheduled for March 23, 2019 with a wonderful powerpoint presentation on the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

First Arizona Company of the Jamestowne Society held their Fall meeting on October 27, 2018 in conjunction with the Huguenot Society, Magna Charta, Lady Godiva, and Sons and Daughters of Pilgrims.

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Governor Burke with prospective members Lee Thomasson and Kathy Machmer.

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First Arizona Company member Joyce Eller distributed pocket kerchiefs that her daughter had embroidered with the JS logo to members in attendance.
Wilderness Road Company members observe their heritage and enjoy fellowship during the 2018 Annual Fall Meeting in Lexington.

WILDERNESS ROAD COMPANY- The Wilderness Road Company held their fall joint meeting with the Kentucky Society Continental Daughters of Indian Wars and Kentucky Society Huguenot Society Founders of Manakin in the Colony of Virginia on Wednesday, November 14, 2018 at UK’s Spindletop Hall in Lexington, KY.

The program, presented by Alberta Baker Daughters of Colonial Wars, was an overview of General Edward Braddock’s defeat during the French and Indian War Summer of 1755 military expedition to capture the French Fort Duquesne also known as the Battle of the Monongahela.

The company voted to financially support the works of the Archaeology Dig on Jamestown Island following a brief discussion on progress made at the historic church.

Following the luncheon and program, the Wilderness Road, as well as thirteen other represented Heritage Organizations, participated in a well attended Lineage Society Workshop introducing prospective members to the mission and works of the Jamestowne Society.

The company will meet again in May 2019.

FIRST GEORGIA COMPANY- The First Georgia Company held its Annual Meeting at Ansley Golf Club, in Atlanta, GA on November 17, 2018 with ninety members and guests attending.

Everyone enjoyed hearing our speaker, Gov. Rev. Dr. Roy Martin, Jr. talk about Jamestowne Society upcoming events including the 400th Anniversary of the First Legislative Assembly. Gov. Martin invited all to attend, and highly recommended making reservations early!

Honorary Gov. George Parson was introduced and congratulated on his appointment to the Jamestowne Society Council.

New members Karen Dana, Pat Harrington, Laura Hicks, Heyward Hosch and twenty-three first-time visitors were welcomed and introduced.


John Trussell was presented with a Certificate of Appreciation for submitting his article “Sturgeon – The Fish that Saved Jamestown,” which was published in the Fall 2018 issue of our Jamestowne Society Magazine.

Our next meeting and luncheon will be held on June 15, 2019. Our speaker will be Bonnie Hofmeyer, Executive Director of the Jamestowne Society. If you are in the area, please consider joining us!

LEFT TO RIGHT: Genealogist James Hancock, Gov. Toni J Curtis, presenters Lorinda Jones, Glenda Patterson and Don Patterson, Secretary of State, Faye H. Oeltjen, Chaplain Jessieanne H. Wells, Secretary of the Treasury Claudette S. Hahn and Lt. Gov. Julian Clay.

KENTUCKY COMPANY- The Kentucky Company of the Jamestowne Society met on Saturday, November 17, 2018 for luncheon at the Pendennis Club in Louisville, KY.

Members and guests attending were treated to sherry as they arrived as the theme of the program was “Christmas in the Colonies.” This is the unusual story of colonial Christmas, its ups and downs, its variations and the vital role it played in the Revolutionary War. The story is told by Don Patterson mainly in the words of citizens of the times who kept diaries, journals and commentaries. Glenda Patterson and Lorinda Jones shared songs and music of the era playing historical instruments and all three presenters wore period costumes. Besides the lovely music, Mr. and Mrs. Patterson entertained with an authentic colonial dance.

During the business meeting officers gave reports and upcoming events were relayed. A new membership directory is being compiled and membership is being encouraged. It was also announced the KY Company will have a member, Lowry Watkins, Jr., on the Jamestowne Society Council.

The spring meeting of the Kentucky Company will be in Lexington, KY.

KANSAS-MISSOURI COMPANY- The fall meeting convened at 1:00 P.M. on Sunday, October 21, 2018 in the Community Events Room at the Midwest Genealogy Resource Center in Independence, MO with a catered lunch.

Following lunch, Governor Loretta Paris called the meeting to order and introduced Dr. Michael Berry as guest speaker. His program was entitled Seventeenth Century Piracy on the High Seas with Colonial Collusion.

After the biennial election of officers was held for the following term and after the business meeting adjourned, officers remained at the library to assist prospective members with their Jamestowne application and to answer questions.

TENNESSEE COMPANY- The Tennessee Company met Saturday, November 10, 2018, at Chickasaw Country Club, 3395 Galloway Ave, in Memphis, TN, for the annual luncheon and business meeting.

Governor Benita Brown called the meeting to order at 12:30, and welcomed 34 members, prospective members, and guests, who then enjoyed a delicious luncheon.

Following the luncheon, member Rick Hollis presented a program “1619 Jamestowne,” which detailed the circumstances, lives, and environs of the Jamestowne settlers.

During the business meeting which followed, the Company members approved our annual donation to the Jamestowne Society Restoration of Records Fund.

The Tennessee Company’s next annual luncheon and business meeting is scheduled to be held on November 2, 2019, at Chickasaw Country Club in Memphis.
JAMES CITY COMPANY - The fall luncheon of James City Company was held on September 20, 2018 at Ford’s Colony in Williamsburg, VA. David Givens, senior archaeologist with Jamestown Rediscovery, presented a fascinating program of the most recent research and findings from digs at Jamestown Island. He spoke about and showed slides of the news from Jamestown, and answered many questions from the members following his outstanding presentation.

NORTH FLORIDA COMPANY - The Fall 2018 meeting of the North Florida Company was held on October 13, 2018 at the San Jose Country Club in Jacksonville, FL. The Company has 2 new members since the April 21, 2018 meeting in Gainesville FL. They are J. Annette Jones and her daughter Janice Jones Bell and Annette Jones was in attendance at today’s meeting.

Barbara Albright introduced the program. It focused on Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II’s 2007 visit to Jamestowne. Her Majesty, accompanied by His Royal Highness Prince Philip the Duke of Edinburgh, arrived in Richmond May 3, 2007 and visited Historic Jamestowne on May 4, 2007. She later visited the archaeological site on the island and spoke with Dr. William M. Kelso, Head Archaeologist of the Jamestown Rediscovery Project.

The North Florida Company officers for 2018-2020 were elected and installed. They are Governor Barbara Albright, Lieutenant Governor Martha Burnett, Secretary of State Sara Gann, Secretary of Treasury Carol Wiltbank, Chaplain Cris Garrard, Genealogist William Nord, and Historian Bonnie Schmidt.

The Spring 2019 meeting of the Company is planned for April 2019 in Gainesville, FL.

TENNESSEE VALLEY COMPANY - The Tennessee Valley Company (Nashville) met for a delicious brunch on October 27, 2018, in the home of Dick and Linda Knight. Governor Dick Knight welcomed two new members, Martin Brown and Rhonda Hampton. He brought the members up to date on Historic Jamestowne’s plans to commemorate the 400th Anniversary of the founding of the Assembly, next July, on the Island. He noted that the Jamestowne Society’s good friend, Jamestown Rediscovery (an affiliate of Preservation Virginia), is playing a very large role in those plans, with the financial assistance of the Society. In view of the Society’s financial support, Governor Knight urged the members to continue their generous support of Annual Giving, which is the critical component in the Society’s charitable mission. Many members expressed their desire to attend next July’s events.

The members elected a new council. Those elected were Linda Knight (governor), Cindy Waters (lieutenant governor), David Brown (secretary), Linda Mansur (treasurer), Winnie Cannon, Sandy Henry, Sarita Patterson, and Carol Rochford. Governor Dick Knight, the Company’s chartering governor, thanked the members for their unwavering support during the eight years he was governor.

Lt. Governor Cindy Waters presented a superb program on Dr. John Woodson and his wife, Sarah, and their children, John (“Wash Tub”), Robert (“Potato Hole”), and Deborah. Those familiar with the Woodson saga know that it is a fascinating, even a mysterious, tale. Cindy’s exceptional program was well-received. Brava, Cindy!

The Company will meet again next spring. Until next time, our very best wishes to everyone.

FIRST LANDING COMPANY - Thirty four members and guests met at the Princess Anne Country Club on October 6, 2018 for the Fall meeting of First Landing Company of The Jamestowne Society. Following the business meeting and luncheon, Kathy Mountjoy, Tour Coordinator for Smithfield, VA, lectured on the Hollywood Cemetery in Richmond, VA. The next meeting will be on April 6, 2019.
NEW YORK COMPANY - The New York Company toured Gracie Mansion, the official residence of the Mayor of the City of New York, on Monday, September 24 as part of our regular fall meeting. The Mansion was originally built in 1799 as a country house by Archibald Gracie, a prosperous New York merchant. After a few changes in ownership, the City of New York took ownership in 1896. Gracie Mansion was restored by the City and housed a museum until it became the Mayor’s official residence in 1942. The tour was followed by our fall business meeting and dinner at Jacques Brasserie.

The New York Company participated as one of 87 Societies in the Ninety-Eighth Annual Flag Service for the Patriotic and Historical Societies at St. Thomas Church in New York City on November 11, 2018. This year, the Service also commemorated the 100th Anniversary of the End of the First World War and was in honor of those who have given their lives and those who have served in the Armed Forces of our Country. In the procession, our Lieutenant Governor, Rebecca Alford, was accompanied by Anthony Wilkins, a friend of the Company, who carried the Company flag. Among those in attendance were Anne Farley, Northeast Regional Director of the Jamestowne Society and Wilhelmena Kelly, New York Company Governor.

CENTRAL NORTH CAROLINA COMPANY - Central North Carolina Company held its annual meeting September 19, 2018 where guest speaker Rev. N. Graebener, Ph.D. spoke on The Role of the Church in the 1600s.

Company officers were also elected during the meeting.

The next meeting of the Central North Carolina Company will be March 27, 2019 at Old Town Club in Winston Salem, NC. Guest speaker Rev. Donald Lowery will share his research about the enigma of the Lost Colony and the origins of his paternal forbearers.

WASHINGTON & NORTHERN VIRGINIA COMPANY - The Washington & Northern Virginia Company conducted their annual business meeting and holiday party at Belle Haven Country Club in Alexandria, VA on December 8, 2018. There were 41 in attendance with special guest, General George Washington, speaking to the group. The Company welcomed two new members. We also recognized immediate Past Governor, Jacob-Lynne Amann Schulman, for her years of service to the WNV Company and the National Jamestowne Society.

ROANOKE-NEW RIVER VALLEY COMPANY - The Roanoke-New River Valley Company met on Veterans Day, November 11th, at the Rockwood Manor. Rockwood is a 130 year old home located in Dublin, VA on 58 acres and serves as a Bed and Breakfast. Twenty-six members enjoyed a catered meal and a tour of this beautiful old home.

The program was given by our own member Myra Orr. Her program was on the Robert Preston House which is the only remaining wood frame structure from the 1700’s left in the greater Bristol, VA area. The house is owned by the Bristol Historical Society. The Society is renovating the house to its original state. Myra wrote a grant that gained a $10,000 award from the Daughters of the American Revolution for that renovation. This plantation was visited by William Clark of the Lewis and Clark expedition and is part of the Eastern Legacy Trail. Among other business items conducted, Dr. John Shelton presented the veterans who were present with a Jamestowne Society Veteran pin.

Our next meeting is planned for June 2, 2019.

FIRST MISSISSIPPI COMPANY - The First Mississippi Company was pleased to host Dr. William Kelso as its speaker at the company’s October 2018 luncheon meeting at the Jackson, MS, County Club. Kelso, Director of Research and Interpretation for the Preservation Virginia Jamestown Advisory Project, focused his presentation on the recent possible discovery of the remains of Governor George Yeardley, the relevance of the three million artifacts catalogued from the archaeological digs he’s supervised on Jamestown Island, the items on display to the public in the Voorhees Archaearium, and preparations being made for the quadricentennial celebration of the 1619 meeting of the General Assembly on Jamestown Island in July 2019.

The 2018 FMC scholarship winner, Tatum Folmar, was announced and new members, Hunter Jordan III and Paul Cartwright with new applicants (now approved) Eleana Davis and Evana Bock welcomed.

Lt. Governor Richard Bradley III emphasized the importance of annual giving and reminded all that the FMC is currently at the House of Burgess Level of Giving. The company striving to reach the Speaker of the House Level and enthusiastically supports the work of Jamestown Rediscovery and Dr. Kelso.

The FMC was well represented at the fall meeting in Richmond by members Drs. John and Shirley Godsey, Richard C. Bradley III, Connie Godsey, Stephen Millard, Allen Williams, and H. Richard Jordan.
Company News

FLORIDA GOLD COAST COMPANY - The Florida Gold Coast Company was thrilled to have renowned author Connie LaPallo, and her husband Chris, drive from Virginia to Florida to discuss the early Jamestown Colony Women featured in her Trilogy. A set of the books, signed and dedicated to Nova Southeastern University Alvin Sherman Library Fort Lauderdale, FL, was presented to special guest, Nora Quinlan, head librarian, genealogy department, by Connie and the Florida Gold Coast Company officers. Connie’s deeply researched fictional history series include Dark Enough to See the Stars in a Jamestown Sky (1592-1611), When the Moon Has No More Silver (1610-1620) The Sun Is But a Morning Star (1621-1652) and are available on her website.

FIRST SOUTH CAROLINA COMPANY - The First South Carolina Company met March 10 at Seabrook Island Club and author Tom Robertson shared the remarkable, true story of his family’s modern rediscovery of shared history after the Civil War. Read more on his website.

FIRST NORTH CAROLINA COMPANY - The First North Carolina Company held its annual fall meeting on Dec. 1, 2018, at the NC State University Club in Raleigh, NC. Our luncheon meeting speaker was Rear Admiral Donna L. Crisp Ret.; her topic was “Returning Our Missing in Action.” First North Carolina Company donates all proceeds from their sales of the Mary Standard book, A History of the Jamestowne Period 1607-1700, to the endowment of the Jamestowne Society. Pamela Pate may be contacted at jpat35@nc.rr.com if you are interested in purchasing a book. It will be mailed to you at a cost of $20.00 plus postage.

KENTUCKY TRACE COMPANY - The Kentucky Trace Company held its fall meeting on November 11th in Hopkinsville, KY. In addition to welcoming a prospective Jamestowne Society member, we were happy to have newly-accepted member Greg Sugg in attendance. With lots of relatives, we’re counting on Greg to continue the expansion of the Jamestowne Society in Western Kentucky. Membership voted to donate $400 to the Jamestowne Society General Fund.

Our program was a very lively and informative presentation by Brett Pritchett, Assistant Upper School Director, University Heights Academy, on some of the Lawes Divine, Moral and Martial, etc. as compiled by William Strachey.

Our next meeting is scheduled for May or June, 2019; please check on our website for updates.

Kentucky Trace Company experiences growth in membership.
FIRST TEXAS COMPANY - The First Texas Company met for its Spring Meeting on Saturday, May 5, 2018 at McCormick & Schmick’s Restaurant in the Uptown Park area of Houston. After our Social time, the membership enjoyed a luncheon and the presentation, *Sails on the Horizon – Jamestown Faced Threats from the Spanish Empire*, by Dr. Caroline Crimm, History Professor at Sam Houston State University.

The First Texas Company was represented at the Spring Membership Meeting in Williamsburg, VA by Barbara Petrov, Governor; Beth Leney, Lieutenant Governor; Carolyn Farmer, Auditor-General; and, Sue Harral, new member. Members Carolyn Farmer, Auditor-General; Bill Griffith; and Sue Harral represented the First Texas Company at the Fall Membership Meeting in Richmond, VA.

Our members gathered for the Fall Meeting at McCormick & Schmick’s Restaurant on Saturday, November 10, 2018. It was an honor to highlight new member, Charles Duke, with a pin from the Jamestowne Society Veteran Recognition Program due to his past military service. After our luncheon, the membership welcomed the presentation, *Thanksgiving and Jamestown – The Untold Connection*, by Dr. Christopher Hammans, Professor of Government and Director of the Morris Center for Law and Liberty at Houston Baptist University.

On December 9, members were invited to a Historical Holiday Social at the beautiful home of member, Margo Barry. Governor Barbara Petrov gave a presentation on the Jamestowne Society’s Archaeological Dig Fund. With the spirit of the holidays surrounding everyone, a generous donation to this fund was collected.

First Texas Company is proud to be a large Company that plans interesting, well-attended, meetings and is experiencing a large growth in membership. The Company welcomes members throughout the greater Southeast Texas area, and it was a pleasure to induct 17 new members into First Texas Company in 2018. 2019 is expected to be another outstanding year for First Texas Company!

The marker reads: English merchant James Crewes (1623-1677), emigrated to Virginia by 1655 and acquired a 541 acre plantation at Turkey Island. As a planter, burgess from Henrico County and militia officer, Crewes disagreed with the governor’s policies related to native commerce, perceived high taxation and apathy over Native American attacks on the Virginia frontier. In 1675, he and other residents joined with Nathaniel Bacon to protect their interests in the colony. Captured and found guilty as an instigator in Bacon’s Rebellion, Crewes was hanged near Jamestown in January of 1677. His Turkey Island plantation was purchased by William Randolph in 1684.

HISTORICAL MARKER DEDICATION

Jamestowne Society members Dennis Stewart and his cousin, Sheila Simpson McKay, stand next to the Historical Marker for James Crewes, an early burgess and follower of Nathaniel Bacon, who lost his life for his participation in the Rebellion.

The cousins are responsible for funding for the marker, which is located on Route 5 at Turkey Island.

Crewes owned Turkey Island before the Randolph family acquired it. Stewart and McKay wanted to honor an early Virginian whose service is often overlooked and selected Crewes to honor.

The Fall Issue of the Jamestowne Society Magazine will be delivered in August 2019 in order to include highlights of the 400th Anniversary of the First Legislative Assembly. Registration forms for November 2019 Events will be available at www.jamestowne.org beginning July 15, 2019.

-MAGAZINE EDITOR
The Governor
Sir John Harvey and New Towne

By Anne Stokes Moore
Jamestowne Society Special Events Chair

Creation of the first representative government in the new world will be the focus of this summer’s gathering at Jamestown Island along with the arrival of the First Africans to Virginia. The Jamestowne Society visited James Fort in the past, and this year we will turn east toward New Towne where the colony expanded and flourished. King James dissolved the Virginia Company in 1624. He brought in Governor Harvey who proved to be inept but did accomplish one thing, growth of the colony and its government centered at New Towne.

Outpost to Homeland
The Crown sent Francis Wyatt to be the Colonial Governor in 1623. After the massacre, he sent John Harvey to investigate the circumstances of the massacre. Harvey’s investigation lasted a year before he returned to England. Colonists were now in uncertainty again: were they living in a temporary outpost, or was Virginia going to become home and what was the status of their land patents?

There had been excursions outside the fort earlier, then in 1621, William Claiborne surveyed a “New Towne” to the east. A highway called the Greate Road was established with a parallel road called Backstreet. There were masonry buildings interspersed with timber frame structures. The wharf was bustling with dockworkers and servants while the leading merchant-councilors lived in a neighborhood away from the water. The most prominent being William Peirce, Dr. John Pott, and Francis Wyatt, Richard Kemp, William Sherwood, Henry Hartwell, and William May. In the 18th century the popularity of this area continued with Richard Ambler building a mansion that survived until 1895.

Captain Harvey, The Mariner
Captain John Harvey had been a sea captain for the crown before being sent to investigate the colony in 1623. He was from Lyme Regis and had worked his way up trading in the Levant, the Eastern Mediterranean, and was a hero in a Battle of Cadiz. Other contemporaries named Harvey were probably relatives, the most important being the personal grocer to King James. Captain Harvey ran his ships as an authoritarian - perhaps an inborn trait -- barking orders that forced his men into immediate compliance. This was not shared leadership, a trait he would need in Virginia. Eventually, he acquired his own ship, and took headrights to Virginia. When he arrived at Jamestown as the New Governor, he was an isolated outsider who needed allies, but he did not get them. Instead, he alienated the collective group of Businessmen-Councilors.

Backstreet Story
The population had been growing exponentially under Governor Harvey. It doubled between 1630 and 1635. Governor Harvey had been given two important tasks by the king. The first was to assist Lord Baltimore in colonizing Maryland. Carrying out this task caused tension because the Virginians considered Maryland theirs. William Claiborne was one of the first to turn against Governor Harvey. Another important task was to diversify the income-producing crop and turn attention away from tobacco. Harvey started other cash crops and had craftsmen work with metals. He built a house on a cul-de-sac at the lower end of New Towne and established a workshop for his tradesmen. Toward the end of his tenure, his house became the centerpiece of government because it became the first statehouse, which would be today, a capital building. This statehouse was used well into the term of Governor Berkeley. Harvey built a tenement or workshop for his craftsmen. At the end of that usage, this tenement became the Colonial Courthouse. Although not intentional, because of the population expansion, Harvey was instrumental in expansion of the local government. In 1636, when Virginia was divided into geographic entities called “shires” that led to the system of county government.

The Thrusting Out of Governor Harvey
The Virginia Coup d’Etat
There was no provision under the King’s commission for Virginia for inequality. How does a governor govern and deal with the authority of councilors of state? There were no lines of authority, and the councilors were also the chief merchants, mixing politics with the core of the economy. The Merchant Class was the Ruling Class. Some members of the Council wanted to revive the Virginia Company to give them more power and control over commerce. Harvey had clashes with the councilors over Indian policy, his diversified economy, and especially the settlement of Maryland.

So, in 1635, Governor John Harvey, the hot-headed authoritarian outsider, listed his adversaries by name and had a trivial reason for making each an enemy. During a volatile temper tantrum, Harvey knocked out Richard Stephens’ teeth with a cudgel. Then later, after Stephens died, Harvey married his widow. She was none other than Elizabeth Peirsey, daughter of Cape Merchant, Abraham Peirsey. A possible ironic twist, later, Richard and Elizabeth Stephens’ son, Samuel, became proprietary governor of Eastern Carolina and married Frances Culpeper, daughter of Sir Thomas Culpeper.

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The Mutual Arrest

Harvey had been accused by the councilors of not sending their grievances to the King. Councilor Menefee took the lead stating that he was arresting Harvey on suspicion of treason. Councilor Ute chimed in, with a plural “we arrest you”, and Harvey was physically restrained in his chair. Councilor Dr. Pott took the lead next by bringing in 40 armed militiamen. Harvey responded to this force by shouting terms of their arrest of the Council of State. The Council decided it had a provision in its governing orders to elect a new governor, and it did just that! Councilor John West was elected as de facto Acting Governor. Negotiations ensued, and Governor John Harvey sailed for England a few days later under house arrest.

King Charles I believed he needed to maintain the upper hand on the colonists. To do so, he needed to send Harvey back to Virginia. In January 1637, Harvey arrived back in Virginia after a difficult voyage. He had wanted to return on the finest ship but he was given a beat-up version that broke down en route. Upon arrival, his ally, Lord Baltimore assisted him in arresting those who had overthrown him, and Harvey sent them back to England. There, these adversaries conspired and spread rumors about Harvey’s conduct. Harvey was again ousted in January, 1639, and Sir Francis Wyatt was appointed with a commission that gave him more power over the councilors.

Finishing the Seventeenth Century

Governor Francis Wyatt replaced Governor Yeardley who died in 1629. After a time in England and his investigative tour in Virginia, Captain John Harvey, served as Governor and was very much of a linchpin between the old Virginia Company and the representative assemblies of the second half of the 17th century under Governor Berkeley. The governmental policies set up by Harvey continued as did the use of his structures as the “Statehouse” and “Courthouse” for more than a decade after his departure. Documentary evidence shows this backdrop and stage for the first bicameral legislature in 1642/3. Governor Berkeley, Bacon’s Rebellion, and the ad relocation of the Capital to Middle Plantation, now Williamsburg, catapulted Virginia to the end of the century.

References

Billings, Warren M. *A Little Parliament. The Virginia General Assembly in the Seventeenth Century.* Richmond. LVA 2004
Carrell, William P. Personal Conversation. December 15, 2018

THE WINGO FUND AT WORK

The Elizabeth B. Wing Restoration of Records Fund pays for the conservation of county records such as wills, deeds, marriage bonds, and record books.

Historical documents that the Society has restored since 2012 include the marriage records for Albemarle, Amelia, and Nottaway counties. Also various county records for Goochland, Lancaster, Lower Norfolk, and Powhatan counties have been conserved, as well as will and deed books from Accomac, Isle of Wight, Middlesex, and Old Rappahannock counties. The Charles City County Record Book 1690-1702, which was recently recovered, was also conserved. The conservation process covers, when appropriate, deacidification, mending, and encapsulation – all aimed at protecting and prolonging the life of these valuable documents.

Currently two projects are being funded by the Wingo Fund. Three land grants from Special Collections at the Swem Library at the College of William & Mary are in the final stages of the preservation process. They are land patents signed by Governor William Berkeley from 1663 and 1666, and a land grant to William Thompson dated 1770 and signed Botetourt (Norborne Berkeley, Baron de Botetourt, Governor under the crown 1768-1770). The Surry County marriage bonds for the years 1768-1797 will begin the conservation process shortly.

Gifts to the Wingo Fund make colonial and post-colonial era records available, which then provides better access to those doing research. Lyndon Hart, our genealogist, said “It’s important to preserve these records; it puts meat on the bones for our ancestors.”

The circuit court clerks are responsible for the maintenance of the records. However, preservation of older records was not a primary concern for them, especially in harsh economic times and for less affluent counties. With financial donations to the Wingo Restoration of Records Fund, many records are now conserved and made available to the public.

Gary Williams, Chair of Restoration of Records is always looking for new projects. If you have any suggestions please contact the Jamestowne Society.
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, mailing address, and telephone number. An invitation will be mailed to the applicant which includes the formal invitation, a letter outlining the application process, and a preliminary application. The applicant will need to return the preliminary application to receive the application software in an email to them.

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

Consider sponsoring an applicant for membership? Direct the applicant to the Society 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.
**NEW MEMBERS as of December 31, 2018 CONTINUED**

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<tr>
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NEW MEMBERS as of December 31, 2018 CONTINUED

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<td>9804</td>
<td>Mr. Stephen James Riggen, Spokane Valley, WA</td>
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Revolutionary War Era Couples linked to Jamestowne Society Qualifying Ancestors

This is an ongoing project to identify, from proven Society membership applications, all Revolutionary War era couples linked to Qualifying Ancestors of the Jamestowne Society and list them on the Society’s website, www.jamestowne.org. If you are looking to help someone join the Society or wanting to do a supplemental membership application for yourself, then check out this highly valuable tool. There might just be a proven ancestor waiting here for you. Should you find one email Bonnie Hofmeyer, Jamestowne Society Executive Director, at jamestowne.society@verizon.net for further assistance.

Remember to check the website often as the list of Revolutionary War era couples is growing with each membership application that is reviewed.

NOTICE: Revolutionary War era couples from applications beginning with 9000 are now being added to the database.
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, 2018. The Roll of Honor will be amended to reflect revised giving levels. *Deceased.

**FOUNDER** Giving Level of $50,000+

Michael Frost  
DeEtte DuPree Nesbitt

**SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE** Giving Level of $25,000 -$49,999

Harrison Ruffin Tyler

**HOUSE OF BURGESSES** Giving Level of $10,000 - $24,999

Alabama Company  
Beverly Ann Bailey Chinnis*  
First Mississippi Company  
First North Carolina Company

First Texas Company  
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**ANCIENT PLANTER** Giving Level of $5,000 - $9,999

Glenda Trogdon Allen  
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Virginia Piedmont Company  
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Ronald Ernest Burkhart  
Captain John Clay Company  
Central North Carolina Company  
Ann Harrison Darst  
Robert Farley  
Thomas Curpen Fey  
First California Company

First Louisiana Company  
Linda Betts Frazier*  
Carter B. S. Furr  
Connie H. Grund  
Robert Hendry*  
Little Rock Company  
Oklahoma Company

Ellen L. Omohundro  
Lenore B. Quandt  
South Florida Company  
West Texas Company  
David W. Zillio*

**GUILD MEMBER** Giving Level of $1,000 - $2,499

Elizabeth Wilson Atkinson  
Joseph H. Barlow  
John Boatwright  
Joyce Bockemuehl  
Frances Jefferson Bowman  
Brockenbrough Family Trust  
James Wilbur Browder, III  
James Cabot  
Susan Knight Cabot  
Cape Canaveral Company  
Sandra H. Carney  
Sandra S. Carrington  
Central Missouri Company  
Mark A. Christian  
Jane Crallé Congdon  
Allison H. Clock  
Guy M. Cloud, Jr.  
J. B. Cook, Jr.*  
Donald G. Cooper  
Dolores Dodge  
Welba Smith Dorsey  
Carolyn P. Drennen  
Roy A. Duke, Jr.  
First Colorado Company  
First Illinois Company  
First Nevada-Arizona Company  
Henry Grace  
Great Northwest Company  
Margaret Barnhart Gunn  
Jane Hamlin  
Lyndon Hobbs Hart, III  
Ruth K. Hemmingsway  
Sunny Hillard  
Mary Louise Hopkins  
Thomas A. Hord  
Marlan Martin Hosch  
Charles Tracy Jefferson  
Evan G. Jonas  
Kansas-Missouri Company  
Dr. William M. Kelso  
Kentucky Trace Company  
Sherillyn Woodward Kenyon  
Linda W. & Richard H. Knight, Jr.  
Chiswell D. Langhorne*  
NC State University Club, Inc.  
North Florida Company  
Sharon Stroud Pember  
Susan Godman Rager  
Alvin Reynolds*  
Grace H. Sanders  
Janice H. Shanks  
John Shelton, MD  
Nancy M. Shurtleff  
Tennessee Company  
Tennesssee Valley Company  
William & Nancy Thompson  
Kathryn Cottrill Vecellio  
Teresa Milligan Walker  
Enid H. Warner  
Cranston Williams, Jr.  
Gary M. Williams  
Richard Craggett Williams, III  
Robert G. Windsor

continued on page 35
EARLY SETTLER Giving Level of $500 - $999

Richard Line Abbott
Margaret Acker
Bailey Family Foundation
Lucia Hadley Bailey
John H. Baker, Jr.
Zandra M. Baker
Ursula Beverley Baxley
James Bayne
Sidney Sale Bland
Terese Ann Boice
James A. Bridger, Jr.
Martha Wren Briggs
Thomas Brockenbrough
Bruce Thomas Carter
Nancy L. Chasca
Charla H. Collins
Garland E. Conley
Christy Lee Crigler
Jo Anna Dale
First Indiana Company
First Ohio Company
Florida Panhandle Company
Patrick D. Foley
Carolyn Douglass Fortier
The Galway School
Golden State Company
Dean H. Goossen
Kathryn Greenwood
William Harrison
Robert E. Hill
Bonnie Hofmeyer & Roger Sizemore
Dorothy Landes Hofmeyer
C. Travis Holtzclaw
Beverly Brown Howell
E. Carl and Lois M. Johnson
Martha Bromley Stephens Johnson
Katherine Bransford Knight
Thomas Bouldin Leitch
Lindsey Family
J. Phillip London
Henry C. Mackall*
Mary McClurg
Charles McCoy
Susan Evans McRobbie
Janet Fuller McElroy
Margaret Drummond McKenzie
Marybelle Proctor Menzel
Michigan Chapter, Daughters of
Founders and Patriots
Anne Stokes Moore
Jenelle Green Moore
Lynn Dallan Moore
Patricia Green Mortimer
Northern California Company
Carla Whitehurst Odom
Mable Pace

COLONIST Giving Level of $250 - $499

Richard Line Abbott
Barbara Ady
Jane A. Alexander
Randal Thomas Allen
Marvin Hauser Anderson
Richard M. Arrington
Sharron Hailey Baird
Mary Anne Baring
Mary Roumaya Baring
Anne Yancey Bauersfield
Ronald & Bonnie Blanks Bew
Gina C. Bouchard
Elizabeth Eltonhead Boyd
James R. Bramley
Benjamin Moseley Brown
Melodye G. Brown
Dessa Jane Burrell
Nathan Bushnell, III*
Alexander Cabot
Carlo Capomazza di Campolattaro
Chesapeake Bay Company
Landon T. Christian, IV
John Clarke
Bernice Clay
Susan Cox-Cook
Randa Fuller Crisler
James Bartlett Crowther
James B. Culbertson
Carlisle R. Davis, Jr.
Dorothy Deaver
Jane B. Decker
Paul Mattingly Dickinson, Jr.
Sandra Irwin Driskill
Eleanor Edmondson
Kathryn Oakes Edwards
Julia Trent Elliott
Michael J. Eleton
First Maryland Company
Emma Lou Burton Fischer
Florida Gulf Coast Company
Joanney Clarke Fox
James Nowell Ganey
Carole Lea Gefvert
Thomas Jefferson Geahr
Marilyn Harvey Gilmer
Dr. Elizabeth Ann Goode
Thomas H. Goodrich
Virginia Moorman Gottlieb
William A. Gregory
Gail R. Gremse
David Phillip Halle, Jr.
Margaret G. Harris
Judith Norris Hart
Susan Haselton-Barr
Robert E. Hill
Martha Hartman Johnson
F. Claiborne Johnston, Jr.
Miles Cary Johnston, Jr.
Thomas M. Katheder
Colleen M. Kenyon
Emily R. H. Knier
Bruce R. Laubach
Amy R. Lawson
Rev. Dr. Roy A. Martin, Jr.
Edgar R. McCoy
Frances McFarland
John L. McHale*
Janelle Via McKown
Teresa Carroll Medlinsky
Jean C. Miles
June Lancaster Miller
Bonnie Bridger Mittelmaier
Robert V. Montague, III
Charles E. Moore
Hunter Coleman Murray, Jr.
Rebecca P. Myers
Anne Tyler Netick
John H. Newman, Jr.
Elizabeth O. Noakes
North Florida Company
Margaret Isabelle Obert
Marilyn Harvey Gilmer
Dr. Elizabeth Ann Goode
Thomas H. Goodrich
Virginia Moorman Gottlieb
William A. Gregory
Gail R. Gremse
David Phillip Halle, Jr.
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Hunter Coleman Murray, Jr.
Rebecca P. Myers
Anne Tyler Netick
John H. Newman, Jr.
Elizabeth O. Noakes
North Florida Company
Margaret Isabelle Obert

George Lee Parson
Pamela Henry Pate
Florence Annette Powell
Virginia Waldrop Powell
Mrs. William S. Powell
Gaynelle Richardson
Myron F. Richardson
Edwin D. Robertson
Dr. M. G. “Pat” Robertson
Allison B. Sands
Kathleen G. Schultz
Stephen Vincent Scoper
Rev. Donald H. Seely
M. David Sherrill
Betsy G. Smith
Nancy B. Squire
Paul S. Stevens
Robert Hunter Tate, Jr.*
James Johnson Thweatt
J. Ives Townsend*
Helen Harris Vincent
Michael L. Walters
Leslie Strickland Watkins
Rebecca West
Robert G. Wirth
Katherine Stevenson Woodhouse
Cheyenne Zink

Collis McCrum Ormsby
Courtney Pelley
Ann Bagby Pettersen
Virginia Schroeder Presti
Elizabeth Quelch
Robin Boyd Rawles
Brenda Stewart Reeder
Melanie A. Remple
Marian W. Rief
Richard C. Riemen Schneider
Carol Cobb Rochford
Maurice Rogers
Mary M. Ross
W. Thomas Rutledge
Charles B. Saunders, Jr.
Maria Richardson Saunders
Phyllis Gerhold Scanlan
Shenandoah Valley Company
Janie Sherman
Mary Jane Parr Simpson
Lawrence Smith
William F. Smith
Cornelia Covington Smithwick
J.E.B. Stuart, IV
Rachel Sykes
Randal C. Teague
James J. Thweatt
Courtney Sheffield Tierney
Katherine S. Tucker
Moses Wright Turner, Ill
Mary Pamela Vick
Anne Moncure Wall
William Michael Waring
Wells Fargo Grant
Denise Duvall West
Thomas Blair West
Jon Harold Wheeler
Katherine Brown Wiegmann
Wilderness Road Company
Bernard M. Williams
Toni Lowe Wirth
S. Davis Wyatt
A. Churchill Young, III*

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HARRISON RUFFIN TYLER FUND
Richard Abbott
Betty Lou Anderson
Anonymous
Daniel P. Ashley
Elizabeth Wilson Atkinson
Bay of Naples Company
James M. Bayne
Lucy Blundon Biddle
Sidney Sale Bland In memory of Dr. Thomas Wirt & Elizabeth Woodward Sale
Anne Jackson Bristow
Thomas J. Brockenbrough
Brockenbrough Family Fund
James W. Browder, III
Mary Louisa Bryant
Jane Buckman In memory of Mary Simpson
Clayton M. Bull
Edwin Dudley Burwell, III
Robert Lewis Bushnell
Sandra Harris Carney
Renee Closs
Jane Cralle Congdon
G. Edgar Conley, Jr.
E. Craig In memory of Mary Stephens Simpson
Jo Anna Dale
Terry Davis, III
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Fidelity Charitable In honor of Douglas G. Lindsey
First Georgia Company
First Louisiana Company
First Ohio Company
Lou Burton Fischer
Patrick D. Foley
Forsythe Family
Christine Fortenberry
Fortier Family Foundation
Carter B.S. Furr
John Gillam
Constance Godsey
Dr. Shirley & Dr. John Godsey In memory of Mary Garrison Jordan
John Graham
Great Northwest Company
Elizabeth A. Green
William A. Gregory
Gail R. Gremse
Bettie P. Gustafson
Helen H. Hahn
Margaret Louise Harris
Judith Norris Hart
Lyndon Hobbs Hart, III
Thomas A. Hord
Caroline Darden Hurt
Francis Claiborne Johnston, Jr.
Evan G. Jonas
Kentucky Trace Company
Pamela Ketring
Diane Yancey King
Linda W. & Richard H. Knight, Jr. In memory of David King Woodroof
Linda W. & Richard H. Knight, Jr. In memory of Portia Rae Zillion
R. Bruce W. Laubach
Amy Lawson
Nancy Lecky-Chascsa In memory of Holland Natham Lecky
Lone Star Company
Charles H. McCoy, Jr.
Martha Ann McDermott
Aline Rex McEvoy
Anne Stokes Moore
Donald Moore
MSB Cockayne Fund
Joanne Howell Murphy
Kevin Murphy
Terrance Neal
James M. Nickell
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Melanie Remple
Carolyn Ruegger
W. Harrison Schroeder
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Sylvia Thorpe
Debra Turner
Mary Vacek
Col. Michael L. Walters
Kennon C. Whittle, Jr.
Cranston Williams, Jr.
Elizabeth Ensey West
Jerry W. Zillion In memory of Mary Garrison Jordan
Jerry W. Zillion In memory of Portia Rae Zillion
ARCHAEOLOGY DIG FUND
Joanne M. Adams In memory of Robert “King” Carter
Lucy Alexander
Richard Allen In memory of William Byrd, I
Mary Anne Baring In memory of Francis Epes, I
Mary Roumayah Baring In memory of Frances Epes, I
## ANNUAL GIVING CAMPAIGN DONATIONS

**ARCHAEOLOGY DIG FUND**
- Judith Baxter *In memory of William Claiborne*
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- James M. Buck *In memory of Peter Montague*
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- Marshall Armstead Burke *In memory of William Burwell*
- Ronald Burkhart *In memory of William Coxe*
- Helen B. Busbin *In memory of John Taylor*
- Central Missouri Company
- J. Gray Chandler *In memory of William Barker*
- Charla Huston Collings
- Jo Anna Dale *In memory of James Knott*
- Terrance Dausman-Neal *In memory of Stephen Hopkins*
- Carolyn P. Drennen *In memory of Richard Wells*
- Ann B. Eggars *In memory of Joseph Royall*
- Virginia Young Ellis
- Carrie S. Evans *In memory of John Knowles*
- Thomas B. Evans, Jr. *In memory of Robert Beverley*
- Arthur Louis Finnell *In memory of Rev. William Wilkinson*
  - First Louisiana Company
  - First Texas Company
  - Jane Hudfentz Frazier *In memory of Augustine Warner, II*
  - Judith C. Anson Frerking *In memory of Dr. John Woodson*
  - James M. Frierson *In memory of Cornelius Dabney*
  - Gale M. Fuller *In memory of George Reade*
  - Joanne Galvin *In memory of William Hampton*
  - Jack P. Gatewood *In memory of Walter Chiles I & II*
  - James R. Gettys *In memory of Thomas Ligon*
- Carey Gilbert, II *In memory of John Woodson & Christopher Branch*
- Thomas H. Goodrich *In memory of Roger Delke*
- Dean H. Goossen *In memory of Stephen Hopkins*
- Virginia Soth Griffith *In memory of Thomas Jordan*
- Jane Hamlin *In memory of Cicely Baley Jordan Farrar*
- Michael Harlow *In memory of Walter Chiles & Thomas Jordan*
- Carolyn M. Hartz *In memory of John Rolfe*
- Ruth Henningway *In memory of Thomas Farley*
- Gwynn M. Henderson *In memory of Peregrine Bland*
- Robert Hill *In memory of Thomas Graves*
- Mary Lou B. Hopkins *In memory of James Morris Bagby & Temperance Baley*
- Travis Holtclaw
- Susan D. Hom
- Katherine Stevenson Howry *In memory of John Chew*
  - Dr. David Humphrey & Gayla McCluskey
  - Richard Hunter, Jr. *In memory of Richard Whittaker*
  - Charles T. Jeffress *In memory of Christopher Branch*
  - James J. Jefferson *In memory of Christopher Branch*
  - Ethleen B. Johnson *In memory of Daniel Boucher*
  - Clinton E. Jones, Jr. *In memory of Simon Codrington*
  - Wayne L. Joy *In memory of Nicholas Meriwether*
  - Emily R. H. Kinnier *In memory of William Randolph*
  - Diane C. Klarich
- Nancy Lee Lecky-Chascsa *In memory of Cornelius Dabney*
- Judith P. Letchworth *In memory of Stephen Hopkins*
- Rear Admiral Thomas G & Constance II. Lilly *In memory of James Wilson & Nicholas Meriwether*
- Elizabeth D. Lipscomb *In memory of William Denson*
- Vaughn Jordan Mackay *In memory of John West*
- Jo Nita Mancebo-Silver *In memory of Nicholas Martiau*
  - Michael T. Mangum
  - Susan Evans McCrobie
  - William T. McDaniel *In memory of Thomas Jordan*
  - Helen Potts McShane *In memory of George Reade*
  - James Meyl *In memory of Thomas Savage*
- Jennelle Green Moore *In memory of William Spencer, Robert Shephard & William Carter*
- Joanne S. Moore *In memory of Cicely Baley & Richard Cocke*
- Lynn Dalian Moore *In memory of Roger Delke*
- Betty Forrest Morgan *In memory of George Marable*
- Rebecca Baker Moran *In memory of Thomas Farley*
- Dr. Elizabeth D. Morie *In memory of Benjamin Harrison*
- Patricia Gann Mortimer *In memory of Richard Wells*
  - Bruce A. Morris *In memory of George Reade*
  - Rebecca Pollard Myers *In memory of John Clay*
  - Jane Grier Pelouret *In memory of Thomas Jordan*
  - Sharon S. Pember *In memory of William Spencer*
  - Paul H. Prehen
- Lenora B. Quandt, Amy A. Upson & Greg M. Arnold *In memory of Sir George Yardley*
  - Elizabeth Quelch

### Wildand Road Company

- Robin Boyd Rawles *In memory of Nicholas Martiau*
- Louise Rumnock *In memory of John Vassell*
- Ruth Sawyer *In memory of Thomas Jordan*
- Bonnie Schmidt *In memory of Nicholas Meriwether*
- Kathleen Schultz *In memory of Edward Dale*
- Rev. Donald H. Seely *In memory of Margaret Hubbard Seely*
- Derrell Sergent *In memory of Thomas Gascoigne*
- John Shelton, MD
- Nancy M. Shurtleff *In memory of John Woodson*
- Ann Atkinson Simmons *In memory of Lewis Burwell*
- John Alongo Smith *In memory of Stephen Hopkins*
- Gwen Cattle Solyom *In memory of Thomas Graves*
- South Florida Company
- Edna Sparks *In memory of Sir George Yardley*
- William & Opal Spencer *In memory of Adam Thoroughgood*
- Nancy B. Squire
- Donna Kirk Stoesser *In memory of John Claxton*
- Martha B. Stotes *In memory of Joseph Royall*
- Sandra S. Summers *In memory of Raleigh Croshaw*
- Valerie Sutton *In memory of John Woodson*
- George W. Sydnor, Jr. & Shirley Snoody Sydnor *In memory of William Barret & Thomas Harris*
- J. Anthony Terrell *In memory of Nicholas Martiau & George Reade*
- Sylvia Sumner Thorp *In memory of Richard Wells*
- Paula Tibbetts *In memory of Walter Chiles*
- Guy T. Tripp, III *In memory of Pocahontas*
- Katherine S. Tucker *In memory of Captain Raleigh Croshaw*
- Teresa W. Walker
- John Hardin Ward, IV *In memory of Richard Lee*
- Frank Welsh *In memory of James Feake, Sr.*
- James West *In memory of Henry Carsley*
- Rebecca M. West *In honor of Sharon Sowards*
  - In memory of Richard Pace, Isabella Smyth & Samuel Macock
- Thomas Blair West, MD
- Wilderness Road Company
- Margaret Davis Whitenton *In memory of Thomas Gray*
- Eleanor S. Williams
ANNUAL GIVING CAMPAIGN DONATIONS

ARCHAEOLOGY DIG FUND
Katherine Woodhouse
Martha R. Zimmerman In memory of William Hatcher

ALICE MASSEY-NESBITT FELLOWSHIP
First Louisiana Company
First Texas Company
Carla Whitehurst Odom

BUILDING & GROUNDS
First Louisiana Company

ELIZABETH B. WINGO RESTORATION OF RECORDS
Chevron Matching Employee Funds
William & Allison Clock In memory of H. Blair Marsteller, MD
First California Company
First Louisiana Company
First Maryland Company
First Texas Company In memory of Doris Moller Sherron
Bonnie Hofmeyer & Roger Sizemore In memory of Thomas Ballard & Walter Chiles

Heyward C. Hosch In memory of Thomas Harris
Lone Star Company
Elizabeth Quelch
John Shelton, MD
South Florida Company
Tennessee Company
Virginia Piedmont Company In memory of Morgan David Howard
Jerry Willam Zillion In memory of Henry Bagwell

400TH 2019 ANNIVERSARY FUND
Anonymous
Craig Baker In memory of Thomas Swan
Ursula B. Baxley
Gina Chapman Bouchard In memory of Captain John Haynie
Christopher Fleet Bowen In memory of Henry Fleet/Fleece
Robert J. Brady In memory of David Crawford
Anne Brockenbrough
Herbert L. Brown, Jr. In memory of Stephen Hopkins
Jane Buckman In memory of Richard Coke, Temperance Baley & Cicely Baley
Bruce T. Carter In memory of John Clay
Leslie D. Carter, Jr.
Dewitt B. Casler In memory of Henry Fleet/Fleece
Katherine Harding Chase In memory of Peter Montague
Forrest P. Clay, Jr.
Gregg S. Clemmer In memory of John Clay
Susan Cox In memory of Thomas Fareley/Farley
Ruth Tuttle Crittenden In memory of Thomas Jordan
Jerry Crumly
Frances P. Datig
Frances H. Davis In memory of Nathaniel Tatum
Paul M. Dickinson
Eleanor Rogers Edmondson In memory of Thomas Gascoigne
Marcia Fielder In memory of Robert Ellysion
First Mississippi Company
Russell D. Gates In memory of Edward Diggs
Linda E. Giffen In memory of Nicholas Maritau

Constance Godsey In memory of William Hatcher
Dr. John & Dr. Shirley Godsey In memory of William Hatcher & John Haynie
Anne Moore Golden
Kathryn Dean Greenwood In memory of William Hatcher
Rob Greene In memory of Sir George Yeardley
Gail R. Gremse
Helen H. Hahn In memory of Abraham Pierse
Jane Epps Henry In memory of Francis Epes
Nancy Redman Hill
James City Company
William C. Johnson In memory of John Heyward/Howard
Robert David Jones In memory of Joseph Bridger
Colleen M. Kenyon In memory of Henry Bate
Ronald D. Klein In memory of Samuel Macock, Richard Pas, Sarah Macock & Isabella Smith
Prescott M. Little, Jr.
Nancy Durlinger Lukas In memory of William Hatcher
Gwendolyn Green Lum In memory of Temperance Baley
Margaret Drummond Mackenzie In memory of William Drummond
Lucy Ewing Martin In memory of Pocahontas
Rev. Dr. Roy A. Martin, Jr. In memory of Rev. Edward Folliot
Angela Parks Masand In memory of George Marable
Virginia Massie In memory of Cecil M. Massie & Henry Fleet
Charles H. McCoy, Jr. In memory of Thomas Osborne
Frances McFarland In memory of Thomas Osley
June L. Miller In memory of Dr. John Woodson
Carole Edwards Morck In memory of Thomas Graves
Collis M. Ormsby In memory of George Reade
Flora Bethell Osborne In memory of Pocahontas
Mable B. Pace In memory of Richard Pace
Courtney Gibson Pelley In memory of Robert Beethoven
Florence A. Powell In memory of James Godwin
Virginia Waldrop Pelley In memory of Sir George Yeardley
Lenore B. Quadri, Amy A. Upson & Greg M. Arnold In memory of Sir George Yeardley
Laurie Rennie In memory of Dr. John Woodson
William S. Rose, Jr. In memory of Jabez Whitaker
Alison B. Sands In memory of Nicholas Meriwether & David Crawford
William C. Schrader In memory of Thomas Graves
Rev. Donald H. Seely In memory of Margaret Hubbard Seely
Jonathan S. Shouse In memory of Stephen Hopkins
Dr. S. O. Smith In memory of Thomas Savage
Sharon K. Stoe In memory of William Coxe
Judith Suor In memory of Thomas Ligon
Doris Newseome Thompson In memory of Robert Sheppard
James Thweatt In memory of Thomas Ballard
Katherine S. Tucker In memory of Captain Raleigh Croshaw
Moses Wright Turner
Washington & Northern Virginia Company
Leslie Strickland Watkins In memory of Richard Pace
Joyce Carville Callahan West In memory of Dr. John Woodson
Jon H. Wheeler In memory of John Vassall
Robert Windsor In memory of George Reade
Mervyn W. Wingfield In memory of Cornelius Dubney
Toni Wirth In memory of Joseph Royall
Jerry W. Zillion In memory of Henry Bagwell

Your Gift Is Greatly Appreciated.
### NEW SUPPLEMENTALS as of December 31, 2018

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Supp.</th>
<th>Member</th>
<th>Ancestor</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1890</td>
<td>Donna Davis Lane</td>
<td>Francis Mason</td>
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<td>1891</td>
<td>Donna Davis Lane</td>
<td>Lemuel Mason</td>
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<td>1892</td>
<td>Grant Ronald Noah</td>
<td>Miles Cary</td>
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<td>1893</td>
<td>Linda Sundquist-Nassie</td>
<td>John Catlett, II</td>
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<td>1894</td>
<td>Kathy Cave Wells</td>
<td>John West, I</td>
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<td>1895</td>
<td>Kathy Cave Wells</td>
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<td>Stephani Alice Baenen</td>
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<td>Barbara Cheatham Caton</td>
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<td>1899</td>
<td>Sue Evans Powell</td>
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<td>1902</td>
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<td>Jennifer Swisher McStravick</td>
<td>Joseph Croshaw</td>
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<td>1908</td>
<td>Jerry Rae Green</td>
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<td>1910</td>
<td>Karen Schultz Williams</td>
<td>Thomas Graves</td>
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<tr>
<td>1911</td>
<td>Albert Marion Kinker, Jr.</td>
<td>William Hatcher</td>
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<td>1912</td>
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<td>William Hatcher</td>
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<td>William Thomas Rutledge, Jr.</td>
<td>Richard Cocke</td>
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<td>Roberta Ellis Fuqua</td>
<td>Cornelius Dabney</td>
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<td>Cicely Jordan</td>
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<td>Cicely Bailey</td>
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<td>John West</td>
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<td>Thomas Gascoigne/Gaskins</td>
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<td>Dottie Landes Hofmeyer</td>
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<td>1980</td>
<td>Arthur Norman Hofmeyer, Jr.</td>
<td>Sarah Woodson</td>
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**Supp. Member Ancestor**

- SARANNE SMITH GEHRING
- AARON SMITH GEHRING
- AMARILLO, TX
- ELIZABETH EVANS DUNHAM
- ELIZABETH COX
- ANN EAGLES CARRELL
- LINDA R. MCSTRAVICK
- LLOYD DEWITT BOCKSTRUCK
- JIMMIE GARRETT ARNEY
- ANITA CURRAN GUENIN
- JAMES H. CURRAN
- KEMP, TX
- JAMES B. CURRAN
- RAMONA JORDAN MILLS
- MARTINEZ, GA
- JOHN WALTZ SALVAGE, JR.
- GARRETT, TX
- LORIE L. SMITH
- ORFORD, GA
- DONNA M. SMITH
- DELAWARE, DE
- JANET KEE THOMAS
- BIRMINGHAM, AL
- THOMAS F. THOMAS
- LA JOLE, CA
- DOROTHY HOUSEHOLDER WILKS
- STUTTGART, AR

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