



James Towne Society MAGAZINE

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**FRAMING & FINDING
EARLY DEMOCRACY**

**NEW LIGHT ON VIRGINIA'S
FIRST DOCUMENTED AFRICANS**

WOMEN WANTED
*James town at the Vanguard of
Colonial American Women's Settlement*

**HIGHLIGHTS FROM THE HISTORIC
400TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE
FIRST LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
IN ENGLISH-SPEAKING AMERICA**

Giving Thanks in Discovery of a New Shore
**America's First Official
English Thanksgiving**

Secrets from the Vault



Photos Courtesy Jamestown Rediscovery Foundation

Clockwise top to bottom: Table of various Bartmann Jugs excavated from James Fort; James I medallion, Amsterdam Coat of Arms; 1604 Double-Eagle.

By *Merry Outlaw, Senior Curator
Jamestown Rediscovery Foundation*

Since excavations of James Fort by Jamestown Rediscovery began in 1994, approximately three million artifacts have been recovered. Almost all are housed in the Vault, our onsite collections storage facility. From April until October, the Jamestown Rediscovery curatorial team conducts “Curator’s Tours” of the artifact laboratory and the Vault to learn how artifacts are processed, conserved, researched, and cataloged until they reach their final destinations.

As visitors enter the Vault, they are immediately drawn to a table that holds a large assemblage of ceramic bottles with eye-catching faces on their necks. Known as *Bartmann krugs*-- bearded man jugs -- they were the most popular containers for serving and consuming beverages in James Fort. They were made in Frechen, Germany, a small town near Cologne, of a hard, dense ceramic fired at a high temperature known as salt-glazed stoneware. Unlike earthenware containers of the era, they were waterproof, and unlike the common glass case bottles, they were sturdy. In addition, their rotund shapes helped prevent them from tipping over.

The bottles were thrown on a potter’s wheel, then a handle, a sprig-molded face, and often medallions or other devices were applied. After drying, they were dipped in an iron-oxide solution, which when fired, turned their exteriors reddish-brown to dark brown. Some have touches of cobalt blue. Their glossy “orange peel” appearance was achieved while firing when salt was thrown in the kiln and reacted with the clay to form the glaze. Aside from being broken, salt-glazed stoneware sherds look new when excavated.

As large-scale production and export of Frechen brown stoneware commenced in the mid-sixteenth century, Bartmann jugs began to enter England. By the early 17th-century, the market was controlled by dealers from the Dutch United Provinces who dominated Rhine River and English Channel trade, and by London merchants who monopolized the ware’s distribution in England. It’s estimated that between 1600 and 1640, 10,000 Frechen brown stoneware vessels were shipped to London. The Jamestown Bartmann jugs were likely purchased in London and brought to the island by their individual owners.

Most Jamestown Bartmann jugs are ornamented with one or three of the aforementioned sprig-molded medallions on

their round bellies. The medallions include a wide assortment of coats-of-arms of cities, countries, monarchies, and of wealthy or prominent people. Rather than reflecting the jug owner’s preference for a city or monarchy, the various coats-of-arms found on jugs at Jamestown reflect the random availability and distribution of the items. One of the most common coat-of-arms on Jamestown jugs is of the city of Amsterdam. With the Dutch in control of their transport from Cologne to London, it’s no wonder that so many are found at Jamestown.

The jugs are also known as bellarmines; the first published English reference to a bellarmine was in a 1634 play by William Cartwright. Although he died in 1621, the moniker may have been used to insult Italian cardinal Sir Roberto Bellarmino who was disliked in Northern Europe because of his opposition to Protestantism. Furthermore, to throw salt (salt-glaze) on his wound, Bellarmino strongly disapproved of the consumption of alcohol, which these bottles were made to contain!

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

SOURCE

David Gaimster, *German Stoneware 1200-1900* (London: British Museum Press, 1997)
Ivor Noel Hume, *A Guide to Artifacts of Colonial America* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1970)

<https://historicjamestowne.org/selected-artifacts/bartmann-jugs/>



Jamestown Society MAGAZINE

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Image Courtesy Jamestown Rediscovery

The cobblestone foundations of the original footprint of the 1617 church, measuring 50 feet by 20 feet according to historical documents, is uncovered inside the Memorial Church on Jamestown Island.



Image Courtesy New York Public Library

Jamestown brides, tobacco wives, and mail order brides are only a few names frequently used in reference to the English women who immigrated from England to the Jamestown Colony.

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Governor George Yeardley and Virginia Colony Secretary John Pory take center stage in the Jamestown Church Quire during a dramatic re-creation of the 1619 historic session of the First Legislative Assembly in English Speaking America as part of the 400th Celebration activities.

IMAGE COURTESY
JAMESTOWN REDISCOVERY

PHOTOGRAPHER CHUCK DUFOR

SEND ALL MAGAZINE MATERIALS TO

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and jamestowne.society@verizon.net

Deadlines: December 15 and June 15

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

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on the Envelope.
Jamestowne Society
P. O. Box 6845
Richmond, VA 23230

The timing of the publication of this magazine requires me to write this article prior to the celebrations surrounding the 400th anniversary of representative government in what is now the United States of America. But I have no doubt that all of those festivities will have been wonderful and, for those of us in attendance, moving beyond words.

One of the many reasons I will be an excited participant is because of my ancestry. Of course, I have my Jamestown ancestors but I descend from another important line from that period. My tenth great grandfather was Wahanganoche, aka Whipsewasson, the last weroance of the Patowomeck Tribe and I am a card-carrying member of that tribe.



It is believed that Wahanganoche was born around 1620, which would mean his 400th birthday is next year! His father, Japasaw, my eleventh great grandfather, was made chief of the tribe around the same time. From the beginning, when John Smith first visited them in 1608, the Patowomecks (for whom the Potomac River is named) were friendly and helpful to the English settlers, much to the consternation of Powhatan.

But, in 1662, relations between the tribe and the colonists deteriorated. Captain Giles Brent brought charges of treason and murder against Wahanganoche. Wahanganoche was brought to Williamsburg for trial. He was acquitted of all charges and given a silver medallion by the Virginia Assembly. Captain Brent was reprimanded for assault and false accusations against the chief.

On his way back home, he was either killed or died of natural causes in what is now Caroline County. In 1860, that silver medallion was unearthed in an area that would have been a natural path from Williamsburg to his home in Passipatanzy. Each of us who are members of the tribe possess a copy of that medallion.

Unfortunately, Captain Brent did not take the news of Wahanganoche's acquittal well and, in 1666, he led a war against the Patowomecks approved by the Virginia General Council and General Court. Brent and others were ordered to decimate the tribe which is why there are no full-blooded Patowomecks.

Even though the war destroyed the tribe, Wahanganoche's daughter, Keziah aka Arroyah, my ninth great grandmother, survived and married a Richard Bryant; and it is from that marriage that I and many other tribal members descend.

As we celebrate this wonderful anniversary of representative government, I also choose to celebrate my tribal ancestry who, for many years, befriended my English ancestry at Jamestown. And, while I will, of course, be wearing the Jamestowne Society Governor's neck ribbon and medallion, I will also be wearing my copy of the medallion given to my tenth great grandfather, Chief Wahanganoche.

- Rev. Dr. Roy Abbott Martin, Jr., Governor
Jamestowne Society

The Society is thrilled to welcome our 10000th member, Mr. Peyton Bobbitt Field, Jr. We are fortunate to have interest and steady growth in membership. Our Society has been receiving over 300 new members each year since 2014. This growth is contributed to our member's excitement in their family history and programs and activities offered by our companies and national organization.



As our membership has grown, so has the national organization. David Woodroof, Governor of the Society from 2013-2015, transitioned our newsletter into a magazine. This biannual publication brings our members articles on archaeological finds, Jamestown related topics of interest, and detailed scholarly work. This magazine keeps our members informed and updated on the Society. Susan McCrobie our editor works tirelessly to ensure that our magazine is filled with interesting articles and relevant information for our members.

The Society has fostered a strong relationship with Jamestown Rediscovery. We are partners together in discovering and learning more about James Fort and our ancestors who began this great country. Thanks to the dedication of archaeologists, curators, and Rediscovery staff we learn new details and facts about James Fort every year.

Our members are part of these exciting finds by contributing to the annual fund. Your gifts make possible the continued hunt to find artifacts left by our ancestors. Your donation enables the uncovering and telling of our ancestor's stories who founded the colony of Virginia to future generations. The Society thanks you for your gifts and dedication to our mission. Without our members, none of this is possible.

- Bonnie Hofmeyer, Executive Director
Jamestowne Society

LEGAL NOTICE

The Jamestowne Society Bylaws Committee will be presenting a motion at the membership meeting on November 9, 2019, to amend the corporation's Articles of Incorporation and Bylaws.

This is necessary so that our governing documents will comply with today's state and federal legal, accounting, financial and other requirements and expectations of first-class nonprofit corporations, including certain provisions of the federal Sarbanes-Oxley statute.

A copy of the proposed revisions will be available for review on the Jamestowne Society website at least 15 days in advance of the meeting.

Please review the documents on the website.

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The Society meeting at Kingsmill, the Governors dinner and the Jamestown events celebrating the 400th Anniversary of the First General Assembly held in collaboration with Jamestown Rediscovery were all extremely successful. We had record attendance, sold out every event, and I believe all in attendance felt it was truly a shining event for Jamestowne Society and its members.

At the conclusion of the Saturday luncheon we presented Dr. James Horn a check for \$75,000 for Jamestown Rediscovery with the stipulation that \$15,000 go toward the construction of the belfry housing the bell donated by the Society and \$60,000 be used to support the ongoing archeology digs. Thank you for your support that made this gift possible!

We saw firsthand the Jamestown Rediscovery archaeology projects at the Angela site and the original church east foundation wall that defines the footprint and layout of the church and the precise location of the "choir" where the First General Assembly met in 1619.

Looking forward, archaeology projects will be devoted to two major themes: the diversity of peoples – Indian, European, and African – and the growing maturity of colonial society and governing institutions, including the General Assembly and the Anglican Church. Historic Jamestown is one of the most important historic sites in the nation, a fragile cultural resource of incalculable value. The goal of the Society is to provide long term support for the narrative of America's beginnings and defining characteristics of the American experience, a story every American should be aware of.

Thank you for your support and contributions making 2019 a truly memorable year. With your continued support we will offer funding for projects that support our stated purpose.

- Thomas Bouldin Leitch, Lieutenant Governor
Jamestowne Society



This country has gone through many profound changes physically, economically, politically and socially since its founding in 1607 on the banks of Virginia's James River at the James Fort.

This past month, descendants of Jamestown's founders came together at this historic site, an active archeological excavation for study and understanding of the past, to commemorate the First Legislative Assembly of English-speaking America inside the old Fort's church. There

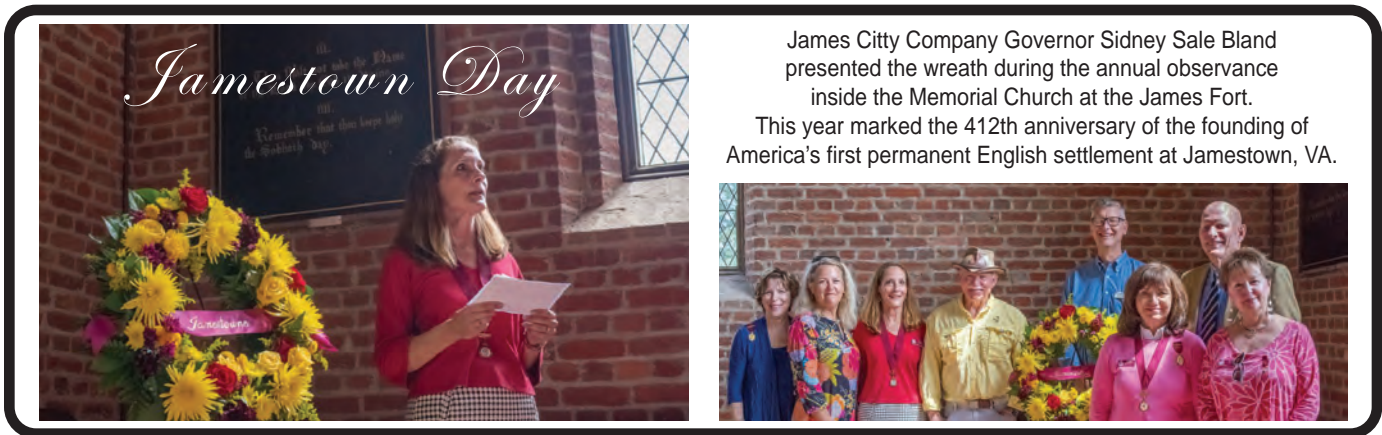
in July 1619, 400 years ago, self-governance was put into practice far from London's Royal English Rule.

The Society's newly cast Jamestown Bell rang clearly when struck. The sound faded into the ripple of time like the lives of those who brought us to this most auspicious occasion and place.

We certainly hope you enjoy the informative articles inside the pages of this magazine issue and the opportunity to celebrate a few great moments of the 400th Anniversary Celebration, in photographic journalism, as well. It is certainly our intent to bring members into closer association through the words and images found inside this magazine that is delivered to your doorstep bi-annually.

As we depart from this moment in history, let us seek to honor our ancestors and the mission of this great organization while paying homage to the birthplace of Virginia and the Nation. Share your family history with loved ones, friends, and your community. You have much to be proud of as a Jamestowne Society member and descendant.

- Susan Evans McCrobie, Magazine Editor
Jamestowne Society



James City Company Governor Sidney Sale Bland presented the wreath during the annual observance inside the Memorial Church at the James Fort.

This year marked the 412th anniversary of the founding of America's first permanent English settlement at Jamestown, VA.

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Executive Committee

The Executive Committee consists of the Elected Officers, the immediate Past Governor, and the following 3, appointed by the Governor:

Pamela Henry Pate, Katherine Stevenson Woodhouse & Minor Tompkins Weisiger.

Framing & Finding Early Democracy

By **Mary Anna Richardson Hartley**
Staff Archaeologist
Jamestown Rediscovery Foundation



Excavations in the Memorial Church
Image courtesy Jamestown Rediscovery Foundation

As the 400th Anniversary of 1619 approached, *Jamestown Rediscovery* considered what contribution we could make for the commemoration of the meeting of the first General Assembly, and the arrival of the first African peoples to Virginia. Naturally, it would involve some digging. Our team began excavations at two sites: the first where one of the first Africans lived, and the second where the Assembly met in the 1617 Church—located beneath the 1907 Memorial Church. Thanks to very generous donations by your Jamestown Society members, my colleagues and I were able to answer many long-standing mysteries surrounding the churches and to pinpoint the exact location spot where the Assembly met in time for 2019!

For centuries, the Jamestown Church Tower ruins and churchyard served as a tangible link between our nation's present and its colonial past. The Island was a pilgrimage site during anniversaries—drawing crowds of thousands to pay homage to Jamestown's founding grandfathers and mothers as they stood beneath the tower's shadow. By the 1890s, the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities (APVA, Preservation Virginia) acquired the churchyard and conducted the first excavations of the site. Remarkably, the lion's share of the direction of this work was accomplished by women. APVA co-founder Mary Jeffery Galt of Norfolk oversaw the excavation of the church foundations—making her the first woman to lead an archaeological excavation in the United States. Assisted by Annie Galt and Mary Winder Garrett, Galt left us photographs, maps, and reports to guide our new excavations. Despite the ladies' detailed documentation, their descriptions of Jamestown's ruinous state at the turn of the early 20th century led us to believe that the church site had been partially destroyed. When we returned to their excavations that were ended in 1906, we were amazed to discover a site fully intact. Much of the foundations of the many churches, tile floors, brick paths, and burials had survived.

Relieved, we set out to define the 1617 Church and identify the

location of the “Quire” [choir], where Secretary John Pory recorded that the General Assembly first met July 30, 1619. Previous excavators had identified the church's north and south side wall foundations, but the locations of the end walls eluded them—leaving the structure's limits a mystery. Once we removed the Memorial Church floor, we discovered a clay and cobblestone foundation—the eastern wall of the 1617 church. This third wall, coupled with the church's description as “50 foot in length and twenty foot in breath,” allowed us to then project where then the missing western wall was—smack dab in the middle of the iconic symbol of Jamestown, the brick tower! Again, years of conservation, construction, and vandalism suggested that surely nothing was left intact. A new tool would provide the answer.

Using a newly acquired ground penetrating radar (GPR) unit, the team was able to image through the tower's concrete and brick floor and see a solid, wall-like object. Could this be what we sought? Was it possible that no one had disturbed these literal foundations of representative government after all these years? Carefully, we removed the concrete and revealed a cobblestone and clay foundation capped with bricks. The foundation of the church tower had indeed preserved the foundation of democracy. Measuring just an inch over fifty feet from the presumed east foundation, there was no doubt that this was the church's missing western end!

While discovering the 1617 Church's outline, the team researched the architecture of similar structures in England and analyzed numerous architectural artifacts recovered at the site in an attempt to determine its construction type. The architectural style of the church was consistent with other close-studded timber-frame buildings of that period. Those excavated cobblestone and brick foundations had once held approximate 8-inch- to 12-inch-square timber sills that supported studs and framing for walls, as well as pockets for floor joists. Further proof of the wall construction was backed by our qualitative observation of the various plasters

JS/Archaeological Investigation

recovered during the excavations. The impressions of either “tough” clay or lath impressed on the backs of the plasters made it easy to differentiate exterior from interior and draw conclusions about the wall’s composition. For certain, the church would have had a high roof, the general lack of nails and roofing tiles suggested that it was likely thatched.

Next, we focused on identifying graves of Jamestown notables who died while the 1617 Church was in use. Candidates included Sir Thomas West (Lord De La Warr), Sir George Yeardley, Reverend Richard Bucke, and John Rolfe. However, out of 13 graves investigated, only one lay within the newly discovered bounds of the early Church. This grave was prominently placed in the center of the chancel—a location generally reserved for the highest members of society. Unlike the other burials, its fill contained no deconstruction rubble from the 1617 church suggesting the burial dated prior to 1639 when the new brick church was constructed. Spanning seven feet long and over three feet wide, the team took exception to its tremendous size—the width was nearly double all the other grave shafts. As our excavation began, we realized that the large size may have been to accommodate a tombstone that had later been removed.

The only tombstone in the church suspected to be associated with the early church was a Belgium black limestone slab, known as the “Knight’s Tombstone,” which had once held monumental brasses in depressions carved into its face. The brasses were robbed before excavators discovered it in 1901, and it had moved sometime in the 17th century from its original location to serve as a landing inside the new brick church’s south door. Although the inscription was missing, the depressions clearly showed the figure of a knight in armor and a shield for a coat-of-arms suggested that it rested over a knight. The previous excavators and subsequent generations of archaeologists believed that this “Knight’s Tombstone” had originally marked the grave of Sir George Yeardley.

A pivotal figure in American history, three-time governor Sir George Yeardley has largely been forgotten today. In 1619, his administration oversaw the establishment of the first representative government and, three weeks later, of slavery when he acquired some of the first Angolans to come to Virginia’s shores. Yeardley’s personal story is one of social advancement—the son of merchant tailor, Yeardley achieved the rank of captain by fighting in the Low Countries, served in Lord De LaWarr’s administration in 1610, and was knighted and appointed Governor of Virginia by 1618. When he died in 1627, around age 40, he was one the richest men in the colony and serving his third term as governor.

Could this early grave be that of Yeardley? With the gravity of what the team had just discovered, the team developed an excavation strategy and began contacting experts to assist with the analysis required to identify this individual. To inform relatives of our plans, we hosted dozens of Yeardley descendants and members of the Jamestown Society at the site. Many descendants even offered DNA samples in case it would help us!

With hopes of identifying this individual, the team contacted geneticist Dr. Turi King of the University of Leicester—world-renowned for her identification of King Richard III. Previous experience proved that more than forensic evidence was necessary to positively identify skeletal remains, and we were hopeful that DNA analysis could help. Consulting with King, we developed a strategy for collecting DNA during the excavation. She emphasized the fragile nature of ancient DNA and suggested that we take a “belt and braces approach,” taking every precaution possible to prevent



Images courtesy Jamestown Rediscovery Foundation

Upper photo: Archaeologists next to the possible Yeardley burial prior to the excavation. Lower photo: Excavation team suited with full-body Tyvek suits, gloves, and masks to prevent contamination of remains.

modern DNA from contaminating the samples and swamping out the signal. To prepare, the team built a large containment structure within the Memorial Church to limit access and secure the site.

In addition to Dr. King, the team contacted GPR specialists Peter Leach and Dan Welsh of Geophysical Survey Systems, Inc. (GSSI) about using the case to test a small, high-frequency, high-resolution GPR unit. Normally used for finding rebar and wiring in concrete, Leach and Welsh theorized the unit could also image human remains through soil. Leach scanned across the grave at 2 cm increments and within hours of processing the data they had successfully imaged the remains. This was the first time human remains had been successfully imaged using GPR, and the “dirt surgeons” were excited to have a road map including the depth and orientation prior to excavation.

Heeding the suggestions of Dr. King and the imagery provided by GSSI, the team set a date to excavate the grave. Ironically, the date chosen was in July, nearly 399 years after when the Assembly met in 1619. The team worked tirelessly for three days, uncovering and documenting the remains. The nature of the work required that we wore full-body Tyvek suits, gloves, and masks to prevent our DNA from contaminating the remains during the investigation. Furthermore, we air-conditioned the tent and added a large plexiglass window to allow staff and the press view of the excavations from outside.

Once the intense excavation was complete, we learned that the

JS/Archaeological Investigation

burial's east end was disturbed by a later 17th-century burial that had removed the cranium and mandible. Only a depression in the soil and some teeth—dislodged during the disturbance—remained where the head once lay. Fortunately, we had recovered the missing disarticulated skull and jaw during our excavation of the later burial and could test to see if the displaced teeth fit. They did! DNA analysis of the teeth and skull fragments later verified that they matched the rest of the skeletal remains.

Dr. Doug Owsley and his team from the Smithsonian Institute's Skeletal Biology program provided forensic analysis. Their initial examination confirmed that the skeleton was an English male between 37-44 years of age, matching the biographical profile of Yeardley. There was evidence of a broken nose that had healed and evidence that at the time of death he was suffering considerable dental decay, a potential cause of serious health issues. The forensics also indicated that he had not engaged in heavy labor, but oddly suffered from arthritis in his spine. Owsley and his team speculated that this may have been from riding a horse, wearing armor, or a combination of both.

Owsley's team also ran a series of isotopic tests—chemical signatures that tell the origin and status of an individual. This person's carbon isotope signature indicated that he had lived in the colony for several years prior to his death—eating a New World diet including corn. Furthermore, preliminary testing of soil samples collected from around his gut and lower colon indicate that one of his last meals included not only corn, but also different varieties of squash. The forensic analysis coupled with these data point to a person who was born in England, but had been in Virginia for a number of years.

In recent months, Dr. King has confirmed that a sufficient

amount of ancient DNA was recovered from the burial to potentially identify the remains and that all our efforts to prevent contamination paid off. There was no modern DNA contamination. The next steps are more challenging because the use of this DNA to identify the individual is completely reliant on finding a modern relative to compare with it. Because of our how our DNA is inherited, we need to find someone related to Yeardley in one of two ways: an all-female line or an all-male line. Unfortunately, in the New World, Yeardley's last male descendants were his great-grandsons—who died young and without issue. As of June, the team was still searching for a relative of Yeardley connected in this unique way and are hoping that the genealogists working up his mother's line and back down might lead to any modern match.

Historian William Powell once remarked that there are "very few instances when one can point to a special place and time, and with any degree of certainty say that then and there a particular English practice was established in America." The meeting of the first General Assembly is one of these instances, but sadly the loss of the place it occurred has diminished the understanding of

its impact on our present time. Likewise, Sir George Yeardley's influence on early American history with his introduction of early government and slavery has been all but forgotten. If our archaeological investigations achieve nothing else, they are reestablishing the landscape in which these firsts took place and reintroducing individuals who participated in the early construction of American identity—for good or bad. It is our hope that the rediscovery of the 1617 Church, gives back a sense of place long missing which will lead to reexaminations of our government and ourselves for generations to come.



Image courtesy Jamestown Rediscovery Foundation

Archaeologists painstakingly excavate the grave, thought to be that of Sir George Yeardley, located in the center of the Memorial Church chancel.

**NEW
ANCESTORS
ADDED**

A9735 Sir John Bouchier b. 1557/8 d. 1626 in England, Stockholder Virginia Company of London. His daughter Mary Bouchier married Jabez Whitaker (A8703)

A9736 Jane Fareley/Farley Muster of 1624/5 wife of Thomas Fareley/Farley

The Mystery of the Mermaid: The Jamestown Settlers Monument



*By Pamela Henry Pate,
JS Executive Committee Member*

Pamela Pate and son, James Stanley Pate, visit the East London Jamestown Settlers Monument.

Ever since my son, James Stanley Pate, moved to London 16 years ago, seeing the Jamestown Settlers Monument in East London has had a prominent place on my bucket list. Interest in this monument stemmed from an article I encountered on the Jamestown Society website about efforts to restore it. This past November my son and I, pictured above, visited this historical site and I was not at all disappointed.

In 1928 a bronze plaque was placed on the Dock Master's House at the Blackwall to commemorate the first settlers who sailed from the meandering reaches of the Thames in December 1606. The plaque was attached to the Dock Master's House at what was called Blackwall Quay, the name derived from the color of the river wall built in the Middle Ages.

At the time the three ships sailed in 1606, the Dock Master's House was probably a public house. The plaque remained on the Dock Master's House until World War II when the docks were the target of intense bombing by the Luftwaffe; the Dock House sustained major damage. The plaque survived but was subsequently removed. In 1951 the Port Authority of London erected a new monument with the original 1928 plaque attached to large granite blocks and topped with a bronze mermaid sculpted by artist Harold Brown. The monument is located in Poplar, a section of London, well known to fans of the PBS series *"Call the Midwife."*

Sometime between the 1951 unveiling and the 1984

construction of a power station, the area was neglected. No one knows how or when, but the mermaid mysteriously disappeared. In 1990, when the whole area was cleared for redevelopment, Barratt Homes redeveloped the area into the "Virginia Quay" and spent 90,000 pounds to rebuild the monument. Today the monument is in a park open to the public and is part of the river trail. The new monument incorporated the original bronze plaque but replaced the missing mermaid with a bronze astrolabe. The new monument includes polished stones and inscriptions to the Jamestown Settlers.

In 2007 the mermaid mysteriously reappeared at auction near Billericay, England. It was found in the estate of Alan Marks, an antique dealer, who had purchased it 15 years earlier from a man near Hatfield Heath that had used it as decoration in his garden. Barratt Homes has no plans to replace the astrolabe with the rediscovered mermaid.

Access to the original Blackwall stairs that led from the Blackwell Quay directly to the Thames is blocked by the Yabsley Street Waste Disposal Plant. The local Council rightfully is concerned that the important historical staircase is in a dilapidated state and hopes that when the contract for the plant expires, it will be moved so that access to the Blackwall stairs can be restored and present-day visitors can walk literally in the footsteps of the first settlers of Jamestown.

*New Light
On Virginia's
First
Documented
Africans*

By Martha W. McCartney
INDEPENDENT RESEARCH HISTORIAN
AND JAMESTOWNE SOCIETY MEMBER



JAMESTOWN REDISCOVERY
PHOTOGRAPHY

*Archaeological dig site of
Captain William Peirce house site.*

"1607: A Nation Takes Root,"
Jamestown Settlement's
introductory film, features
the story of Angelo of Angola.

Image Courtesy of Jamestown-Yorktown Foundation

JS/New Research Findings

The traditional story about the arrival of Virginia's first documented Africans begins in late August 1619. A ship, the *White Lion*, arrives at Old Point Comfort (today's Hampton, Virginia), at the mouth of the James River, where the historical record says "20. and odd" African captives are exchanged by the ship's captain for some victuals. Three or four days later another ship, the *Treasurer*, comes into port with a human cargo of more captured Africans, only one of whom we know by name – Angelo.

Through newly examined documents preserved in the United Kingdom's National Archives, more details are now known about this pivotal event in American history. We now know how many Africans were aboard the *Treasurer* and how many of them were put ashore in Virginia. There has been confusion on this point because the use of misleading abstracts of some of the historical documents led some scholars to argue that the Africans aboard the *Treasurer* did not come ashore in Virginia until February 1620. This interpretation had the ship sailing to Bermuda before anyone on board could disembark, then returning several months later with Africans (including Angelo) aboard. However, the documents themselves support the 1619 date.

Virginia's first documented Africans had been captured during warfare in the Angolan kingdom of Ndongo, sold to the Portuguese, and placed – with over 300 other captured Africans – in the San Juan Bautista, a Portuguese slave ship bound for the Spanish colony of Vera Cruz in modern-day Mexico. The slave ship was nearing its destination when it came under attack by the *White Lion* and the *Treasurer*. These were two English privateers holding official licenses called letters of marque that permitted them to attack Spanish shipping, something they could not legally do under the 1604 peace treaty between England and Spain. In this case the ships held their licenses from the Duke of Savoy (the *Treasurer*) and the Dutch Prince of Orange (the *White Lion*), but there was one major problem that created quite a scandal. One month after the *Treasurer* departed England on its privateering ventures, the King of Spain and the Duke of Savoy had made peace, thereby invalidating the English ship's letter of marque. Did Daniel Elfrith, captain of the *Treasurer*, know that he was engaging in illicit activities against Spain? An investigation ensued.

Five men, who testified before the English High Court of the Admiralty about the *Treasurer's* alleged piratical activities, said that they had been aboard the ship when the Africans were taken at sea. At least two others swore that they had been in Bermuda in September 1619 when the *Treasurer* arrived and that in February 1620 it had been anchored at a warehouse in St. George's Town. As the ship was "so weatherbeaten and tourne, as never like to put to sea againe," Bermuda governor Nathaniel Butler had its ordnance removed and put to use in the islands' fortifications. Afterward, the *Treasurer's* crew went ashore to live and their ship was taken into a

creek where it "overset and sunk in the water past all recovery." Three witnesses stated that the *Treasurer* had brought 25 Africans to Bermuda and that the ship never left Bermuda.

John Wood, the *Treasurer's* navigator during its voyage to the West Indies, stated under oath that "28 or thirty negroes" from the San Juan Bautista were placed on the *Treasurer*. Afterward, the two ships set sail for Virginia but became separated while en route and arrived within three or four days of each other. John Wood stated that the *Treasurer* left Old Point Comfort soon after arriving as it was unable to procure provisions. But, importantly, he added that before departing "two or three negroes they caste at Virginia." Thus, we know that in by early September 1619 the *Treasurer* left behind the African woman known only as Angelo and one or two other Angolans.

A census made in March 1620 records 32 Africans living in Virginia, all of whom could have arrived on the *Treasurer* and the *White Lion* since we have no record of any other Africans arriving in the colony between September 1619 and March 1620. By extension, if we deduct the two or three Africans that were left by the *Treasurer* from the thirty-two recorded in the census, then it appears the "20. and odd" Africans exchanged for provisions by the captain of the *White Lion* probably numbered closer to 29 or 30. We cannot say for certain as we don't have knowledge of any births or deaths that may have occurred among the African population during those months. It also seems that the *Treasurer* and the *White Lion* had each taken about 30 of the enslaved Africans from the San Juan Bautista.

This research, conducted in collaboration with the Jamestown-Yorktown Foundation, is not only informing new gallery content for the Jamestown Settlement museum, but it is also helping to enrich Angelo's story and provide a greater understanding of those possible "30 and odd" Africans who arrived on Virginia's shores in 1619.



Image Courtesy of Martha W. McCartney
Research findings discovered at the National Archives of the United Kingdom.



About the Author

Martha W. McCartney is a recognized independent research historian who has studied the people and places of Virginia for almost 50 years. In collaboration with the **Jamestown-Yorktown Foundation**, McCartney has been researching the arrival of the first documented Africans in Virginia for the past twelve months, using new information from documents discovered in the National Archives of the United Kingdom for inclusion in new Jamestown Settlement gallery exhibits debuting in July 2019. She presented her findings at a Jamestown Settlement public lecture, "Piracy, Political Intrigue and Human Tragedy: Virginia's First Africans" on June 13, as part of the opening of the newly refreshed Jamestown Settlement galleries. Her academic paper on this new research appeared in the March 2019 *Archaeology Society of Virginia Quarterly Bulletin*. She is author of 12 books and more than 200 published articles, including *A Study of Africans and African Americans on Jamestown Island and Green Spring* (2003), *Virginia Immigrants and Adventurers 1607-1635: A Biographical Dictionary* (2007) and *Jamestown People to 1800* (2012).

Women Wanted

JAMESTOWN AT THE VANGUARD OF COLONIAL AMERICAN WOMEN'S SETTLEMENT

By Emily Sackett, Jamestowne Society 2019 Winner Alice Massey Nesbitt Fellowship

By this point, most scholars of Jamestown will be familiar with the brides program the Virginia Company set into motion in the 1620s, when Virginia Company leadership undertook a subscription to fund women's immigration to the settlement. Historian David Ransome broke the story of the brides subscription to the academic community nearly thirty years ago, publishing his findings in *William and Mary Quarterly* and revealing that the fifty-seven women who ventured to Jamestown in 1621 were respectable maids and spinsters, daughters of artisan and gentry families recommended to the program by members of their community for their domestic skills and good character. By all accounts the women embarked on the journey of their own free will and were not coerced into unwanted marriages upon their arrival.

And yet, by some basic measures, the brides subscription program was unsuccessful. The company only recruited about half of the female settlers that they sought. Historians and genealogists alike are aware that the women's names appear infrequently in subsequent records, a fact which suggests some became casualties of the Powhatan attack in March 1622 or the deadly winter which followed the same year.

However, my research suggests that Jamestown's experimentation with gendered immigration programs had much greater lasting consequences for Virginia and for the southern and Caribbean plantation colonies in general. In the broader context of seventeenth-century English colonization, the Virginia Company's decision to incentivize women's settlement made Virginia the first colony to grapple with women's place in the New World and articulate a vision for a colonial society that required women's support.

For historians of the seventeenth century, the very existence of women in English America should not be taken for granted. New England welcomed women's immigration, but this was an exception, not the norm. Most colonies experienced demographic disruption, or uneven sex ratios, in their first decades of settlement. The prevalence of fortune-seeking men in colonies set up for agricultural profit, including Barbados, Carolina, Jamaica, and Georgia, forced colonial authorities to consider two things: why women might be valuable to colonial enterprise, and how to entice them to immigrate. Virginia

was the first of these colonies, and the Virginia Company's decision to value women as necessary participants in the colonial project set the colony on a path towards combatting demographic disruption and establishing a more recognizably English community. In establishing women's necessity to their project, the Virginia Company took steps to distance the colony from its exploitative, martial first decade and bring on an era of more pleasurable and profitable family and community organization.

The place of women in colonial projects was not necessarily clear to promoters or authorities of seventeenth-century settlements. There was a wealth of discourse about women's vices and merits in early modern English social thought, and so colonial policymakers had a wealth of options in considering whether women might destroy or strengthen their colonies. Most social theorists agreed that women were necessary to a well-ordered family, which reflected a well-ordered state. The theorized natural hierarchy in which a husband ruled over his wife and children was considered an analogy for the natural hierarchy which granted kings the right to rule over their citizens. Some radical theorists even

suggested that women might be more suited for certain public professions than men, or that they were equally capable of physical labor and reasoned thought.

Still, the seventeenth century produced a wealth of misogynistic tracts which theorized that women would naturally disrupt this hierarchy with their wickedness and licentiousness. Joseph Swetnam's 1615 *The Araignment of Lewd, Idle, Froward and Unconstant Women* gained such popularity as to warrant thirteen reprints by 1700. Swetnam addressed a problem which plagued the Virginia Company and all colonies in which men direly outnumbered women: could men thrive in the absence of women? For Swetnam, the cruel irony of women's wickedness is that men could, in fact, live without them, for, "Men, I say, can live without women, but women cannot live without men." Widows attracted Swetnam's particular ire, as their experience of unmarried independence made them insubordinate. Virginia, too, would reckon with the power of widows, as the colony's high death rates and demand for wives placed unmarried women in positions of power.

Other misogynistic tracts from the period spoke even more directly to women's detrimental effect on the governance of early

"When a plantation grows to strength, then it is time to plant with women as well as with men, that the plantation may spread into generations, and not be ever pieced from without."

**- Lord Francis Bacon, 1620
Member of His Majesty's
Council for Virginia**

JS/Alice Massey Nesbitt Fellowship

modern states. Jacques Olivier's pamphlet, *A Discourse of Women, Showing Their Imperfections Alphabetically*, received such widespread attention in France that an English edition was published and circulated in London in 1662. True to its title, *Discourse* provides an overview of women's vices alphabetically, from "avarice" to "zeal of jealousy." Most crucially for discourse of colonization is Olivier's entry for the letter R, women as the "Ruine of Realms." Olivier finds that women have not only destroyed the lives of great men of history, but "whole Kingdoms, Provinces, and Comon-wealths, have fallen by misfortunes, occasioned by some particular women." For English authorities with ambitious colonial plans, the concept that women "oppose and ruine all [men's] desines and good fortune" may have resonated in particular. At a moment when male leaders in England and abroad were setting plans for major social change into motion, the message that women could be the ruin of such carefully-plotted realms was a relevant concern.

However, a final example from Olivier speaks to one reason colonial promoters and authorities ultimately chose to value the settlement of European women. Many of his examples involve the role of foreign women in overthrowing ancient governments. Olivier's preoccupation with the destructive influence of foreign women speaks to early modern colonial anxieties that indigenous women could seduce European men and lead them away from their civilized settlements. Among the colonial powers of France and Spain, English colonial projects stood apart in their leaders' condemnation of sexual relationships and intermarriage with indigenous women. The absence of white women in demographically disrupted early plantation colonies only amplified the appeal of indigenous women to English men. To English colonial authorities, it was clear that such women constituted the "bad born," women about whom anti-woman treatises had attempted to warn them. On the other hand, they believed white women could occupy the position of the "vertuous women... given us from Heaven, to alleviate the miseries of our nature." Misogynistic early modern social theories enumerated women's vices, painting a vivid picture of the female population as cruel, idle, and impious. But paradoxically, colonial exploration and settlement presented new categories of women to whom those descriptors could apply, leaving European women to claim the vaunted place of an alternative, virtuous womanhood.

For this reason and others, leaders of the Virginia Company selected a theory of white women's usefulness and goodness from the early modern discourses surrounding gender. It is no coincidence that the institution of the brides subscription coincides with the Great Charter of 1618 and the first General Assembly of 1619. The company had decided that women would advance their planned reforms to make Virginia more settled, domestic, democratic, peaceful, and profitable. They judged their recruitment of women as "a Christian charitie to relieve the disconsolate minds of our people ther, and a special advancement of the Plantation, to tye and roote the Planters myndes to Virginia by the bonds of wives and children

Even more radically, the company took a positive view of how women's theorized feminine difference could make them uniquely suited for the New World, as leaders asserted, "in a newe plantation it is not known whether man or woman be the most necessary." This statement suggested their preference for a theory of feminine difference that emphasized women's natural compassion and good counsel. They had no fear that the presence of women would corrupt the men further, that they would "oppose and ruine all their desines and good fortune." Beyond the foundational order that homes and

families provided as a mirror of the well-ordered government, women themselves could be uniquely suited to combat disorder and settle men in a peaceful, prosperous community.

Jamestown had fallen into dire disorder in its first decade. Repeated changes to the settlement's charter and governance had done little to make the colony livable, and authorities in England could do little about unstable agriculture and the constant threat of Indian war. Given their limitations, authorities of the Virginia Company took what steps they could to rein in the colony's exploitative, inconstant men as a means of creating order out of chaos. The recruitment of women was a vital step in that process.

Most fundamentally, we must remember that Virginia was one of only a few early plantation colonies that actively valued white women's immigration from the time of its founding generation. Carolina followed in Virginia's footsteps and set forth a headright settlement program that valued women's immigration as equal to men's. Barbados' profitable sugar agriculture attracted a large number of female indentured servants without great recruitment efforts. But many, especially Jamaica and Georgia, devalued white women's immigration both actively and passively. Georgia's settlement plan excluded women almost entirely, as James Oglethorpe considered them "a dead charge to the trust." Jamaica took very limited action in bringing English women the colony, and colonial official set down that "two white women shou'd be reckoned equivalent to one white man," in the work of managing a plantation. Trevor Burnard has observed that white Jamaican women became increasingly socially irrelevant due to the proliferation of slave labor. Female slaves increasingly bore the coercive and violent burden of women's physical and reproductive labor, from which white women traditionally derived their value. Ultimately, white women's social irrelevance contributed to the collapse of Jamaica as a settler society. Thus, the way plantation colonies valued white women had a significant impact on the survival of the settlement and the nature of slavery in a given settlement.

The way colonies dealt with women from their founding generations mattered. Women's position in the English colonial project was not clear in the seventeenth century, as colonial authorities and promoters reckoned with a wide variety of perceptions about how women's perceived difference from men might affect newly-founded communities. My research posits that the very existence of white women in the New World was not a given during the first generations of settlement, and Virginia was the first English colony to negotiate the necessity of white women in a colony built for agricultural productivity and exploitation. Throughout the seventeenth century, colonial officials made decisions about how and why to invite women to immigrate. Regardless of whether colonization schemes like the brides program successfully combatted demographic disruption, they set the conditions under which white women first arrived in plantation colonies, when they otherwise might not have arrived at all.



America's First Official English Thanksgiving

By Bonnie Hofmeyer, Jamestowne Society Executive Director



"First Thanksgiving" by Sidney King. In the painting the artist focuses on Captain John Woodliffe as he leads a group of English settlers in a prayer of Thanksgiving for safe passage to America.

- Image courtesy of Berkeley Plantation.

This thanksgiving was for the safe arrival after a two and half month voyage from Bristol, England to Charles Cittie. The men after stepping on the banks of the James River knelt in prayer. They offered thanks to God for their safe arrival and the beginnings of their settlement. Their "feast" after the ritual of thanksgiving would have been on ships rations or possibly oysters from the James River.

The Berkeley Company had given specific instructions to the group. The first instruction was upon their arrival they were to offer a prayer of

thanksgiving and to do so annually for perpetuity. They kept this day of thanksgiving for two years.

On March 22, 1622 the natives launched an orchestrated attack on settlements along the James River. Berkeley Hundred was caught off guard by the attack and suffered great losses. Berkeley's buildings, crops, and livestock were destroyed. Eleven settlers were killed in the attacks. The attack was so devastating that those remaining abandoned the site. In the 1624/25 muster, Berkeley Hundred is not listed.

Ownership of Berkeley Plantation changed hands a few times until the Harrison family acquired it in 1691. They owned the property until the 1840's when due to debt it was lost to the bank. Again it changed hands among several owners. Berkeley had been unoccupied for about 30 years when John Jamieson bought the property in 1905. His son Malcolm eventually moved his family to Berkeley and is credited with restoring the plantation.

The day of thanksgiving had been lost to time until a neighbor came with surprising news. Dr. Lyon Tyler, who was the retired president of the College of William & Mary and father of our Jamestowne Society Treasurer Emeritus Harrison Ruffin Tyler, had

Giving Thanks in Discovery of a New Shore

On December 4, 1619 thirty miles upstream from Jamestown, the ship Margaret sailed with 35 settlers. Captain John Woodliffe and his men were tasked with establishing a settlement on eight thousand acres to be called Berkeley Hundred. Sir William Throckmorton, Richard Berkeley, George Thorpe, and John Smythe had procured a patent. They had selected John Woodliffe to head this mission as he had already been to Virginia and was a seasoned colonist surviving the Starving Time of 1609-1610.

Upon their safe arrival their first order of business was to offer thanksgiving to God. Their instructions were simple. They were to disembark and pray. "We ordain that this day of our ships arrival, at the place assigned for plantation, in the land of Virginia, shall be yearly and perpetually kept holy as a day of Thanksgiving to Almighty God."

This "first" thanksgiving was not a feast of food celebrated with family, friends, and natives.

JS/Remembrance

made an important discovery. Dr. Tyler was researching material for a book about early Virginia history. He discovered the Nibley Papers written and compiled by John Smyth of Nibley, Gloucestershire. These papers contained details of the 1619 organizing of the Berkeley Company, the voyage, settlement, and instructions to Captain Woodliffe. Among these papers he found the instructions for the first thanksgiving.

This thanksgiving happened a year before the pilgrims landed in Massachusetts and two years before they held their thanksgiving.

After learning the importance of Dr. Tyler's discovery the Jamieson family invited members of the Woodliffe family in 1958 to Berkeley Plantation to observe the annual thanksgiving. This was the early beginnings of the Virginia Thanksgiving Festival. Celebrated on the first Sunday in November volunteers reenact the first thanksgiving and read the proclamation of the Berkeley Company keeping it in perpetuity.

President John F. Kennedy stated in his 1963 Thanksgiving Proclamation "Over three centuries ago, our fore fathers in Virginia and in Massachusetts, far from home in a lonely wilderness, set aside a time of thanksgiving. Recognition of Virginia's role in the first thanksgiving was slowly beginning.

The Virginia Thanksgiving Festival will celebrate the 400th anniversary of the first thanksgiving on November 3, 2019 from 11 AM- 4 PM at Berkeley Plantation located in Charles City, VA. For details on the celebration visit www.virginia-thanksgivingfestival.com.

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The First Thanksgiving Took Place in Virginia not Massachusetts by Matt Blintz published November 18, 2015 in the Washingtonian



- Images courtesy of Bonnie Hofmeyer

Top: The First Thanksgiving Shrine alongside the James River at Berkeley Plantation [Berkeley Hundred] in Charles City County, VA commemorates the first Thanksgiving in America in 1619.

Bottom: Jamestowne Society member Roger Sizemore sits along the bank of the James River at Berkeley Plantation.

JS/Jamestown and Beyond

From Company to Private Ownership

Surveying Jamestown

By John T. Trussell
First Georgia Company

When the first English settlers landed at Jamestown in 1607, the known world order and fabric of civilization was forever altered with the settlement's gradual population transition from 'all for the company and public survival' to one geared on private ownership and personal initiative to improve one's own economic status and life.

Martial law, strictly administered at first, was gradually relaxed in application as conditions at the James Fort stabilized. Prior to 1614 Thomas Dale, Deputy Governor, took the momentous step of allotting "to every man in the Colony [excepting the Bermuda Hundred people], three English acres of cleere corne ground, which every man is to manure and tend, being in the nature of farmers." Along with the three acres went exemption from much Company service and such as was required was not to be in "seede time, or in harvest." There was, however, to be a yearly levy of "two barrels and a halfe of corne" and, except for clothing, a loss of right to draw on the Company store. This greatly advanced individual responsibility and was a step towards the evolution of private property ownership in the Virginia Colony.

In the beginning all ownership was Company managed to insure control and survival of the colonists. The colonists could not provide food and other necessaries all at once in a wilderness infested by natives. A storehouse, or as it was termed, "a magazine," was provided in which all supplies were placed, and to which all products obtained from the land were brought. This was a safety measure, both for the Company, which had expended much for supplies, and for the settlers. In time with growth and increased production, the system passed away. The general division of land, promised in 1609, was not to come until 1619 due to a lack of profits for the Company. Dale took an interim step that had far reaching importance in establishing permanency and stability.

Private property was essential for economic growth as people could reap the benefits of their labors. On the development of private property ownership, Virginia Historian Mathew Page wrote, "As soon as the settlers were thrown upon their own resources, and each



Photo Courtesy Bobbi Yandell
Georgia Museum of Surveying and Mapping

A compass with a line of sight bracket was important to record the direction of land lines for recording deed information.

freeman had acquired the right of owning property, the colonists quickly developed what became the distinguishing characteristic of Americans-an aptitude of craftsmanship coupled with an innate genius for experimentation and invention".

In 1618, Thomas Dale authorized a special category of colonists, called the "Ancient Planter". These were persons who arrived in Virginia before 1616, remained for three years and paid for their passage. They received the first patents for land in the new world. These individuals received 100 acres of land and surveyors played an essential role in defining these acres.

The headright system was established in 1618 and it stimulated settlement. Under this system, which lasted throughout the colonial period, immigrants who paid their own transportation to the colony, as well as that of anyone else, could claim 50 acres per person or "head" after they had lived in the colony for three years. This headright could be used by the recipient, sold, or transferred.

Individuals sometimes transported friends and relatives into Virginia in order to claim their headrights.

Before planters could legally claim new property, they needed a survey that gave the precise description of location and boundaries for the land. After a claimant showed proof of paying passage for a headright, a court clerk certified a commissioned surveyor to run off the 50 acres selected by the claimant. Then a patent was prepared and signed by the governor. Within the next three years, a person had to build a house and clear and plant at least one acre of land in order to keep rights to it. Surveying a plat of land was done with basic tools such as chains, poles of a known length, or a rope that was run in a straight line and pegs set along the line. Using basic distances and math, the surveyor could roughly determine the square feet within the lot and equivalent acres.

The first registered surveyor in Jamestown was William

On October 1, 1658, "William Harris, Son of William Harris late Deceased of James City" patented a half-acre lot in urban Jamestown. The patent stated that it had "Artificial marked Bounds," suggesting that ditches or other man-made features (such as a fence or stakes) were used to define its perimeters.

- VA Land Office Patent Books 1619-1660

JS/Jamestown and Beyond

Claiborne in 1621. In that capacity, he led a small team of early surveyors who were John Phipps, William Harris, and William Morris. Claiborne delimited several lots in urban Jamestown and plotted the boundaries of some 12-acre homesteads in the eastern end of the island during the first three years of his appointment as the Virginia Company's official surveyor.

The position of surveyor carried a 200-acre (80 hectare) land grant, a salary of £30 per year, and the promise of fees paid by settlers who needed to have their land grants surveyed. His political acumen quickly made him one of the most successful Virginia colonists, and within four years of his arrival he had secured grants for 1,100 acres (445 hectares) of land and a retroactive salary of £60 a year from the Virginia Colony's council. He also managed to survive the March 1622 attacks by native/Indian Powhatans on the Virginia settlers that killed more than 300 colonists. His financial success was followed by political success in the Colony with his appointment as councilor in 1624 and then as secretary of state in 1626.

A chain, called a Gunter chain, was used for measuring straight lines for property boundaries. A Gunter chain was 66 feet long, and each of the 100 iron links in that chain was 66/100 of a foot (7.92 inches) in length. A chain stretched to its length 80 times would define the length of a mile. A chain stretched out 10 times in one direction (600 feet) and once in the other direction (66 feet) would define a rectangle enclosing one acre.

Traditional English surveying methods with land measured by the acre (43,560 square feet) was used in laying out the Virginia Colony. The Gunter chain, named for English mathematician William Gunter who perfected its use in 1620, was used in measuring the straight lines of the property's boundary. When stretched out 80 times over, end to end, the 66 feet long Gunter chain, composed of 100 iron links each measuring 66/100 of a foot (7.92 inches) in length, would define the length one mile. A chain stretched out 10 times in one direction (600 feet) and once in the other direction (66 feet) would define a rectangle enclosing one acre.

Other than town lots in places such as Williamsburg and Alexandria, Virginia landowners rarely purchased property defined by rectangles. Instead, surveyors were directed to define polygons (any two-dimensional shape formed with straight lines), that enclosed high-quality land for farming and excluded areas with poor soil, hills or wetlands. The reason was simple, if you could only possess a certain number of limited acres, you wanted the best land available for planting tobacco and food. However, later in time, more natural boundaries, such as streams were set as property lines.

Surveyors would step off from a recognizable starting point, using a compass to determine the direction in which they were moving. Assistants would cut a straight line through the woods and stretch a Gunter chain of a known length along that line, following the bearing determined by the surveyor.

The chain would be stretched the full length, then the poles moved to stretch the chain forward again until reaching the end of the line in that one direction. The surveyor would use the compass to determine the change in angle to define the next bearing, and the chain would be pulled in that new direction the appropriate distance. This process would be repeated until returning to the point of

beginning, with trees marked at each change in direction to define the boundary.

Prior to 1622, settlement spread quickly up and down the James River with little regard to Indian rights to the land, pushing them away from the fertile James River valley that had been their home. The Powhatan Indians reacted to this spread in 1622 by beginning a war with the English that lasted ten years. The war put upriver English communities at risk, and colonial authorities preferred to strengthen existing settlements rather than create new ones. For a while, settlement expanded very slowly.

When peace was achieved in 1632, the English began to move north into the Middle Peninsula. The colonial government made attempts to protect lands that had been designated for the Indians, in order to avoid additional trouble between Indians and settlers. In the decade after 1632 colonists claimed most of the land between the James and the York Rivers, and started slowly moving north towards the Rappahannock River as well, but not going west of the fall line. Much of this land was claimed by wealthy planters who had succeeded with tobacco in the early years of the colony.

With the expansion in the 1630s, the General Assembly organized the colony into counties. Counties were established as the result of economic and political pressure, as settlers needed access to courts and county seats to maintain justice and transact business. When the population reached 5000 in 1634, the Assembly organized eight counties, each with a court of justices named by the governor. The county seat became the focus of life. Courts created and maintained public roads and monitored the operation of taverns and mills. They tried most civil cases, stored property deeds, collected taxes and probated wills.

This latest expansion helped trigger a new war with the Powhatans in 1644. Defeat of the Indians by 1646, however, opened up most of Tidewater Virginia to the spread of English settlement, and growth came rapidly again. In the 1650s and 1660s settlement progressed north to the Potomac River and moved just west of the fall line, focusing on the Northern Neck. John Washington, the great-grandfather of George, was one of the settlers in this region, arriving in that area in 1656. Later, George Washington, as a young man, who would become our esteemed first president, made many important friends and learned valuable skills as a surveyor in early Virginia.

Early American surveyors could not envision and would be certainly amazed at surveying today. But they laid the groundwork which has been the foundation of today's surveying technology. Modern electronic instruments such as "Total Stations" use global positioning satellites (GPS) and computer programs to pinpoint any location on earth within a few millimeters. Modern surveying is critical to nearly all development in the USA, including private property, roads, bridges, and buildings and the first English surveying in America happened at Jamestown.

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After surveyor William Claiborne's arrival in the colony, an area known as the New Towne was laid out along the waterfront, west of Orchard Run with acreage was carved up in irregularly shaped lots, some of which boundaries were defined by streets, paths, ditches and rows of Mulberry trees in America's first step towards urbanization.

The place were
'If walls could talk'
really happened...
GIVING UP FAMILY SECRETS



Exploring Essex

Brooke's Bank

By *Connie Fauntleroy Danluck*
DESCENDANT OF WILLIAM HILL BROOKE

Ride down the one-mile driveway to Brooke's Bank, and you embark upon a journey to a place with beginnings more than 25 years before the American Revolution and make introductions to allied families reaching back to the founding of Jamestown itself. Here in Essex County, you find two ancestral homes, linked in marriage and friendship, as well as a church where the families have continuously worshiped for more than two centuries.

JS/Adventures to the Past

Brooke's Bank sits, perched on a rise, majestically overlooking the Rappahannock River. The sounds of Indian raids, mournful cries of wives and mothers losing husbands and children to arrows, war and disease, all the while, continuing to build this new America have resonated from the home and surrounding countryside.

"The Diary of Robert Rose"¹ mentions accompanying travelers to Brooke's Bank, as early as 1748, to overnight while waiting for the ferry to take them to parts unknown. Brooke's Bank, was completed, after the death of William Brooke (d. 1734) by his wife Sarah Taliaferro, sometime between 1747 and 1750. Sarah, as a widow, continued to raise her son, produce tobacco, obtain and operate a licensed ferry, and Ordinary until her death in 1764, making her one of America's first documented business women.

During the Civil War, the gunboat *Pawnee* steamed up the Rappahannock in 1862 shelling anything in sight. One of the cannon balls hit Brooke's Bank, shaking the house severely and dislodging a secret panel which held many family papers. Evidence of the shell damage still exists in the area of brick on the river side of the home with Flemish bond construction and in particular a chimney pattern designed to ward off evil spirits.

Nearby is Vauters Church, formed in 1704, from Old Sittenbourne Parish. St. Anne's Parish, originally a frame building was built near the Rappahannock River and was replaced in 1719 by another frame structure, expanded and eventually bricked in Flemish bond. The bricks were probably fired on site as was common in the day. The church was remodeled in 1731, the date is etched in a brick over the South doorway. Ed Vawter, who emigrated to Virginia in 1685 is described as "the builder of the church in 1731" in family records. Over the years, the name became misspelled as "Vauters" and has remained since. Vauters was listed in 1985 as the eleventh oldest of forty-eight colonial churches still standing in Virginia

Many of the doors, hardware, pews and floor-flagstones are original to the 1731 remodel. After the Revolution, and the disestablishment of the Church of England in VA, Vawters was closed in 1776 and not opened again until 1822. Fortunately, the land on which the church was located belonged to the Garnett Family and was under their protection. In 1822, some interior remodeling took place, box pews were reduced in height and the pulpit replaced the one of three decks but the over-all layout and appearance of the church remains as originally built. One of the oldest graves known

at Vauter's is that of Andrew Anderson, a close friend of Rev. Robert Rose. The minister at Vauters, at the time of Anderson's death in 1764 was Rev. John Smelt.²



Elmwood is a historic plantation house, built in 1774. Shortly after the birth of James Mercer Garnett, his father commenced to build a house for him and when he attained his majority, Muscoe Garnett placed James in possession of the estate. The family burying-ground is located in the back garden among a cluster of cedars and holly. James and many members of the family are buried there.

The imposing Georgian house, laid in Flemish bond, is 100 feet long and 30 feet wide with three stories, including a dormered attic and English basement. The large drawing room is called "The Hall" which runs the entire width of the house and is 24'x30'. The doors and wainscoting are original, of natural walnut and the majority of woodwork in the home is original with some repairs over the years.

Of the many houses and plantations that once belonged to the Garnett's, only a few remain; "Elmwood," "Fonthill" and "Mt. Pleasant. As with many old Virginia Plantations, both Elmwood and Brooke's Bank were left abandoned during the mid-twentieth century but were resurrected, restored and loved once more.

Today these farms are still in operation and are very active. The current Elmwood Farm occupies almost 1,000 acres and Brooke's Bank, 400 acres. Both properties have been placed in the *Virginia Outdoor Foundation*.

SOURCES

1. Ralph Emmett Fall: *Diary of Robert Rose*, 1977, McClure Printing Co, Verona, VA.
2. Settlers, Southerners, Americans: *The History of Essex County, Virginia 1608-1984* by James B. Slaughter, 1985 Essex County Board of Supervisors, Second Printing 1986, Walsworth Press, Inc.





Image courtesy Jamestown Rediscovery Foundation

This crucible, a melting pot of clay, was used on Jamestown Island to hold raw materials for glass production. The crucible was first fired in the fritting furnace to fuse together raw materials used in glass production into a semi-consistent mass before being placed into the working furnace to melt the materials to form one consistent substance known as glass.

EARLY INDUSTRIALIZATION IN VIRGINIA “Tryals of Pitch, Tar, and Glasse”

By Anne Stokes Moore, JS Special Events Chair

Late 16th-century Elizabethans had experienced a burgeoning of travel and trade. New trade partners were the Grand Duchy of Muscovy (Moscow), Denmark and Sweden with trade in the Baltic in timber and fish. Sir Walter Raleigh believed that the English needed to look to Prussia (Germany) and Poland for skilled workers. The Eastland Company had been established in 1579 to trade in the Baltic where, in 1602, John Smith had spent time eluding capture in his pre-Jamestown days. Requisite to trade in the Atlantic was the ability to deal with the Spaniards. Meanwhile, on the Continent, religious tension mounted after the St. Bartholomew’s Day Massacre in 1572. Fleeing Protestant populated London and environs with a plethora of artisans and craftsmen, boosting the supply-and-demand economy.

King James and the Visionaries of Mercantilism

The Virginia Company of London, a joint-stock venture, was a merchant colony with the goal of making a profit for investors. Underpinning this objective was the idea of accumulating wealth for investors and creating a trade surplus with Continental Europe. England’s current and potential colonies could supply raw materials to the mother country and England could then market finished manufactured goods. In addition, the Crown needed naval stores for its burgeoning naval and merchant marine forces. England had suffered deforestation due to rapid shipbuilding in the late 1500s, and a consistent source of timber was needed for continuing shipbuilding. English commercial policy also envisioned

manufactured goods and raw materials coming out of the Virginia colony. Glass was a good choice as a commodity as it was in demand and its manufacture went naturally with production of pitch and tar for naval stores. Manufactured goods were as important as farming to Jamestown’s survival.

The Second Supply: “Dutchmen and Poles”

The Second Supply departed England in October 1608. Captain Newport had 70 passengers onboard the *Mary and Margaret*. Among them were four Dutchmen (who were from German provinces of central Europe), three Poles (based on a John Smith’s account of his rescue that “two of the Poles were upon the sand”), and one “Zwitzar” or Swiss perhaps named Faldo, or a derivation thereof. The Poles remained unnamed, but three of the Dutchmen had first names, i.e., Samuel, Adam, and Francis.

John Smith and the Glassmakers

Glass House Point was the site where glassmaking was set up. Smith states that, the workshop was “in the woods near a myle” from the fort. In 1931, ruins were found based on the 1654 accounts that Francis Morryson had owned the land at that time. The 20th-century property owner Jesse Demmick found slag and glass fragments first, then three furnaces constructed with river boulders possibly from above the Falls of the James, now west of Richmond. The three furnaces were identified - one for melting the ingredients for glass, one for preheating, and one for cooling called the “annealing” furnace. In 1957, the National Park Service reconstructed a

JS/Economic Advancement

glass making shed for the 350th anniversary near the Jesse Demmick site. Today, the original site is preserved along with the National Park Service interpretation glasshouse and sales room.

Tradesmen and Artisans at Jamestown

Other trades that existed at Jamestown are shown in an Archaearium display of early crafts and craftsmen. The craftsmen were practicing crafts to financially benefit investors in the Virginia Company, as well as produce materials for building the colony. The display includes the tools and products of metallurgists, a jeweler, a botanist, masons, carpenters, bricklayers, leatherworkers, tailors, blacksmiths, coopers, and the first English manufacturer of pipes at Jamestown, Robert Cotton, who may have marketed to the indigenous population as well as to the settlers.

Outcome of the German "Dutchmen" and Poles

In December, 1608, John Smith sent the Dutchmen to Werowocomoco to build a house for Powhatan. But they conspired to steal arms and powder from the colonists and ambush John Smith. Powhatan subsequently decided that they were too devious to be trusted and assured their violent end. It is not known if the house at Werowocomoco was ever finished. The Poles may have remained sequestered at Glasshouse Pointe until the fort was put under siege in the fall of 1609. The Germans and Poles disappeared from the records in 1609; perhaps they did not survive the starving time winter of 1609-1610.

"Captain Newport departed with "Tryals of Pitch, Tarre, (and) Glasse"

None of these products that shipped out in Captain Newport's vessel in 1609 have been found in Virginia or England. Jamestown Rediscovery Senior Curator Merry Outlaw states that, "although Smith wrote that a trial of glass was shipped to England along with pitch and tar, no glass made at Jamestown has been identified in England. Archaeological excavations have not produced evidence for the production of pitch and tar, which most likely took place well outside of the fort. Jamestown Rediscovery's excavations have focused on the interior of the fort."

Epilogue

Venetian glassmakers, possibly exiled in London, migrated to Virginia in an endeavor to revive the glass making industry in the early 1620s. These workers were better documented, but their outcome was the same. Resident Treasurer George Sandys referred to them stating, "for a more damned crew hell never vomited". In 1623, the glasshouse furnace was destroyed after one of the Italian

workers destroyed the glassworks with an iron bar, thus sayeth his wife.

Although glass making was a failure, the colony survived. Between 1607 and 1624, food supplies and physical safety of the settlers were often insecure, but conditions steadily improved and the colony expanded until the 1622 Indian uprising. In 1624, King James made Virginia a Royal Colony. By that time, land had been allocated to ancient planters, and wives had been procured, as well as low-cost sources of labor that included indentured servants and African servants and slaves. Supply and demand in the agribusiness of tobacco overshadowed manufacturing and Virginians endeavored to rule their own destiny. The self-government they instituted in 1619 would never be forgotten.

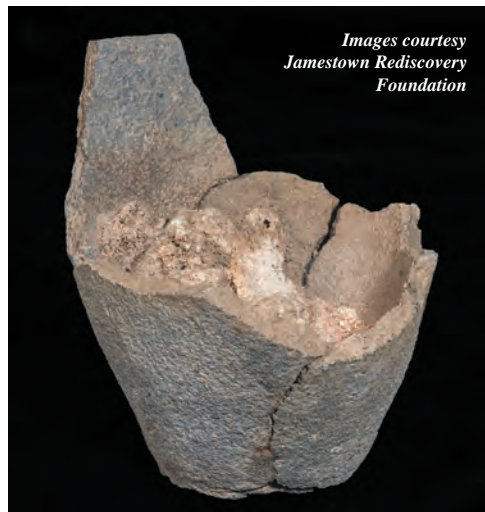
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(Autumn 2008)

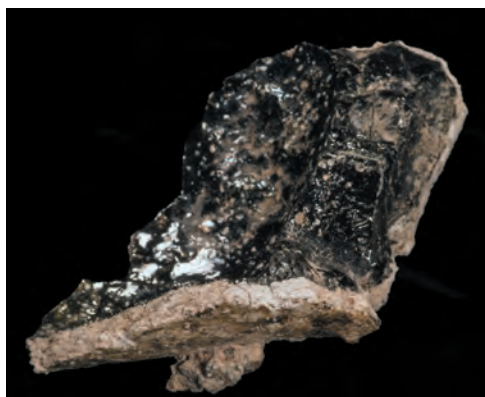
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Appreciation is extend to Merry Outlaw, Jamestown Rediscovery Senior Curator, for her expertise and invaluable assistance with this article.



Images courtesy
Jamestown Rediscovery
Foundation

Above: This early crucible fragment was once used on Jamestown Island in glass production. Lower: Fired glass residue can still be seen in this discarded crucible from Jamestown Island.



Jamestown Rediscovery

HISTORIC JAMESTOWNE



2019 is a very special year for us. Four hundred years ago, two events occurred within a few weeks of each other that would profoundly shape the course of American history. At the end of July, 1619, the first representative governing body in the New World, the General Assembly, was convened in the choir of the small, wooden church at Jamestown. Shortly thereafter, two battered English privateers carrying approximately three score African captives anchored off Point Comfort at the mouth of the James River. Forcibly transported from West Central Africa (modern day Angola), the 32 or so left behind in Virginia were the first Africans to arrive in mainland English America.

As in 2007, this banner year gives us an outstanding opportunity to inform the public about the formative role played by Jamestown in our nation's founding. Private property, the rule of law, the Protestant Church, and the principle that people should be governed with their own consent were all established at Jamestown within the first 12 years of settlement. Consent of the governed, rule of law, and private property remain the bedrock of our democratic experiment. At the same time, the beginning of slavery in Virginia reminds us that some of our greatest social challenges have had a long and tragic history. Daily, on our tours, as part of our current excavations, and in the exhibits we showcase in our museum we tell stories of the people and events of early Jamestown, sometimes hard to tell, often inspiring, and endlessly fascinating.

Our close and strong relationship with the Jamestown Society has been a wonderful and constant source of encouragement over many years for which I am most grateful. To be able to welcome to the Island descendants of the men and women who left behind their families, friends, and homes to cross the ocean to a distant shore has been a great joy for me, Bill, and everyone who works here. I thank you for caring so much about this remarkable place, for your unfailing support and advice, and look forward to many more years ahead of discovery at Jamestown together.

With best wishes to everyone,
Jim Horn
President
Jamestown Rediscovery



During the first two and a half decades of the Jamestown Rediscovery Archaeological Project, a remarkably talented and dedicated team of archaeologists laid bare the material life of the 1607 James Fort. What was lost was found! Then in 2017, a new challenge arose: "how could we add an archaeological dimension to the 400th anniversary of English America's first democratic assembly and the arrival of the first Africans"?

Our answer was to "rediscover" the precise places where the

assembly met and where one of the first Africans lived. Consequently, the search was on to pinpoint the meeting place of the Assembly which was said to have been in the quire of the 1617 church and to excavate the



home property of Captain William Pierce who listed Angela, one of Jamestown's first Africans, as one of his servants. Happy both of these goals have been reached in time for this year's commemoration events. Now, because of our archaeological research, the very "foundations" of the 1617 Church have been brought to light as well as artifacts of Jamestown's early diverse population.

When Jamestown Rediscovery began and I learned there was a Jamestown Society it occurred to me that Jamestown was "America's hometown" especially for the descendants of the 17th century Jamestown population.

Through the years, it has been a great pleasure getting to welcome you all "home", and to share new knowledge of first Jamestown with my many "new" friends in the Society and for your steadfast and very generous support of our mission.



William "Bill" M. Kelso
Emeritus Director of Archaeology
& Research
Jamestown Rediscovery

Brooke's Bank Plantation - Vauters Church - Elmwood Plantation

JAMESTOWNE SOCIETY FALL HERITAGE TOUR

OPEN TO ALL JAMESTOWNE SOCIETY MEMBERS AND GUESTS

Friday, November 8, 2019 - 8:00 AM

Charter Buses Depart From Graduate Hotel Lobby

301 West Franklin Street, Richmond, VA

~ CHURCH LADIES CATERED ~

PLATED LUNCH

At Vauters Church

~ MENU ~

featuring

Southern, Warm Chicken Salad

served with

Tomato Aspic

Deviled Eggs

Vegetable Medley

Rolls & Butter

Coffee & Tea

Dessert Selections

BUS DEPARTS FROM GRADUATE HOTEL AT 8:15 & 8:45 AM

RETURNING AT 4:00 AND 4:30 PM

Name tags will be distributed.

When registering please give name as desired on name tag.

Valet parking available at \$13.00 per vehicle for those touring and not staying at hotel.

REMEMBER...

Make your reservations early!

Deadline: October 21, 2019.

Tour limited to first 110 registrants.

No refunds or changes after deadline.

2019 FALL HERITAGE TOUR

\$105.00 PER PERSON

Includes Transportation and Admission to Plantations with Lunch at Vauters

MACDOWELL "MAC" GARRETT

Former Vauters Head Warden

Will be conducting the tours

at the Historic Vauters Church

APPROPRIATE CASUAL ATTIRE FOR THE DAY AND WALKING SHOES ARE ADVISED.

2019 FALL HERITAGE TOUR and LUNCHEON

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

BUS ASSIGNMENT WILL BE MADE AS RECEIVED. 110 SEAT CAPACITY FIRST COME, FIRST SERVED.

Name _____

Member's Name: _____

Name _____

Email: _____

Name _____

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

Name _____

Enter number of tour reservations/lunches: _____ @ \$105.00.

Amount enclosed: \$ _____



JAMESTOWNE SOCIETY GOVERNOR'S DINNER

Friday November 8, 2019

THE COMMONWEALTH CLUB

401 W. Franklin Street, Richmond, Virginia

(Free Parking in the Commonwealth Club Parking Lot)

2019 GOVERNOR'S DINNER

NAME _____

NAME _____

NAME _____

NAME _____

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

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

Enter number of dinners: _____ @ \$75 each.
Enter number of drink tickets: _____ @ \$8 each.
Enter total amount enclosed: \$ _____.

Member's name (PLEASE PRINT): _____

Email: _____

No name tags, tickets or confirmations will be mailed.
Your cancelled check is your receipt.
We will notify you *only* if reservations exceed capacity.
Make your reservations early!

The Governor's Dinner is open to all
Jamestowne Society Members and Guests.

IMPORTANT Club's dress code enforced:
Coat and tie for men, business attire for women

Dinner \$75.00 per person.

No Refunds or Changes after October 21 2019.

Register early events do sell out.

*The cocktail hour begins at 6:15 PM
with dinner service at 7 PM.*

**DRINK TICKETS ARE \$8
AND WILL NOT BE SOLD AT THE DINNER.**



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.*



JAMESTOWNE SOCIETY FALL MEMBERSHIP MEETING & LUNCHEON

Saturday, November 9, 2019

THE COMMONWEALTH CLUB

401 W. Franklin Street, Richmond, Virginia
(Free Parking in the Commonwealth Club Parking Lot)

FEATURED SPECIAL GUEST SPEAKER WILL BE

Emily Sackett

2019 Alice Massey Nesbitt Fellowship Winner
and Ph.D. candidate at the University of Virginia.
She will present

*Dissertation: "Women Wanted: Gender, Race, and the Origins of
American Plantation Societies, 1607-1720."*

IMPORTANT Club's dress code enforced:
Coat and tie for men, business attire for women

\$60.00 per person.

No Refunds or Changes after October 21 2019.

Space is limited. Make your reservations early.

No late reservations or walk-ins. Cell phones not permitted.

**Eleven AM Reception
Twelve Noon Luncheon**

One drink ticket per person is included in the above price.

*Add \$8 for each additional drink ticket you want to
purchase. Extra drink tickets will not be sold at the
luncheon. No refunds for unused drink tickets.*

2019 FALL MEMBERSHIP MEETING & LUNCHEON

NAME _____

NAME _____

NAME _____

NAME _____

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

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

Enter number of lunches: _____ @ \$60 each.

Enter number of extra drink tickets: _____ @ \$8 each.

Enter total amount enclosed: \$ _____.

Member's name (PLEASE PRINT): _____

Email: _____

No name tags, tickets or confirmations will be mailed.
Your cancelled check is your receipt.
We will notify you *only* if reservations exceed capacity.
Make your reservations early!

~MENU~ Grilled Hanger Steak

Blistered Cherry Tomatoes
and Arugula Orzo,
Caramelized Onions,
Charred Corn Relish,
Shaved Parmesan

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

DESSERT
Chocolate Sour Cream Cake

With salted caramel gelato.
SORRY, NO MENU SUBSTITUTIONS
Vegetarian option available upon request.

***Jamestowne Society Shoppe will be
open only from 10:30 - 11:30 am***

Lodging: GRADUATE HOTEL

301 W. Franklin Street, Richmond, VA 23220
413-821-3323

Reference Jamestowne Society to receive the
group rate of \$149 a night. Reservations must be
made by October 7, 2019.



Left to right:
Dr. Bill Kelso, Michael Lavin, Dr. Jim Horn, Benjamin Sunderland (campanologist), and Bonnie Hofmeyer.

Jamestown Bells Delivered!

The bells were delivered to Jamestown Rediscovery in March. The smaller bell pictured is the replica bell. The second larger bell was rung on the island during the 400th Anniversary of the First Legislative Assembly. Both bells were donated by Jamestown Society thanks to the donations from our members and companies.



Left to right:
Carolyn K. Farmer, Bonnie Hofmeyer, DeEtte DuPre' Nesbit, and Jerry W. Zillion.



Left to right:
Patricia P. Kryder, DeEtte DuPre' Nesbit, and Jerry W. Zillion.



Founded
May 14, 1936
on
Jamestown Island

Members of the Jamestown Society enjoyed a grand White-Tie Affair at the Army and Navy Club in Washington, DC on April 9th during the Annual Lineage Societies' Heritage Week.

EVENT: The 400th Anniversary of the First Legislative Assembly in English Speaking America.

DVD: This historic event has been captured in video so that you can relive the inspirational ringing of the Jamestown Bell and call to prayer, government in session in the setting of the James Fort with historic reenactors as the 400 year-old session is brought to life over and over again and celebrated for prosperity.

Four hundred years ago, a group of Englishmen gathered in the James Fort church to begin the arduous task of self-governance with their own limited political and legislative skills that marked English-speaking America's First Legislative Assembly and structured civil society without the presence of Royal Rule.

A historic, once-in-a-lifetime opportunity...order now!

Act now, and you too can be a part of the awe-inspiring fundamental building of this great nations' formation from the very cradle. Enjoy still photography and video captured during this 400th Anniversary of America's First Legislative Assembly from the very spot where history was made and by the men who made it all possible in full historic dress and dialect of the day. Celebrate this pivotal moment in history over and over again; share it with friends and family courtesy of this limited release DVD. Don't miss out. Order now!

Jamestown First Legislative Assembly - 400th Anniversary

A HISTORIC, ONCE-IN-A-LIFETIME OPPORTUNITY...RESERVE YOUR COPY TODAY!

DVD Release Date - September 30, 2019

Member's Name: _____

Name _____

Email: _____

Address _____

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

City/State _____ Zip _____

Enter number of DVDs desired: _____ @ \$30.00.

Amount enclosed: \$ _____

LIMITED RELEASE
This collection of photos and video of the historic commemoration events is a keepsake to share and treasure.

JS/Company News



WNV Company Members pause on the front steps of Gadsby's Tavern.

WNV Company Members pause on the front steps of Gadsby's Tavern. The upcoming celebration of the 400th Anniversary of the First General Assembly which met in Jamestown in 1619. We also welcomed two new WNV Company members who were able to join us for the brunch and program.

WASHINGTON & NORTHERN VIRGINIA COMPANY

The Washington & Northern Virginia (WNV) Company enjoyed a wonderful brunch at Gadsby's Tavern in Alexandria, VA on June 2, 2019. We were very honored to have Bonnie Hofmeyer, Executive Director of the Jamestowne Society, present a program on the Jamestowne activities including the



First Maryland Company members and their guest speaker.

FIRST MARYLAND COMPANY - On Tuesday, May 14th, 16 members of the First Maryland Company and 6 guests met at Fisherman's Inn restaurant in Graysonville (on Kent Island). Following a short business meeting and a delicious lunch, they were treated to an informative and entertaining presentation by the President of the Kent Island Heritage Society.

Following lunch, the President of the Kent Island Heritage Association, Jack Broderick, talked about Kent Island's origins as a trading post explored, founded and established by Jamestown settler Colonel William Claiborne; how the island became part of the Maryland colony, and the ensuing battles (political and actual) over the island's change in ownership. His talk focused mainly on the 1600's events that established Kent Island as part of Virginia and then transferred its ownership to Maryland. However, he also talked about more recent events that have affected the island's growth and development, ending with the building in 1952 of the Chesapeake Bay Bridge. Mr. Broderick ended his presentation by telling his audience that many old Kent Island families proudly proclaim that they are descended from "Claiborne's Men," thus keeping alive Kent Island's Jamestown, VA connection. A lively question and answer session followed his presentation.

As a token of appreciation, Company Governor Harry Redd and Treasurer Jerry Zillion presented to Mr. Broderick a \$50 honorarium check payable to the Kent Island Heritage Society.

First Maryland Company's next meeting is scheduled as a luncheon beginning at 11:30 AM on Wednesday, October 16th. The meeting will be at Montgomery Country Club, 20908 Golf View Drive, Laytonville. This will be the Company's annual business meeting. Members will receive a reminder notice closer to the actual date.



Rev Lowery, center, with CNC members enjoying pictures and books that were a part of his presentation.

CENTRAL NORTH CAROLINA COMPANY - The Central North Carolina Company met on March 27th 2019 at Old Town Club in Winston Salem, NC.

The program was presented by Rev Donald Lowery, rector/pastor at The Episcopal Church of the Holy Innocents in Durham, NC. Rev Lowery is of Lumbee Indian decent and his presentation was about the Lost Colony and various theories about their fate.



James City Company officers with quest speaker Nancy Egloff, third from right.

JAMES CITY COMPANY - The spring luncheon meeting of James City Company took place on March 21, 2019 at Ford's Colony in Williamsburg. Nancy Egloff, historian with Jamestown-Yorktown Foundation, spoke about women in Jamestown and Early Virginia. Her presentation "Tenacity", in conjunction with a current exhibit, highlights some of the early American women and the challenges they faced.

JAMES CITY CELEBRATES 20TH ANNIVERSARY

Company Member Attendees at the 20th Anniversary Event: Front Row L to R: Shelva Gaskins, Linda Wilson, Barbara Joyner, Caroline Hedrick, Sidney Bland, Julia Samaniego, Bonnie Mittelman, Madeline Withers. Back Row L to R: Joe Barlow, Julie Murphy, Theresa Denby, Suzanne Townsend, Carole McNeel, Sandy Diggs, Myra McCain, Bob Cleveland, Jim West, John Moseley, Merry Outlaw, Bill Cole, Patti Grogg, Richard Best, Becky Christman, Chris Christman, Bonnie Hofmeyer, Dan Warren. In attendance but not pictured: Bonnie Shelton and Sarah Wright.

On May 1, James City Company celebrated its 20th anniversary with a party at the Dale House Cafe on Jamestown Island. Many members and guests were present for the festivities, and enjoyed visiting on the bench previously donated by James City Company.

JS/Company News



Kentucky Company meeting attendees at Lexington's historic Spindletop Hall.

KENTUCKY COMPANY - The Kentucky Company of the Jamestowne Society met at Spindletop Hall in Lexington, KY on May 19th. Spindletop Hall is a landmark and historic mansion listed on the national register of historic places. It was completed in 1935 in the Georgian Revival style.

Gov. Toni J Curtis welcomed the members and introduced guests and new members. The treasurer reported a gift of \$700.00 had been contributed to the Wingo Restoration Fund.

A new Membership Directory was given to each attending member and was up to date as of May 2019. Mrs. Claudette Hahn was thanked for her information collection, design and format, and overseeing of the directory.

After the luncheon, Ann Stokes Moore presented a program entitled "Celebrating 1619 in 2019" with slides and depictions.

The next meeting of the Kentucky Company will be held at the Pendennis Club in Louisville in association with the Colonial Wars of Kentucky Society on December 5th. The special guest speaker will be Dr. William M. Kelso of the Jamestown Rediscovery Foundation.

KANSAS-MISSOURI COMPANY - The Kansas-Missouri Company held their spring meeting and dinner at the Vinyard Gardens Room of a popular restaurant.

Governor Loretta Paris called the meeting to order and Chaplain Cathy Little gave the invocation and blessing. All those attending stood for the 'Pledge of Allegiance to the American Flag.'

After dinner, Governor Paris introduced the guest speaker, Jennie Magan, a retired English teacher and a prospective member of the Jamestowne Society. Mrs. Magan talked about the Barons of the Magna Carta of 1215 and their peerage.

Mrs. Magan gave a brief biography of each Baron and the names of their wives and their peerage. After her report, it was mentioned that the Magna Carta was the first of four important pivotal events to change history.

During the business meeting, Desssa Jane Burrell, Great Plains Director, discussed the importance of donating funds as a gift to help with the 400th Anniversary celebration of the first General Assembly in the New World at Jamestown Island, Virginia in 1619. A check on the behalf of the KS-MO Company will be sent to help with the funds needed.

The meeting adjourned at 8:00 p.m. with a reminder that the fall meeting is scheduled for Sunday, November 10, 2019. Guest speaker is Dr. Maryellen McVicker.



Members & Officers pictured are: (Front Row, Left to Right) Shelva Gaskins, Lieutenant Governor, Irene Walker, Chaplain, Virginia Boudreaux, Retiring Secretary, (Back Row, Left to Right) Mary Sue Newton, Retiring Chaplain, Madeline Withers, Governor, Gail Cameron, New Member, Kathy Schultz, Registrar & Gwen Morgan, New Member. (Not Pictured) Emily Newton-Laux, Secretary.

CHESAPEAKE BAY COMPANY - The Chesapeake Bay Company met Saturday, April 13, 2019 at the Indian Creek Yacht & Country Club in Kilmarnock, VA for the installation of new officers for 2019-2021.



The New York Company spring meeting at Misirizzi, a chic Italian Restaurant.

NEW YORK COMPANY

The New York Company had a luncheon, meeting and tour of the Merchant's House Museum on Saturday, March 30, 2019. The museum was the home of the Tredwell Family and built in 1832

with a late Federal period brick exterior and Greek revival style interior rooms. It was occupied by Seabury Tredwell and his family beginning in 1835 and remained within the Tredwell Family for almost 100 years until 1933 when Gertrude, the youngest daughter and last family member died. The museum's collection has approximately 2,500 original possessions of the Tredwell Family and provides interesting insights into day to day life for a merchant family during that period. Located in the popular NoHo neighborhood of Manhattan, it was among the first twenty buildings in New York to be accorded landmark status under the 1965 Landmarks Law and operated as a museum since 1936.

Following the tour, we had a luncheon at Misirizzi Restaurant, also in the NoHo neighborhood, with 33 members, friends and guests in attendance.

An election of new officers and council members for the next two years was held; elected were Rebecca Darling Alford, Governor; Daniel Howard Harman III, Lieutenant Governor, Linda Rhodes Jones, Secretary, Jamia Christine Jasper, Treasurer and Anne Farley, Historian.

We want to thank Wilhelmena Rhodes Kelly for her two years of leading our Company as Governor.

THE JAMESTOWNE SOCIETY IS CELEBRATING THE 400TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FIRST LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY WITH ITS 51 COMPANIES LOCATED ACROSS NORTH AMERICA.

JS/Company News



First Georgia Company new members: Bill Landrum, Taylor Watson, Michael McNeely, Marcia Lamar, Pat Kreuger, Gertrude Landrum, Rose Bell, Julie Hesler, Teresa Chapman, Mark Easterwood, Elizabeth Chapman, and Pam Adams.

FIRST GEORGIA COMPANY - Twelve new members of the First Georgia Company were introduced at the spring meeting on June 15, 2019. Attendance was 97 including 53 members and 44 guests.

Our guest speaker was Bonnie Hofmeyer, Executive Director for the Jamestowne Society, who provided an overview of the festivities planned in July for the 400th Anniversary Celebration of the First General Assembly. Ms. Hofmeyer also described some of the projects that are funded through donations to the Jamestowne Society.

John Trussell was congratulated for submitting another great article that was published in the Jamestowne Society Magazine and member Sue Pittman was recognized for presenting a wreath in honor of Jamestowne Society at five ceremonies this year.

Veteran Recognition Pins were presented by Michael Walters, Colonel, USAF (Retired), to Cliff Judkins (USMC 1958-1966), Bill Brannen (USAF 1966-1972), Ed Conley (USN 1970), and Al Adams (US Army 1971-1973).

The First Georgia Company is an active group! We have a total membership of 167 with 15 new members since the first of the year. If you are in the Atlanta area, we invite you to consider attending our next meeting.



Guest Speaker Major General Henry Siegling joins Governor Linda Brock for the First South Carolina Company spring meeting.

FIRST SOUTH CAROLINA COMPANY

- First South Carolina Company Governor Linda Brock welcomed members and guests and new members at the Forest Lake Country Club in Columbia, SC., November 10, 2018. We enjoyed a visit from Michael Bedenbaugh, Executive Director of Preservation for South Carolina who presented his project and new book **"Sacred Spaces"**, a history of historic church sites and the efforts to preserve them for future generations.

Our spring meeting was held at the Seabrook Island Club on Johns Island. Our guest speaker was Major General Henry Siegling, Commander of the Washington Light Infantry, one of the nation's oldest militia units. We were also honored to introduce our very special guests Pamela Pate, SE Regional Chairman, and Jamestowne Society Executive Director Bonnie Hofmeyer! We welcomed several new members as well.

The FSCC will meet at in Columbia this fall and will install new company boardmembers for 3 year terms. Details will be sent out to members closer to that time. Come and join us!



L to R: New members include: Carey Gilbert, Martha Ann Whitt, Alice Jones, Margie Buehler, Ellen Williams, Rebekah Taylor, Marian Pfeiffer, Robert Rochas.

ALABAMA COMPANY - The annual luncheon meeting of the Alabama Company was held at the Country Club of Birmingham May 24, 2019, and began with a social half-hour. With a current membership of 156, attendees totaled 60, including both members and their guests. Among the attendees were eight of the nine new members who joined since our last meeting.

With sadness we acknowledged the passing of three of our members: Janet Ann Kee Thomas, Dr John Bascom Ponder, and William "Billy" Mitchell.

We welcomed to our meeting five members of the Alabama Branch of the Order of Descendants of the Ancient Planters, three of whom were also Alabama Company members of the Jamestowne Society.

Our guest speaker was Carolyn Long, a retired history teacher. Her presentation traced the history of Bermuda and its relationship with early Jamestown.

In continuing support of Jamestowne Society's educational, historical and patriotic purposes the company made a contribution of \$3,000 to the general fund.

The Alabama Company meets annually in Birmingham on the Friday before Memorial Day. Members of the Jamestowne Society from surrounding areas are always welcome to attend the meeting. Reservations are required.

FIRST NORTH CAROLINA COMPANY

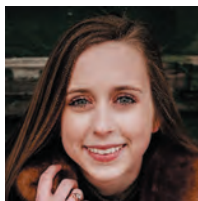
- The First North Carolina Company held its annual summer meeting on June 1, 2019 at the NC State University Club in Raleigh, NC.

Our luncheon meeting speaker was one of our new company members, Diana B. James of Wilson, NC. Ms. James topic was **"Founding Felons: Our Illustrious Forebears from the English Goals"**.

First North Carolina is proud to have made a donation to this summer's 400th celebration and look forward to attending. Our next meeting is scheduled for December 7, 2019 when we will install new company officers and councilors. The company website is www.ncjts.org



First North Carolina Company Governor Jean Tomes seated in front of meeting speaker, Diana B. James



Madison Haring,
First Mississippi
Scholarship Winner

FIRST MISSISSIPPI COMPANY -

The Spring meeting of the First Mississippi Company was held at the Country Club of Jackson, MS, on April 27, 2019. Governor Smith welcomed members and guests before Chaplain Jan Goff offered the invocation. Following lunch, Donna Lane presented the program: **"Jamestown: The Columbian Exchange."** The early Jamestown settlers brought animals, plants, silk worms, earth worms, and pollinating bees that, cumulatively and over time, were an exchange that changed the north American continent forever and created an environment that became deadly for the native Americans.

During the business meeting, the fall 2018 minutes and the current treasurer's report were approved before Governor Smith announced this year's Scholarship Winner: Madison Haring, the daughter of FMC member Carl Haring, Jr. Madison will attend the University of Louisiana at Monroe and major in criminology in the fall. Former Governor Sharron Baird, Nominating Committee chairman, asked members interested in serving as officers to submit their names to her by mid-July by email or phone; a new slate of officers will be elected at the fall 2019 meeting. Former Governor Dr. Shirley Godsey gave a brief history of the uses of Jamestowne Island from 1607 to the present and encouraged members to donate to the Society by (1) crediting the First Mississippi Company, explaining that their names will appear in the Jamestowne Society Magazine if they donate to honor a specific ancestor, or (2) by donating as individuals where their names will appear on the Roll of Honor. Rev. Jan Goff offered the benediction before Governor Smith adjourned the meeting.

TENNESSEE VALLEY COMPANY - The Tennessee Valley Company hosted its annual spring luncheon on Saturday, May 11, at Mere Bulles, in Brentwood, TN. Governor Linda Knight welcomed members and guests, including her sisters-in-law, Susan Knight Cabot (Boston) and Jennifer Knight Fries (Bluffton, SC), both members of the Jamestowne Society. Governor Knight announced that the Company's Executive Council had approved a \$1,000 donation to the Society's Annual Giving Campaign, and thanked the members for their generosity in making the Company's gift possible. After lunch, former Governor Richard (Dick) Knight presented a Power Point program on the 1907 Jamestowne Tercentennial, which was held at Sewell's Point, now a part of the Norfolk Naval Base. It was at this international exposition that the nation's "Great White Fleet" embarked on its famous worldwide cruise. The meeting concluded with the usual door prizes, namely, six bottles of Williamsburg Wine. Judy Bean won one of the bottles for the fifth time in six drawings. The Company looks forward to seeing everyone this fall.

FIRST LANDING

COMPANY - The First Landing Company met April 6th at the Princess Anne Club with guest speaker Connie Lapallo discussing the third book in her Jamestowne Trilogy. Books were available for sale following the meeting.

Also during the meeting, Tom Goodrich, founding governor of the First Landing Company, was presented with an award for appreciation of his self-less contributions to the Company.



Wilderness Road Company Spring Meet at Lexington, KY.

WILDERNESS ROAD COMPANY - The Wilderness Road Company gathered in Lexington, KY on Wednesday, May 22nd at UK's Spindletop Hall for their annual spring meeting. The Company, meeting jointly with the Kentucky Branch Huguenot Society Founders of Manakin in the Colony of Virginia and the Kentucky Society Continental Society Daughters of Indian Wars, enjoyed a look at the upcoming 400th Anniversary of the First Legislative Assembly to be held at the Memorial Church on Jamestown Island's old fort. The powerpoint presentation, given by Vickie Canham, also made mention of the 400th anniversary of the arrival of the first Africans and group of English brides at the James Fort in this pivotal year of early American history.

In the business portion of the meeting, the company voted to send a donation to support future archeological work on the Island as well as electing the following new officers to the 2019-2021 term before adjournment: Susan McCrobie, Governor; Joyce Miller, Lt. Governor; Suzanne Wells, Secretary of State; Anita Reddy, Secretary of the Treasury; Kathryn Bux, Genealogist; Jessiianne Wells, Chaplain; Betsy Kuster, Historian; Sarah Hamilton, Membership Chairman.

SUSAN CONSTANT COMPANY - The Susan Constant Company met on May 4th at the Union County Heritage Museum in New Albany, MS for their spring meeting. The Heritage Museum focuses on the life of Pulitzer Prize author William Faulkner and includes a collection of his original works and gardens with flora and fauna named by Faulkner in his works as well as insight into the writer's perception of the land area known as Frenchman's Bend.

Fifty individuals including thirty SCC members, friends and spouses, and prospective members joined the museum staff and docents to explore the facility following the opening ritual. A welcome and overview of the Museum contents was presented by Ms. Jill Smith, museum director, followed by a chance to tour.

Governor Azalia S. Moore reported that there were two new applicants in attendance and the total number of applications in process and pending was nearly 100.

The buffet luncheon consisted of a menu limited to only foods that Faulkner named as being consumed by the rural settlers in north Mississippi including: corn meal muffins, fried chicken, ham, turnip greens, cream style corn, black eyed peas, fresh tomatoes, watermelon, molasses, honey, butter, pepper sauce, apple cobbler and ice cream. Iced tea was served to the guests.

Following lunch, there was a brief business meeting that included naming a nominating committee for selection of 2020-2023 officers.

JS/400th Anniversary Event

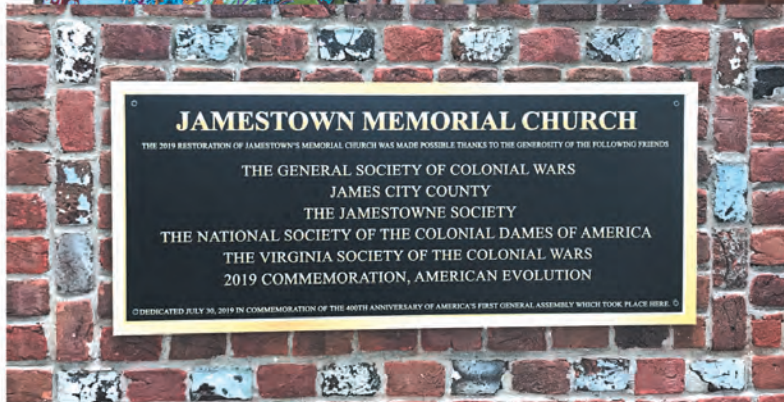


Annual Spring Membership Meeting



400 Jamestowne Society members and guests were present for the 2019 400th Anniversary Annual Membership Meeting at Kingsmill in Williamsburg. Newest members of the Society were recognized and the Archaeological Digs on Jamestown Island funded for continuation of the work learning more about our shared past.

JS/400th Anniversary Event



Worship Leaders:
The Reverend Dr. Roy Abbott Martin, Jr., Jamestowne Society Governor
The Reverend James Wilbur Browder, III, Jamestowne Society Chaplain

JS/400th Anniversary Event



Heritage Tour Day

JAMESTOWN ISLAND, VIRGINIA, 2019



Jamestown Bell Dedication

The bell at Jamestown was an integral part of the lives of the colonists. The ringing of the bell signaled times for worship, and celebrations. It would also signal times of alarm. The sounds of a bell were heard on Jamestown island until the church was abandoned for a new location in the 1750's.

Today the sounds of a bell have returned to the Memorial Church and Jamestown. Each time the bell tolls may it be in honor and remembrance of our ancestors and their sacrifices. May it bring comfort to those who make pilgrimage here to remember and honor their ancestor.





Family
Friends
Food
Fun



JS/400th Anniversary Event



Wine and Cheese



Beer, science, & history in the making

First a brewery was discovered on the Island and later an idea took form... why not harvest of some wild yeast from the Island and brew a traditional style ale with noble hops and persimmons, grown on the Island. The end result is Bartmann Ale, and a toast to our ancestors, family, and friends.

- CHEERS!

JS/400th Anniversary Event



THOMAS GRAVES

FIRST LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Descendant Gathering

The royally-appointed Virginia Colony governor, six Virginia Company appointed councilors including the speaker, and 22 locally elected burgesses representing the 11 plantations assembled in the Jamestown church on July 30, 1619. Of those 29 men present, only 4 have descendants as members of this Society.

400 years later, a gathering of those descendants was held at the site of the auspicious beginning of the oldest continuous law-making body in the western hemisphere.



SAMUEL MACOCKE



GEORGE YEARDLEY



JOHN ROLFE



Graves, Rolfe, Yeardley and Macocke made an appearance during the gathering.



REMARKS - Wilhelmena Rhodes Kelly Jamestowne Society 400th Anniversary First General Assembly July 28, 2019 - Jamestown, VA

As an American of African, European and Indigenous Indian descent, it is my honor to attend this special weekend and to join in the recognition of the "20 and Odd" Africans brought to Virginia's shores in 1619.

The melding of these three ethnicities ultimately inspired our 1783 national motto: *E Pluribus Unum* - "Out of Many, One."

It is a remarkable blessing that families divided over the American centuries, through willing or forced state-to-state relocation, can now confirm their lineage through the miracle of DNA - even from a distance of 400 years.

It is hoped these confirmed blood ties - so often a mix of many cultures and ancestry - will serve to unite NOT divide us. It is my belief that America is challenged as never before to find shared common ground.

May God continue to bless our Great Democratic Experiment, and help us to remember the lives that helped build our remarkable country through the concerted efforts of many peoples, from many nations, and endowed with many God-given skills.

Wilhelmena Rhodes Kelly joined the Jamestowne Society in 2007, served as Governor of the New York Company from 2017-2019, and is currently New York State Regent and member of the National Board of Management for the Daughters of the American Revolution (NSDAR). A descendant of Pocahontas, Mrs. Kelly is a native of Brooklyn, NY where her family has resided since her great grandfather, Rev John W. Hamlin (b. 1870) moved from Dinwiddie, VA to Brooklyn in the 1880s. A graduate of SUNY's Brooklyn College with a major in English, she has written a Maternal and an award-winning Paternal history of her family, as well as two local histories for the Arcadia Press series, Images of America.



CONGRATULATIONS AND WELCOME to our NEW MEMBERS as of June 30, 2019

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.

| | | |
|------|--|---------------------------|
| 9677 | Mrs. Betty Forrest Morgan, Las Vegas, NV | George Marable/Marble |
| 9805 | Mr. Julian Hawpe Taliaferro, Charlottesville, VA | John Taliaferro |
| 9806 | Mrs. Carolyn Draine Lowry, Walkerton, VA | Raleigh Croshaw |
| 8907 | Mr. Peter Lloyd Sherrin, Beverly Hills, CA | Stephen Hopkins |
| 9808 | Mr. Adam Robert Boyce, Reading, VT | Stephen Hopkins |
| 9809 | Mrs. Carolyn Wilson Mallory, Russellville, KY | David Crawford |
| 9810 | Mr. Kyle Jasper Case, Jupiter, FL | John Stith |
| 9811 | Ms. Mary Marie Yeary, Franklin, TN | John Stith |
| 9812 | Mr. Mark Wilson Thorp, Potomac, MD | Richard Wells |
| 9813 | Mrs. Julie Thorp Kerr, Richmond, VA | Richard Wells |
| 9814 | Ms. Sumner Frances Kerr, Richmond, VA | Richard Wells |
| 9815 | Mr. Griffin Jamieson Kerr, Richmond, VA | Richard Wells |
| 9816 | Mr. Jackson James Kerr, Richmond, VA | Richard Wells |
| 9817 | Mrs. Jennifer Thorp Hemann, Potomac, MD | Richard Wells |
| 9818 | Mr. Samuel James Hemann, Potomac, MD | Richard Wells |
| 9819 | Mr. Michael John Hemann, Potomac, MD | Richard Wells |
| 9820 | Ms. Lauren Frances Hemann, Potomac, MD | Richard Wells |
| 9821 | Mr. Thomas Heard Robertson, III, Augusta, GA | Christopher Branch |
| 9822 | Mr. James Jefferson Long, Andover, KS | John English |
| 9823 | Mr. Samuel Calvin Diggs, Williamsburg, VA | Sir Dudley Digges |
| 9824 | Mr. Larry Milton Campbell, Harmony, NC | John Gaither |
| 9825 | Mrs. Claire Moore Blancher, Plano, TX | Edward Burwell |
| 9826 | Mrs. Kelly McMahan Willette, Norfolk, VA | James Pyland |
| 9827 | Mr. Stephen John Harriman, Norfolk, VA | John Taliaferro |
| 9828 | Mrs. Sara Staples Holt, Sandy, UT | Stephen Hopkins |
| 9829 | Mrs. Joni Goforth Schwartz, Midlothian, VA | Augustine Warner I |
| 9830 | Mrs. Sarah Norman Nichols, Beaumont, TX | Thomas Graves |
| 9831 | Mrs. Terri Buckley Engle, Clemmons, NC | John Heyward/Howard |
| 9832 | Mrs. Elizabeth McSwain Hughes, Collierville, TN | Francis Epes I |
| 9833 | Mr. Thomas Wilson Hart, Sr., Lebanon, TN | William Spencer |
| 9834 | Mrs. Stephanie Godsey McGrew, Muenster, TX | William Hatcher |
| 9835 | Mrs. Candyce Williams Glaser, Franklin, TN | Cicely Baley |
| 9836 | Mr. Ralph Walter Patterson, Jr., Franklin, TN | Peter Montague |
| 9837 | Mrs. Marie Avery Mickey, Raleigh, NC | Augustine Warner, II |
| 9838 | Mr. Kenneth Roger Simpson, Milledgeville, GA | Thomas Gascoigne/Gaskins |
| 9839 | Mrs. Jean Winborne Boyles, Raleigh, NC | John Wilkins |
| 9840 | Ms. Christine Marie Schonefeld, El Dorado, AR | Richard Cocke |
| 9841 | Mrs. Ruth Baxley Prideaux, Henrico, VA | Warham Horsmenden |
| 9842 | Mrs. Shelah Bundy Portoukalian, Franklin, NC | Thomas Jordan |
| 9843 | Mrs. Patricia Ellen Gallagher, Harahan, LA | Alice Pierce Bennett |
| 9844 | Mrs. Nancy Wright Brennan, San Antonio, TX | John George |
| 9845 | Mrs. Barbara Walker Ray, Missouri City, TX | John Woodson |
| 9846 | Mrs. Elizabeth Winslow Butner, Chesterfield, VA | Robert Williamson |
| 9847 | Mrs. Eileen Frierson Coogler, Irmo, SC | Cornelius Dabney |
| 9848 | Mrs. Brenda Barnes Mays, Chesterfield, VA | Robert Bracewell/Braswell |
| 9849 | Mrs. Doris Walters Franke, San Antonio, TX | Peter Montague |
| 9850 | Mr. Glenn Williams Saunders, Jr., Singer Island, FL | Thomas Graves |
| 9851 | Mrs. Kathryn Griggs Bux, Lexington, KY | Stephen Hopkins |
| 9852 | Mrs. Susan Winter Guckenber, Richmond, VA | William Farrar |
| 9853 | Mr. Kenneth Craig Guthrie, Lakewood, CO | John Walker |
| 9854 | Mr. Russell Christian Proctor, III, Virginia Beach, VA | Peter Ransom |
| 9855 | Mr. Woodland Bowman Smith, Fayetteville, NC | Thomas Savage |
| 9856 | Mrs. Cary Baber Daly, Mankin-Sabot, VA | Robert Beheathland |
| 9857 | Mrs. Darsel Bundy Keiller, Ellenwood, GA | Thomas Jordan |
| 9858 | Mrs. June White-Dennis, Beaumont, TX | Thomas Graves |
| 9859 | Ms. J. Kari Weis, Lloyd Harbor, NY | Christopher Branch |
| 9860 | Mr. Kenneth Harrington McKeever, Jackson, NJ | Stephen Hopkins |
| 9861 | Mrs. Denise Booker Valdez, Richmond, KY | David Crawford |
| 9862 | Mrs. Constance Beckwith Howe, Nacogdoches, TX | William Claiborne |

How to sponsor an applicant

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

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

Consider sponsoring an applicant for membership? Direct the applicant to the Society 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.

JS/New Members

NEW MEMBERS as of June 30, 2019 CONTINUED

| | | |
|------|---|--------------------------|
| 9863 | Mrs. Kerryl Moore Miller, Poulsbo, WA | Nicholas Martiau |
| 9864 | Mrs. Patricia White Buehrig, Chester, SC | Pocahontas |
| 9865 | Mrs. Julia Palmer Hesler, LaGrange, GA | John Fisher |
| 9866 | Mrs. Patricia Croasdale Valadka, Richmond, VA | Robert Beheathland |
| 9867 | Mr. Edgar Miller Baber, Jr., Roanoke, VA | Robert Beheathland |
| 9868 | Mr. Wallace Eugene Burrus, Stafford, VA | Thomas Graves |
| 9869 | Mrs. Jonnie Lee Burch, Providence Forge, VA | John Taliaferro |
| 9870 | Ms. Catha Jane Hall, Woodside, CA | William Cox(e) |
| 9871 | Mrs. Anita Hall Reddy, Lexington, KY | William Cox(e) |
| 9872 | Mr. Marcus Holman Chesnutt, Wilson, NC | William Carter |
| 9873 | Mr. Charles Hobart Webb, Southampton, NY | Robert (King) Carter |
| 9874 | Mrs. Pace James Voves, Raleigh, NC | Sir William Lovelace, II |
| 9875 | Mr. Gary Carl Johnson, Centennial, CO | Walter Chiles, I |
| 9876 | Mrs. Elizabeth Pringle Unger, Mt. Pleasant, SC | Henry Batt(e) |
| 9877 | Mrs. Stagg Sanders Madry, Raleigh, NC | Edward Grendon |
| 9878 | Mr. Christopher Cochrane Matteson, Darien, CT | Nathaniel Tatum |
| 9879 | Mrs. Terri Graves Cordle, Williamsburg, VA | John Pinkard |
| 9880 | Mrs. Nancy Robb King, Caronsville, MD | Robert Beverley |
| 9881 | Mrs. Rebekah Tatum Taylor, Birmingham, AL | Nathaniel Tatum |
| 9882 | Mr. Morgan Paul Dickerman, III, Wilson, NC | Christopher Reynolds |
| 9883 | Mrs. Pamela Redd Meiring, Williamsburg, VA | William Claiborne |
| 9884 | Mrs. Mona Merritt Kernagis, Valparaiso, IN | Robert Booth |
| 9885 | Mrs. Mary Merritt Fitz, Fort Worth, TX | Robert Booth |
| 9886 | Mrs. Judith Lane Sullivan, Lebanon, TN | William Collier |
| 9887 | Mrs. Susan Ballam Abanor, New York, NY | Stephen Hopkins |
| 9888 | Mrs. Suzanne Frye Wells, Paint Lick, KY | William Byrd, I |
| 9889 | Mrs. Claudette Keys Hill, Olathe, KS | John Clay |
| 9890 | Mrs. Amy Eury Bourgeron, Denver, CO | Randall Revell |
| 9891 | Mr. Jeffery Jason Lingg, Seattle, WA | Randall Revell |
| 9892 | Mrs. Terry Hunton Hill, The Woodlands, TX | Robert Beheathland |
| 9893 | Dr. Manton Rodgers Frierson, III, Louisville, KY | Cornelius Dabney |
| 9894 | Mr. Edward Wingfield Frierson, Columbia, SC | Cornelius Dabney |
| 9895 | Mrs. Sallie Jackson Loop, Dallas, TX | Robert Booth |
| 9896 | Mrs. Paula Keene Pierce, Quincy, MA | Stephen Hopkins |
| 9897 | Ms. Susan Raines Garrett, Chapel Hill, NC | John Woodson |
| 9898 | Mr. Marston Watson, Richmond, CA | Robert Hicks |
| 9899 | Mrs. Nancy Hall Ratner, Naples, FL | Stephen Hopkins |
| 9900 | Mrs. Cheryl Montague-Nolting, Jonestown, TX | Peter Montague |
| 9901 | Mrs. Linda Bland Matthews, Knoxville, MD | Thomas Graves |
| 9902 | Mrs. Elizabeth Graves Seckman, Franklin, TN | William Randolph |
| 9903 | Ms. Cynthia Ann Meiners, St. Louis, MO | John Stringer |
| 9904 | Mr. Michael Wayne Gravitt, Jr, Las Vegas, NV | Abraham Peirse |
| 9905 | Mr. Charles LeRoy Provost, Indianapolis, IN | John Vassall |
| 9906 | Mr. Mark Wilbur Easterwood, Rome, GA | Lawrence Smith |
| 9907 | Mr. Robert Michael Massengale, Fredericksburg, TX | Joseph Cobb |
| 9908 | Mrs. Cynthia Ringgold Johnson, Linkwood, MD | Edward Dale |
| 9909 | Ms. Bonnie Lorelyn Pierce, Loudon, TN | Walter Chiles II |
| 9910 | Ms. Kim Sue Hoffman, West Columbia, SC | Robert Beverly |
| 9911 | Ms. Brenda Elizabeth Rawls, Chesapeake, VA | Francis Epes |
| 9912 | Mrs. Anna Cordle Harry, Williamsburg, VA | John Pinkard |
| 9913 | Mr. Thomas Alan Cordle, Williamsburg, VA | John Pinkard |
| 9914 | Mr. Paul Timothy Cordle, Williamsburg, VA | John Pinkard |
| 9915 | Mrs. Anita Conner Tadlock, Lancaster, VA | Raleigh/Rawleigh Travers |
| 9916 | Mr. Robert Noel Grant, Menlo Park, CA | Thomas Gray |
| 9917 | Ms. Elizabeth Norman Hebert, Georgetown, TX | Thomas Graves |
| 9918 | Mrs. Rose Elyea Bell, Atlanta, GA | David Mansell |
| 9919 | Mr. John Thompson Smith, Auburn, IN | Stephen Hopkins |
| 9920 | Mrs. Margaret McDanell Trinkle, Owenton, KY | Sir William Lovelace, II |
| 9921 | Mr. Robert John Gang, III, Cicero, NY | Sir William Barne |
| 9922 | Mr. Dominick Chester Bednorz, Jr., Solana Beach, CA | Walter Chiles, I |
| 9923 | Mrs. Nicole Bednorz Dawson, Solana Beach, CA | Walter Chiles, I |
| 9924 | Mrs. Susan Wentworth Vincent, Langhorne, PA | Stephen Hopkins |
| 9925 | Mrs. Jean Duncan Thiel, Fair Lawn, NJ | John Vassall |
| 9926 | Mrs. Katherine Stanton Render, Huntley, IL | Thomas Fareley/Farley |
| 9927 | Mr. EuGene Charles Smith, Jr., Clinton, AR | Henry Filmer |
| 9928 | Ms. Cynthia Anne Davis, Jackson, MS | Robert Ellyson/Ellison |
| 9929 | Mr. Ronald Keith Johnson, Denver, CO | Walter Chiles, I |
| 9930 | Ms. Sarah Hilliard Cespedes, Brownsville, TX | William Spencer |
| 9931 | Mr. Gary Fowler, Vandalia, MO | John Woodson |

Contacting the National Office

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

Purchasing Lineage Papers

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

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

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

Jamestowne Society
PO Box 6845
Richmond, VA 23230

If you have additional questions please call Bonnie Hofmeyer, Jamestowne Society Executive Director, at 804-353-1226.

JS/New Members

NEW MEMBERS as of June 30, 2019 CONTINUED

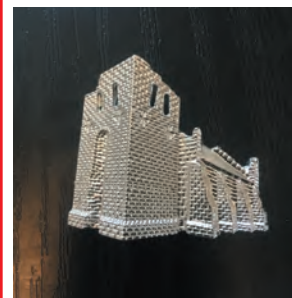
| | | |
|-------|---|---------------------------|
| 9932 | Mr. Matthew Thomas Amick, Pittsburg, PA..... | Richard Lee |
| 9933 | Mr. Coulter A. Tallent, Fort Worth, TX..... | Samuel Mathews |
| 9934 | Mrs. Angela Garland Munson, Natchez, MS..... | Stephen Hopkins |
| 9935 | Mr. Anthony Robert DiNapoli, Marietta, GA..... | John Fisher |
| 9936 | Ms. Lindsey Sloan Landrum, Weehawken, NJ..... | Walter Chiles |
| 9937 | Mr. William David Landrum, Sr., Griffin, GA..... | Walter Chiles |
| 9938 | Mr. William David Landrum, Jr., Franklin, TN..... | Walter Chiles |
| 9939 | Mrs. Leta Knight Landrum, Griffin, GA..... | Thomas Savage |
| 9940 | Dr. Judy Jean Mayo, Chicago, IL..... | William Collier |
| 9941 | Ms. Stephanie Grahm Krantz, North Augusta, SC..... | George Reade |
| 9942 | Mrs. Laurene Bena Stirone, Camarillo, CA..... | Joseph Bridger |
| 9943 | Mrs. Angela Powers Smith, Chesapeake, VA..... | Thomas Jordan |
| 9944 | Mrs. Marcia Green Lomar, Stone Mountain, GA..... | James Tooke |
| 9945 | Mr. Charles Ryland Scott, Atlanta, GA..... | John Woodson |
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| 9947 | Mrs. Sheryl Robertson Smith, Cape Girardeau, MO..... | Edward Foliott |
| 9948 | Mrs. Andrea Bennett Kiser, Morganton, NC..... | Robert Beheathland |
| 9949 | Mrs. Sonja Chalenburg Gandy, Wichita Falls, TX..... | Abraham Iversonn |
| 9950 | Mrs. Danielle Webb LeBlanc, New Orleans, LA..... | Robert Carter |
| 9951 | Mrs. Teresa Hammonds Chapman, Franklin, GA..... | Lawrence Smith |
| 9952 | Ms. Elizabeth Grace Chapman, Franklin, GA..... | John Taliaferro |
| 9953 | Ms. Jacquelyn Michele Coleman, Riverton, UT..... | Joseph Royall |
| 9954 | Mr. Bruce Howard Thomas, Shepherdstown, WV..... | Stephen Hopkins |
| 9955 | Melany Roland Gaines, Birmingham, AL..... | Francis Epes |
| 9956 | Mr. James Glenn Roland, Bristol, FL..... | Francis Epes |
| 9957 | Mrs. Anne Thompson Peck, Fort Meyers, FL..... | William Claiborne |
| 9958 | Mr. George Riley Stone, Decatur, AL..... | John Fisher |
| 9959 | Mrs. Joyce Jones Chappell, Silverdale, PA..... | Stephen Hopkins |
| 9960 | Mrs. Jennifer Beard Wells, Roswell, GA..... | John Vassall |
| 9961 | Mrs. Gail Holmes Barber, Barboursville, VA..... | John West I |
| 9962 | Ms. Emily Renee Sebourn, England, AR..... | John Woodson |
| 9963 | Mrs. Sherry Smith Saucerman, Atlantic Beach, FL..... | John Woodson |
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| 9966 | Mrs. Christine Ross Crowe, Johns Creek, GA..... | Edward Dale |
| 9967 | Mrs. Victoria Warfield Graffius, Lexington, KY..... | John Gaither |
| 9968 | Dr. Ray Mills Antley, Jr., Morganton, NC..... | John Bishop |
| 9969 | Dr. Catherine Murer Antley, Burlington, VT..... | John Bishop |
| 9970 | Mr. George McSwain Antley, San Francisco, CA..... | John Bishop |
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| 9972 | Mr. Gerald LaVonne Brown, Free Union, VA..... | John Woodson |
| 9973 | Mr. Miles Cary, Jr., Richmond, VA..... | Thomas Graves |
| 9974 | Mrs. Nancy Madden Simmons, Winter Haven, FL..... | Walter Chiles, I |
| 9975 | Mr. Reginald Russ Buckley, Erie, CO..... | Thomas Graves |
| 9976 | Mrs. Gail Amos Woolard, Raleigh, NC..... | John Heyward/Howard |
| 9977 | Mr. Peyton Bobbitt Field, Boydton, VA..... | Pocahontas |
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| 9979 | Mrs. Cynthia Banisch Romig, Raleigh, NC..... | William Claiborne |
| 9980 | Ms. Campbell Morgan Sechrest, New York, NY..... | Joseph Royall |
| 9981 | Ms. Elizabeth Hunter Sechrest, New York, NY..... | Joseph Royall |
| 9982 | Mrs. Bertha Brann Wine, Arlington, VA..... | Rodham Kenner |
| 9983 | Mrs. Rebecca Babbitt Feaster, The Woodlands, TX..... | Thomas Ligon/Lygon |
| 9984 | Ms. Mollie Sue Morton, Boulder, CO..... | Robert Beverley |
| 9985 | Mrs. Ruth Johnson Fox, Gilbert, AZ..... | Stephen Hopkins |
| 9986 | Ms. Ella Virginia Arbuckle, Norfolk, VA..... | William Farrar |
| 9987 | Mr. Donald Cecil McLane, III, Greenville, NC..... | Christopher Calthrope |
| 9988 | Mr. James Warren McLane, Greenville, NC..... | Christopher Calthrope |
| 9989 | Mrs. Anne Claiborne Ray Streeter, Liberty, KY..... | William Claiborne, I |
| 9990 | Mrs. Karen White Posner, Cary, NC..... | Thomas Jordan, I |
| 9991 | Mrs. Margaret Bashford Tatum, Wilmington, NC..... | William Ball |
| 9992 | Mr. Robert Scott Morse, Cypress, TX..... | John Chew |
| 9993 | Ms. Patti Brooks, San Antonio, TX..... | William Moseley, II |
| 9994 | Mr. Billy Gene Sorrells, Fulshear, TX..... | John Woodson |
| 9995 | Mrs. Margaret Thomas Bull, Georgetown, SC..... | William Claiborne |
| 9996 | Mrs. Carolyn Feehan Dunn, Mandeville, LA..... | Edward Digges |
| 9997 | Mr. Joseph Dixon Eskridge, Jr., Lynchburg, VA..... | Thomas Graves |
| 9998 | Mrs. Virginia Dandridge Schneider, Bremerton, WA..... | John Rolfe |
| 9999 | Ms. Carrie Stoshak Field, Boydton, VA..... | Pocahontas |
| 10000 | Mr. Peyton Bobbitt Field, Jr., Boydton, VA..... | Pocahontas |

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Jamestowne Society
Commemoration of the
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Sidney Sale Bland
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Martha Wren Briggs
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Nancy L. Chascsa
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Christy Lee Crigler
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Dorothy Deaner
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First Maryland Company
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Jane A. Alexander
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Edgar M. Baber
Sharron Hailey Baird
Mary Anne Baring
Mary Roumaya Baring
Anne Yancey Bauersfield
Ronald & Bonnie Blanks Bew
Gina C. Bouchard
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James R. Bramley
Benjamin Moseley Brown
Gerald LaVonne Brown
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James M. Buck
Clayton M. Bull
Dessa Jane Burrell
Nathan Bushnell, III*
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Robin Campbell
Carlo Capomazza di Campolattaro
Leslie D. Carter, Jr.
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Bernice Clay
Susan Cox-Cook
Randa Fulfer Crisler
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Robert E. Hill
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C. R. Hoof, III
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Margaret Prince Carr Norfleet *in memory of Arthur Bayly*

John G. Overstreet *in memory of Thomas Harris*

John W. Pate

Ann Henley Perry *in memory of William Spencer*

Ruth Ann Pierson

Martha Ray Sartor *in memory of Thomas Farley*

Rae Sawyer

Wallace Harden Smith, II MD *in memory of John Taliaferro & Lawrence Smith*

Ann Henley Perry *in memory of William Spencer*

Teresa M. Walker *in memory of Thomas Graves*

Lewis M. White *in memory of Sir Humphrey Weld*

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Louvette Aspiotis

Valerie Williams Brown *in memory of Sir George Yeardley*

Mary Louisa Bryant

Captain John Clay Company

Linda S. Casey *in memory of Haute Wyatt*

Central North Carolina Company

Constance L. Corley *in memory of Peter Montague*

Katherine Wilson Davis

Bonnie Duncan *in memory of Thomas Ballard*

First North Carolina Company

Lynn Morris Gray

Caroline J. Hedrick *in memory of John Woodson*

Thomas A. Hord *in memory of Walter Chiles*

Charlotte McKean Hubbs *in memory of Henry Soane*

Eddie R. Lowry, Jr.

Martha Ann McDermott *in memory of Robert Booth*

John Rixey Moore *in memory of Sir George Yeardley*

Patricia Gann Mortimer *in memory of Richard Wells*

Mary Williams Nelson *in memory of Thomas Graves*

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Gail Rhea *in memory of Robert Bracewell/Braswell*

Carol Schlichtherle *in memory of Roger Delk*

D. Alan Smith *in memory of John Vassall*

Cornelia C. Smithwick *in memory of Nicholas Martiau*

Priscilla Sundie *in memory of Samuel Macocke*

Marion Pollard Vicks *in memory of John Clay*

Wilderness Road Company

K. H. Woodford *in memory of Cicely Bayle*

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(unrestricted)

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Gerald Andrews

Daniel Parker Ashley

Edgar M. Baber & Cary White Baber

Mary Anne Baring *in memory of Francis Epes, I*

Mary Roumayah Baring *in memory of Francis Epes, I*

William Reick Bates, Jr.

Joanna Roden Bergstrom *in memory of Robert Beverly*

Laura Bettison *in memory of Thomas Jordan*

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James B. Black, III *in memory of William Randolph*

Claire M. Blancher

John Boatwright, Jr. M.D.

Jane Carrison Bockel

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Clayton Mansfield Bull

Francis T. Burch

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 Virginia Castleton *in memory of Thomas Graves*
 Joe A. Chambers
 Katherine H. Chase *in memory of Peter Montague*
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 Betina Cooper
 Carl David Cooper, Jr. *in memory of William Farrar*
 Rebecca M. Copeland
 Susan Cox *in memory of Thomas Farley*
 Ruth T. Crittenden *in memory of Samuel Jordan*
 Jo Anna Dale
 Jo Anna Dale *in memory of James Knott*
 Brenda Diane Brewer Daniel
 Dorothy Jolly Deaner
 Jane Burdeshaw Decker
 Debra DeForest *in memory of William Coxe*
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 Walter Cullars Dorsey *in memory of Richard Pace & Isabella Smith*
 Isabella Duke
 Roy and Joye Duke
 Mrs. James Ellen
 Ann B. Eggers *in memory of Joseph Royall*
 Keith Farish
 Thomas C. Fey *in memory of Ruth "Bonnie" Curpen Fey and Jenna Curpen Dens*
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 First South Carolina Company *in memory of Wilma & Ronald Horton*
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 Jennifer Knight Fries *in memory of Robert Beheathland*
 Carter B.S. Furr
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 John Bond Gillam
 Marilyn Harvey Gilmer
 Mary King Givens *in memory of Thomas Farley*
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 David W. & Martha H. Johnson
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 Daisy Kinard
 Ethel H. King *in memory of Nicholas Meriwether*
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 Elizabeth Buffalo Korbus
 Alden Lagasse *in honor of Dr. Shirley Margaret Godsey*
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 Martha Lewis *in memory of Stephen Hopkins*
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 Rebecca Towill McNair
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 Carla Odom
 Margaret O'Grady
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 Anna M. Parmer
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 Pamela Henry Pate *in memory of John Epes*
 Ernestine Cox Peak
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 Paul H. Prehn
 Gail Reeder Pyke
 Meg Thomas Quaintance
 Elizabeth Quelch
 Robin Boyd Rawles
 Laurie R. Rennie, M.D.
 Carolyn Reynolds *in memory of John Woodson*
 Estelle Rice
 Jan Stone Rice *in memory of John Woodson*
 Edwin David Robertson
 Dr. M. G. "Pat" Robertson
 William S. Rose
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 Nancy Sanderson
 Charles B. Saunders, Jr.
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 Mary Jane Simpson
 Ellen Chambers Sims
 Babette Smith
 Brooke B. Smith, Jr. *in memory of Thomas Curtis*
 John Alonzo Smith
 Nancy Smith
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 Donna Kirk Stoessner
 Sandra Summers
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 Patricia Baugh Thompson *in memory of William Hatcher*
 James Thweatt

Paula Tibbetts *in memory of Walter Chiles*
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 Carter & Hampton Morris
 Patricia Gann Mortimer *in memory of Donald G. & Peggy Freeman Gann*
 Patricia Gann Mortimer *in memory of Richard Wells*
 Elizabeth Ann Nicholson
 North Florida Company
 Linda Hansen Ogle
 Gail Rhea *in memory of Robert Braswell*
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JS/Supplementals and Necrology

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| Ann Warren Wilkerson | William Farrar II |
| Ann Warren Wilkerson | Cicely Baley |
| Ann Warren Wilkerson | Joseph Royall |
| Louise Roberts Price | Henry Browne |
| Louise Roberts Price | Richard Jones |
| Louise Roberts Price | Daniel Llewellyn/Luellin |
| Louise Roberts Price | Ann Price-Hallom-Llewellyn |
| Louise Roberts Price | William Hatcher |
| Louise Roberts Price | Sarah Chew |
| Anne Stokes Moore | John Bishop |
| Sarah Janes Leney | Thomas Harris |
| Sarah Janes Leney | Adria Hoare |
| Sarah Janes Leney | Thomas Ligon |
| Joan Parker Hull | Thomas Ligon |
| Susanne Hollyfield | Richard Lee |
| Perry Baker Hall | William Spencer |
| Perry Baker Hall | Robert Sheppard |
| Perry Baker Hall | William Carter |
| Perry Baker Hall | John Goodrich |
| Perry Baker Hall | Thomas Godwin, Sr. |
| Perry Baker Hall | Thomas Godwin, Jr. |
| Perry Baker Hall | Barnaby Kearney |
| Jane Cralle Congdon | Daniel Llewellyn/Luellin |
| Jane Cralle Congdon | Ann Price-Hallom-Llewellyn |
| Jane Cralle Congdon | Richard Jones |
| Jane Cralle Congdon | Christopher Branch |
| Jane Cralle Congdon | Arthur Moseley |
| Jane Cralle Congdon | Cicely Baley |
| Jane Cralle Congdon | Richard Cocke |
| Jane Cralle Congdon | Temperance Baley |
| Jane Cralle Congdon | Thomas Harris |
| Jane Cralle Congdon | Thomas Ligon |
| Jane Cralle Congdon | John Woodson |
| Jane Cralle Congdon | Thomas Blunt |
| Jane Cralle Congdon | William Claiborne |
| Jane Cralle Congdon | Francis Epes I |
| Jane Cralle Congdon | Richard Kennon |
| Jane Cralle Congdon | John Rolfe |
| Jane Cralle Congdon | Robert Bolling |
| Elizabeth Reese Sizemore | Robert Pitt |
| Charles Bertrand Hill | Thomas Harris |

| | |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Charles Bertrand Hill | Thomas Ligon |
| Charles Bertrand Hill | Mary Addy |
| Charles Bertrand Hill | Richard Cocke |
| Charles Bertrand Hill | Temperance Baley |
| Charles Bertrand Hill | Arthur Moseley |
| Madeleine Devereaux Eckert | Stephen Hamelyn/Hamlin |
| Leo Carl Forrest, Jr. | Armiger Wade |
| MaryPage Little McCampbell | Robert (King) Carter |
| William Theodore Kinker | Ann Price Hallom-Llewellyn |
| William Theodore Kinker | Miles Cary, I |
| Albert Marion Kinker, Sr. | Ann Price Hallom-Llewellyn |
| Albert Marion Kinker, Sr. | Miles Cary, I |
| Michael Philip Bodman | Nathaniel Littleton |
| MaryPage Little McCampbell | John Page |
| Jacqueline Herron Murawski | Jabez Whitaker |
| Jacqueline Herron Murawski | William Whitaker |
| Jacqueline Herron Murawski | Richard Whitaker |
| Jacqueline Herron Murawski | Sir John Bouchier |
| Charles Bertrand Hill | Adria Hoare |
| Charles Bertrand Hill | Cicely Baley |
| Robin Sue Turpin | Mary Addy |
| Laurie Turpin Soderholm | Mary Addy |
| Robin Sue Turpin | Peter Field/Feild |
| Laurie Turpin Soderholm | Peter Field/Field |
| Eugene Granville Christman, Jr. | Armiger Wade |
| Lorraine Sharp Kish | John Walker |
| William Theodore Kinker | Thomas Taylor |
| Albert Marion Kinker, Jr. | Thomas Taylor |
| James Jefferson Long | Christopher Reynolds |
| Brenda Eatmon Dorsett | Humphrey Kent |
| Brenda Eatmon Dorsett | Joane Kent |
| Madeleine Devereaux Eckert | William Barker |
| Robin Sue Turpin | Henry Soane |
| Laurie Turpin Soderholm | Henry Soane |
| Denise Booker Valdez | John Gaither |
| Denise Booker Valdez | Joseph Royall |
| Kathleen Todd Watson | Robert Hicks |
| Madeleine Devereaux Eckert | Henry Browne |
| Joyce Thomas Miller | John Catlett II |
| Deborah Longaker Shea | John Woodson |
| Catherine Hart Liddle | Henry Batt(e) |
| Jacquelyn Michele Coleman | Robert Booth |
| MaryPage Little McCampbell | Philip Ludwell, II |
| Jean Bowman Cantor | John Woodson |



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| KATHRYN BEST BAILEY | Buford, GA |
| ROBERT BLACKWELL BARNES | Richmond, VA |
| BRADFORD J. DYE, JR. | Ridgeland, MS |
| FREDERICK D. FULKERSON, IV | Tulsa, OK |
| CHARLES PENDLETON GARRISON | Tampa, FL |
| WILLIAM ALLEN GREGORY | Richmond, VA |
| WILLIAM COX JONES | Richmond, VA |

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Meeting Reservations Forms Inside. See pages 23, 24, and 25.

MEET FRED DORMAN

The Man Behind

Adventures of Purse and Person

By Bonnie Hofmeyer, Jamestowne Society Executive Director

Recently Lyndon Hart, Jamestowne Society Genealogist, and I spent a morning with Fred Dorman talking about genealogy. John Frederick Dorman became a member of the Jamestowne Society in 1959 as a descendant of John Lightfoot. Most of you are familiar with his name. He compiled and edited *Adventures of Purse and Person Virginia* 4th edition. This is his monumental work and probably best known to our members. He compiled abstracts of records for numerous Virginia counties. Additionally he abstracted the revolutionary war pensions for Virginia soldiers and officers when there was limited access to these records. He also edited the *Virginia Genealogist* for fifty years. Many of us are indebted to Fred for these works, and have used them to apply to the Jamestowne Society.

I wanted to learn how Fred became interested in genealogy. He told me he remembered becoming interested in family stories when he was a young boy. He grew up in Louisville, KY with his first and second cousins. He was fortunate to have many relatives living close by and they were always telling him stories. He remembers his grandmother coming to live with his family in Louisville when he was 12 years old. He said she sparked an interest in him that would grow into a career. He enjoyed hearing all the family stories of life long ago.

He especially remembered when his aunt Martha Porter Miller took him to visit his great-great aunt. He remembers listening to his two aunts' talk about family members for hours. His Aunt Martha published the *The Kentucky Genealogist* for twenty years. She encouraged Fred in his love of genealogy. Fred told me he was fortunate to be able to turn a passion into a lifelong career.



-Image courtesy of Bonnie Hofmeyer